

France's ties with Moscow less icy

President Mitterrand said after his third and final round of talks with President Chernenko in Moscow that he had made progress despite disagreements over arms control, Afghanistan, Poland and the case of Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist. The Soviet press censured the French President's remarks on these subjects.

Carson's title at Royal Ascot

Willie Carson retained the Royal Ascot jockeys' title with a victory on Habibi, Dawn Run, winner of the English Champion Hurdle, triumphed in the French equivalent at Auteuil.

Relief for hay fever sufferers

An effective treatment for hay fever sufferers may be on the way after the identification of chemicals in the body which react to pollen, according to United States scientists. Page 10

Budget hopes

France will present two simplified schemes to solve Britain's EEC budget problem at the Fontainebleau summit. Paris believes the formula proposed at the last summit was too complicated. Page 6

Wide interest in Portfolio

Tremendous interest has been generated worldwide in *Times Portfolio*, the Stock Exchange game that begins in *The Times* on Monday and runs throughout the summer.

Many inquiries about it have been received from newspapers, particularly in the United States and Canada, various financial institutions also called to find out about the game.

The interest has been enormous. A spokesman for *The Times* said last night: "The telephone lines have not stopped ringing."

The game carries a prize of £2,000 to be won each weekday and a weekly prize of £20,000 every Saturday.

It can be played by anyone with a personal share card. These are being distributed this weekend with copies of *The Times* and in the *Sunday Times Colour Magazine*.

Many people who have said they are unused to Stock Exchange dealings have been assured they will be able to play the game without specialist knowledge.

Instructions on how to play and claim are printed in the Information Service on the back page of today's issue.

Pilot killed

A British military helicopter pilot was killed and his copilot was badly injured when they crashed during an exercise near Medicine Hat, Alberta.

Praise for guard

Mr John McWilliams, the security guard shot dead in an attempted robbery in west London, died as he struggled to disarm a raider, his injured colleague said. Page 3

Airbus order

Air India is to pay \$300m (£367m) for six airliners from the European Airbus consortium, which beat Boeing for the order. Page 21

MP's car rule

MPs who claim allowances for using their cars on constituency duties will be asked to provide details of journeys in excess of 25,000 miles a year. Page 2

Loosey dies

Joseph Losey, the American-born film director who worked in Britain and on the Continent from the early 1950s has died in London. Page 10

Leader page, 9
Letters: On teacher's pay, from Mr F G R Gimblett; Ulster, from Miss D Murphy; threat to RSC, from Mr Trevor Nunn.

Leading articles: EEC summit; Acid rain; Mrs Thatcher's portrait.

Obituary, page 10
Joseph Losey, Sir Blanshard Stamp.

Home News 2-4
Obituary 10
Overseas 5-6
Parliament 10
Religion 12
Sports 10
Sole Reason 7
Business 21-26
Science 10
Court 10
Services 10
Crested 32
Sport 27-29
TV & Radio 33
Features 8
Weather 32
Law Report 30
Wills 10

Teachers call off strikes after winning arbitration

By Richard Garside of the Times Educational Supplement

Teachers' leaders called off their strike action yesterday after eight weeks of school closures, when local education authorities agreed to take their pay claim to arbitration.

The decision took less than an hour once the two sides had resumed negotiations in the Burnham Committee, the teachers' pay bargaining body. It ended the most serious disruption schools have faced for 15 years.

Both the TUC-affiliated teachers' unions immediately called off strike action planned for next week. The 235,000-strong National Union of Teachers had planned to bring out 15,000 teachers in 1,200 schools on a three-day strike from next Tuesday.

The National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers had been planning a continuing series of half-day strikes in 15 local education authorities.

However, both unions made it clear that industrial action would resume if there was any attempt by the Government to overrule the findings of the arbitration hearing now to be held. It's decision is likely to be known in about six weeks.

Under the Remuneration of Teachers Act, 1965, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, can set aside an arbitration award if he can convince both Houses of Parliament that it is in the national economic interest to do so.

After the agreement was announced, Sir Keith, speaking on the BBC Radio 4 programme *You and Yours*, repeated his opposition to arbitration and suggested that there would be no extra government finance for local authorities to help them to meet the cost of any award.

He added that if extra cash had to be found it would have to be at the expense of teachers' jobs or school books, maintenance and equipment.

That message was echoed by Mr Philip Meridale, the leader of the management side during the pay negotiations, who said that several local education authorities would have been in difficulties just meeting the 4.5 per cent pay offer previously on the table.

Asked if the teachers' strike action had led to the management's change of heart over arbitration and had therefore been successful, he replied: "It has caused the management panel to make a choice between two evils."

"We had to decide whether to continue to allow an honourable profession to tear itself apart, and the relationships in schools to deteriorate to such a level that they couldn't be repaired, or submit this claim to arbitration knowing that in the event of a higher award, there would be enormous damage to the education service in terms of costs."

"If this action in our schools had continued for much longer the damage to the service for

which we are responsible would have been irreparable."

Mr Meridale described the arbitration decision as "a defeat for sensible negotiations and a defeat for common sense."

Mr Douglas McAwoy, deputy general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, who has led the negotiations, described it as a "major success" for teachers and praised his members for their "magnificent response" to strike calls over the last two months.

He added: "It was certainly worth the industrial action but said that the children had to suffer. We could have got here two months ago without the need for industrial action."

He said that teachers would seek the best possible deal from the arbitrators. "It certainly will be well in excess of 4.5 per cent."

Mr David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, which represents two thirds of Britain's head teachers, welcomed the decision.

"I think the vast majority of schools will return to normal very quickly. In a small number, an atmosphere of rancour will continue."

"The main thing that has got to be done now is to carry out work which has not been undertaken during the dispute, such as the preparation of end of term reports and marking," Mr Hart said.

Pym attack on 'futile' East-West diplomacy

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Mr Francis Pym, former Foreign Secretary, who recently criticized Mrs Margaret Thatcher's style as Prime Minister, yesterday condemned the way in which East-West relations have been conducted.

Speaking at the annual conference of the Royal United Services Institute in London, he said there was an "absolute necessity for deeper understanding between the West and the Soviet Union."

"This has not always been a fashionable notion in recent years although some of us have always adhered to it. The style has been acrimonious, bitter and futile. It has increased tension."

"Recently, and mercifully, the error of this approach has been noticed and a new one begun. But having given ourselves such a handicap in the first place we must now accomplish exceptional feats of will and diplomacy to reach our goal."

Mr Pym did not specify who he held responsible for the error, but it is bound to be interpreted as a further criticism of Mrs Thatcher, and of President Reagan as well.

Mrs Thatcher dismissed Mr Pym as Foreign Secretary a year ago. He had been the leading spokesman for the cabinet "wets".

In an article in *The Times* today, Mr Pym says the Government has failed to capture the "emotional element" of the middle ground of British politics and has an imperfect grasp of the political realities.

In his speech, Mr Pym said that in relations with the Soviet Union, "each side has frightened the other as accusation and counter-accusation are shouted across the world to the dismay of every one listening."

"The West has changed its tune now, only to find, - and it should have been no surprise, - that the East has moved in the opposite direction, towards the cold war. That is not going to change quickly or easily."

Middle ground, page 8

Government backs MacGregor tactic

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The Government yesterday gave firm public support to the attempt by Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, to seek an agreement on the level of deliveries to the steel plants.

Leaders of the NUM and the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation are to meet next week to seek an agreement on the level of deliveries to the steel plants, but Mr Bill Sims, ISTE general secretary, said last night that he was not optimistic that an accommodation would be reached.

Steel union leaders were angry that the miners, backed by transport unions rejected Mr Sims's appeal for the blockade to be lifted during the talks.

The transport unions have threatened to halt iron ore supplies to the steel plants if ISTE does not agree to NUM demands that sufficient coal should be allowed only to maintain blast furnaces but no production. A decision to implement that threat would quickly lead to the shutdown of many furnaces at the five integrated plants.

Mr Scargill, president of the NUM, said last night that the NUM had decided to take out a private summons against the Northumbrian policeman seen on television repeatedly hitting a picket with his truncheon. The union's action comes after the decision of the Director of Public Prosecutions that no charge should be brought against the officer.

Fuel supplies low, page 2

Maxwell buys Express group stake

By William Kay, City Editor

Speculation mounted over the future control of Fleet Holdings, the *Daily Express* group, when Mr Robert Maxwell announced yesterday that his Pergamon Press had bought a key 10.15 per cent stake in Fleet.

This makes Pergamon the biggest shareholder. The stake was sold by Bell Group, an Australian company run by Mr Robert Holmes a Court.

Mr Maxwell said: "This purchase has been made by Pergamon as a strategic long-term investment securing a

significant interest in a major newspaper and communications group."

Mr Maxwell met Lord Matthews, the chairman of Fleet Holdings, to inform him of the deal. It is understood to have been a brief but friendly meeting, in which Lord Matthews welcomed Pergamon as a new shareholder.

The value of the deal has not been disclosed, but it was reported to be close to yesterday's stock market price of 196p per Fleet share. That would suggest an overall consideration of about £16.5m.



A smiling Mrs Brenda Barber, waving to well-wishers outside the hospital.

Heart-lung operation mother goes home

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Eleven weeks after receiving a new heart and lungs, Mrs Brenda Barber, Britain's only survivor of the rare operation, left hospital yesterday.

Mrs Barber, aged 36, looked healthy and sun-tanned in a red summer dress. She smiled and waved to her husband, Stephen, as they said goodbye to staff at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge. Two other women and a man are now awaiting similar operations at the hospital, a spokesman said, and five other patients have been referred for assessment.

Two previous heart-lung transplants have been done in Britain, both at Harefield Hospital, west London. Both patients died within three weeks.

Mrs Barber said yesterday she was most looking forward to being back at home in Lewisham, south London, with her husband, who is a businessman, and her daughter Samantha Jane, aged five.

She had been seriously ill with fibrosis, which caused severe congestion in her lungs and in turn weakened her heart. Lung transplants on their own have a high failure rate.

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Huge blast wrecks Soviet missile dump

From Trevor Fishlock, Washington

Western intelligence officers are trying to find out how much damage was done when huge stores of missiles at a Russian naval base were destroyed in an explosion.

It was so severe that intelligence agencies thought at first it might have been a nuclear blast. It is believed that between a quarter and a third of the Soviet Northern Fleet's stock of surface-to-air missiles were destroyed, according to a report in the *Washington Post* yesterday. A number of cruise-type missiles were also blown up.

Although the explosion may have caused serious damage and loss of life locally, defence specialists doubt that the fighting effectiveness of the Northern Fleet has been reduced. The weapons can be replaced without great difficulty, and the East-West arms balance has not been affected.

The Northern Fleet headed by an aircraft carrier and includes 148 cruisers, destroyers and other ships, and 190 of Russia's 371 submarines, including 45 nuclear-powered ones.

The Defence Intelligence Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency here would not comment on the explosion, but a spokesman at Nato's European command said the reports were "substantially accurate".

The explosion was detected by a spy satellite.

Intelligence officers are as satisfied as they can be that the explosion was accidental. Intelligence agencies are interested not only in the extent of the damage and the effect on readiness, but in what the incident tells them about safety procedures in Russian arsenals.

According to the *Washington Post*, a source said the explosion was the worst in a series of blasts at Russian military installations during the last six months. But he would provide no information about the others.

The explosion occurred a month ago at Sevromorsk, which lies on the Kola river, north of Murmansk. The town is about 900 miles north of Moscow and 60 miles east of the Norwegian border. It is a supply base for the Northern Fleet, the headquarters of which are in Murmansk.

Western missile experts have been surprised by the reported size of the explosion (our Defence Correspondent writes).

Missiles are normally stored in carefully-designed magazines, often underground, and with enough space between them to limit the scale of an accident.

They are usually stored with their warheads inert.

One theory advanced yesterday about the cause of the accident is that while missiles were being moved, one may have been dropped, causing two chemicals to mix, producing a spontaneous fire.

ENO has been one of the major success stories of the subsidized arts sector. Its central policy is to present world class opera in English using British singers.

ENO's financial structure means that it is highly sensitive to any change in its subsidy income.

Monday



Life in the 21st century
The gloom pundits are quelled



Opportunists in the underworld
Ex-robber John McVicar and daylight thieving



Adoration of the Romanesque
Bernard Levin on English Church art



Talking about herself
Agony aunt Anna Raeburn on her life

Cosiness and the supernatural
Psychic Doris Stokes allays all fears

Britain's bumper harvest
The Times Crop Report



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Shot cash guard fought to seize gun, injured colleague says

By Stewart Tondler, Crime Reporter

The security guard shot dead in an attempted robbery in west London died as he struggled to disarm one of the raiders attacking him, his injured colleague disclosed yesterday.

Mr John McWilliams, aged 39, was shot in the head as he delivered £9,000 to offices of the British Oxygen Company in the Great West Road, near Brentford, on Thursday. Mr Patrick Breen was wounded in the leg and face by the raiders who fled empty-handed.

From his hospital bed Mr Breen, aged 43, described the attack and Mr McWilliams' last moments in an interview with *The Standard*, London's evening newspaper.

As he spoke police ballistics teams were examining two guns recovered by police including the one which Mr McWilliams had been trying to seize.

Mr Breen said he and his colleague left their Securicor van, went into the company building and were by a lift as a raider struck. The man, wearing a crash helmet, fired almost straightaway.

The guards were told to drop the money bag they were carrying but Mr Breen threw it into the open lift. Mr McWilliams grabbed the gunman's arm.

"They struggled falling together to the floor of the lift," Mr Breen said. "I waded into help. I made a grab for his gun hand as well and we were both holding it. I could see him desperately trying to turn the gun."

"A shot went off and John was hit in the face. He was bleeding from the mouth and nose and getting weaker but he would not give up. He just continued to fight," Mr Breen said.

Mr Breen pulled the gunman away and went on fighting him across the foyer of the offices. Then a second gunman appeared at the window of a goods entrance and fired through the glass.

The second man had been waiting outside on a stolen motorcycle and the man Mr Breen had been grappling with managed to run out, jump on the pillion and escape.

Det. Chief Sup. Bernard Hodgetts said the motorcycle, recovered with a second gun shortly after the raid, had originally been stolen from central London in May. It had been found by police in Sunbury, Middlesex, and then vanished again.

Mr Hodgetts said when stolen vehicles were found and had not been used in crime the owner was told of their whereabouts and asked to collect the vehicle. It was possible that the 400cc Honda had been stolen a second time earlier this month.

The motorcycle, with an old courier's jacket in the pannier, was found about a mile from the raid. Mr Hodgetts said an office worker at BOC had joined the struggles and been injured in an incident in which four bullets were fired.

A Walther PPX semi-automatic was found in the office foyer and a Smith and Wesson .38 was found with the motorcycle.

The guns will be examined to see whether they have been used before. Mr Hodgetts said there had been a number of robberies in west London in past months in which a motorcycle had been used.

Decision to kill wife 'taken on visit to honeymoon hotel'

Michael Telling's decision to kill his bisexual wife was made when they spent a weekend together at the London hotel where they had stayed during their honeymoon, a psychiatrist told Exeter Crown Court yesterday.



Dr John Hamilton: "He is not insane."

Dr John Hamilton, consultant forensic psychiatrist and medical director at Broadmoor, said that during interviews in Exeter prison, Mr Telling, aged 34, had told him he thought up the plan while he and Mrs Monika Zumsteg-Telling stayed at the Hyde Park Hotel to try to patch up their marriage.

Mr Telling has pleaded not guilty to the murder of Mrs Telling, aged 27, his plea of guilty of manslaughter by reason of diminished responsibility was not accepted by the Crown.

Dr Hamilton said the reason Mr Telling gave for the killing was the way his wife belittled him and taunted him over his sexual prowess.

Dr Hamilton was giving evidence on the fourth day of the trial in which Mr Telling, of Lambourne House, Radnage Lane, West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, is alleged to have murdered his wife between March 27 and September 24 last year.

Dr Hamilton said Mr Telling told him that early in March last year he had contacted his solicitor asking him to start divorce proceedings, which Mrs Telling had resisted "for financial reasons". He had gone to Australia without his wife, but

returned after a week to meet her at the hotel.

Mr Telling told the doctor that the shooting took place between 8am and 10am on March 29, and described how he had kept the body first in the lounge, then in a bedroom, before taking it to a summer-house sauna outside.

The body remained there for several months, but when Mr Telling learnt that the Vesty Trust - of which he is a beneficiary - wanted to redecorate his house he dumped it near Exeter after cutting off the head with an axe.

While in prison Mr Telling had been largely cooperative, but Dr Hamilton felt there were times when he was not answering truthfully. He could detect no sign of organic brain disorder, or symptom of serious psychotic illnesses.

His own initial impression of Mr Telling was of an extremely talkative man. "The essence of his talk was to portray himself in the best possible light and to portray Monika, his victim, in the worst possible light."

"I believe he is not insane - and I don't believe his mental condition in any way borders on insanity," Dr Hamilton said. "This cocking of the rifle twice and the firing of the three shots again underlines to me the cold-blooded, calculating way in which he killed her."



Princess Margaret with Sara Coward, who plays Caroline Bone, and Arnold Peters (Jack Woolley).

Princess Margaret joins The Archers

Princess Margaret turned actress last night when she visited Amburge to star in an episode of *The Archers*. The first member of the Royal Family to act in a television or radio programme, she plays herself in the story appearing as president of the NSPCC centenary appeal at a gala fashion show at Grey Gables country hotel.

Princess Margaret, who made special mention of the appeal, agreed to appear on the show after the Duke of Westminster, chairman of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, had been "signed up" for the gala fashion show in aid of the charity.

Jack Woolley, played by Arnold Peters, and Caroline Bone, played by Sara Coward, went to Kensington Palace to record the episode with Princess Margaret.

Leader of kidnap gang is jailed for 18 years

Charles Pitts was yesterday jailed for 18 years for organizing the kidnapping of Mrs Shirley Goodwin in an attempt to extort ransom from her husband, said to be well known in the London criminal world.

Mr Goodwin, aged 39, was seized in April last year and kept for six days, blindfolded and bound, in a holiday chalet in the Isle of Sheppey in Kent.

At the end of a six-week trial a jury yesterday convicted Pitts, aged 42, of Tatum Street, Walworth, south London, of robbery, kidnapping, blackmail, and false imprisonment.

His son-in-law, Sean McDonald, aged 23, of Deacon Way, Walworth, was cleared of kidnapping. But he had pleaded guilty to false imprisonment, blackmail, and robbery and was jailed for eight years by Judge Lowry.

Four masked men burst into her flat at Pennetworth Close, Hackney. A shotgun barrel was pressed against her cheek and she was forced to open a wall safe and hand over £1,500. She was eventually released in Mitcham, south London.

Pitts was arrested after the gang - some of whom are still on the run - collected a parcel that they believed contained £10,000 but which in fact contained only £5,000.

she was forced to open a wall safe and hand over £1,500. She was eventually released in Mitcham, south London.

Solicitors prepare their adverts

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

As solicitors took stock of their new-found freedom to advertise services and charges, the consumer lobby yesterday celebrated the profession's change of heart, for which it has fought over many years.

Sir Gordon Borrie, director-general of fair trading, said he hoped that other professions which were still "clinging to their advertising restrictions" would follow the example of the Law Society, which voted on Thursday to relax restrictions.

Mr David Tench, legal officer of the Consumers' Association, which has been in the forefront of the campaign for advertising by solicitors, said: "It is an extraordinary turnaround. Less than a year ago, I called for an end to the conveynancing monopoly and for solicitors to be able to advertise and get a hostile reception. Now they have both come about."

Advertising would benefit the public, encouraging people who had previously found solicitors unapproachable to seek legal advice.

Meanwhile, solicitors in England and Wales were examining how best to make use of the new freedom to advertise their services and charges from October 1.

There will be stringent restrictions: advertisements must be in good taste and not likely to bring the profession into disrepute. They will be limited to the press and to radio, and there must be no

price or other comparisons with other solicitors.

Solicitors are free to spend what they choose on advertising.

Mr Graham Lee, Law Society secretary of public and professional relations, said: "An extreme example of what would not be allowed is the Wisconsin lawyer, who advertises on television, with his firm's name across his T-shirt, saying he will defend any motoring offence and, if the client loses his licence, he will give a bicycle free."

Some firms are well ahead with their plans. Mr Michael Simmons, of the London firm of Mullin, Cullis & Sumption, said his firm was already talking with public relations consultants. Although these might charge as much as £3,000 a month, it "might well be worth it".

Such companies could devise ways to bring the firm of solicitors more into the limelight "other than by having a knighthood", he said. Another idea was to advertise the firm's international work in the free magazines distributed on airlines.

But smaller firms were more cautious. Mr Brian King, of the Chester firm, Wayman Hales, said: "I envisage doing very little unless competition forces it and we are losing out by not advertising. Perhaps the most would be an advertisement in the *Cheshire Observer*."

Doctors may relax rules

By Nicholas Timmins

Family doctors are taking the first tentative steps towards a very limited format "advertising" their services in the wake of this week's decision by the Law Society to allow solicitors to advertise.

At present almost any form of advertising by a doctor is a disciplinary offence that could result in his being struck off by the General Medical Council (GMC).

However, a Royal College of General Practitioners (RCGP) working party is to present a report to the college this September arguing that patients should be given details of special services family doctors provide, for example, family planning, home deliveries, ante-natal clinics, and child care clinics.

The GMC has agreed that more information should be available to patients and is to examine the report. But it is opposed to the information drawing attention to more specialized services, such as psychotherapy or hypnosis.

Dr Bill Styles, honorary secretary of the RCGP, said the working group felt that patients, particularly those new to an area, should have more information about what local doctors offer, before having to choose which doctor to go to. "At the moment they ask neighbours and their chemist and that sort of thing."

'Fun' airline takes to the skies

By Philip Webster

Virgin Atlantic, Britain's challenger for the cut-price North Atlantic airline market, took off yesterday with a razzmatazz befitting an enterprise owned by a pop music multi-millionaire.

Mr Richard Branson, head of Virgin Records, and Mr Randolph Fields, the American lawyer who is chairman of the new airline, appeared at a Gatwick press conference before the maiden flight to Newark, New Jersey, 10 miles

from New York, with a promise to make flying fun.

Mr Branson, aged 33, dressed in pilot's uniform, said that the new firm would entertain journeys across the Atlantic with good films and good music - "a memorable, enjoyable experience".

Mr Fields said: "Airlines have got awfully boring. With us flying will be a fun experience."

Passengers on the 465-seat Boeing 747-200B yesterday had

the first taste of that with performances on board from an illusionist, a juggler, and a pop group.

The new airline has already taken almost £3m in ticket sales and needs a load factor of between 70 and 75 per cent to break even.

The fare charged will be £99 one way until the end of this month. Between July 1 and September 15 it will go up to £119 one way, with a £10 weekend surcharge on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. From September 16 it will be £110 one way, with no weekend surcharge.

The forward cabins in Virgin aircraft are designated "quiet zones" and there is a separate section for families with children and suitable entertainment such as cartoons, films.

Passengers get a four-course hot meal with wine, afternoon tea, and soft drinks.

There is a first class cabin with sleeping accommodation for eight, private bar, personal steward, free hairdressing and limousine services on arrival, and cuisine prepared by Maxim's of Paris (total price £1,013).

Lift-off yesterday came after a race against the clock to be ready on time. Virgin received clearance from the US Civil Aeronautics Board earlier this week, and was granted its air operator's certificate by the Civil Aviation Authority only on Thursday.

Virgin expects to succeed in its application for a £20 one-way service to Massachussetts at the southern tip of The Netherlands.



Mr Branson wearing a Virgin Atlantic pilot's uniform yesterday (Photograph: Glyn Gennin).

Airport helicopter link to be grounded

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

The Government delighted environmentalists yesterday by refusing to allow the Heathrow-Gatwick helicopter link to continue once the M25 links the two airports in 1985-6.

Mr David Mitchell, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Transport, said in the Commons that the environmental disturbance caused by the service was such that its continuation could not be justified once the M25 permitted a fast coach link.

Aviation Authority of a further ten-year licence for the service was welcomed by residents along the 25-mile route.

"It will be a great relief to thousands of families who suffer considerable annoyance and even distress from the helicopters," Mr Brendan Sewell of the Gatwick Area Conservation Campaign said. "We have always said coaches can provide just as good a service, and a more frequent one."

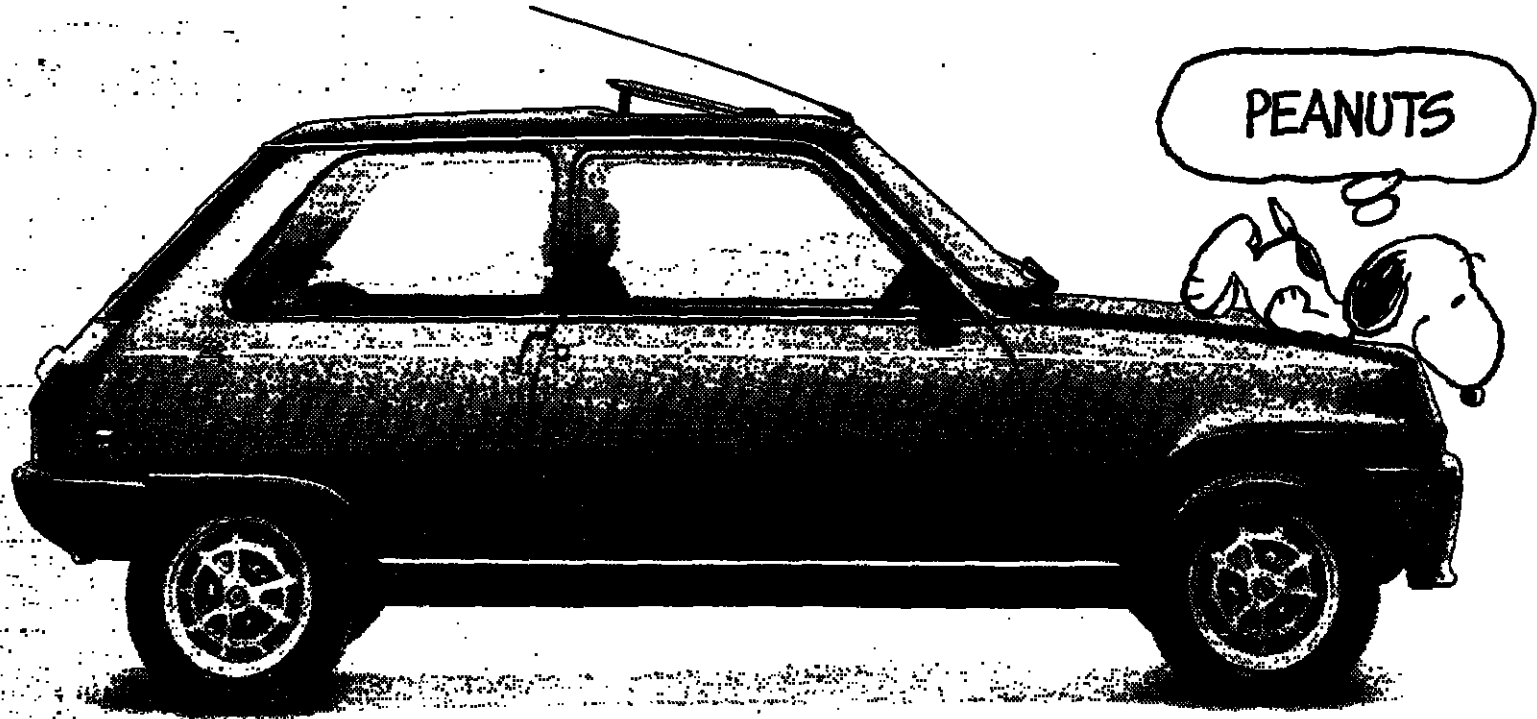
Operated by British Airways, British Caladonian, and the

British Airports Authority, the helicopter service carries about 80,000 passengers a year on ten flights a day.

The operators argued that it was essential for long-haul passengers who might otherwise change flights in Paris or Amsterdam.

Coaches can complete the journey in about 30 minutes, compared with 15 minutes by helicopters, which will be allowed to operate for a further four months once the motorway link is open to allow for a smooth transition.

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I do not support shoot-to-kill policy in Ulster, judge says

From Richard Ford, Belfast

An Ulster judge who praised the actions of three Royal Ulster Constabulary officers he found not guilty of murdering an unarmed terrorist denied yesterday that he supported a so-called "shoot to kill" policy.

Lord Justice Maurice Gibson, the second most senior judge in Northern Ireland, said he had decided to clarify his views because of widespread publicity about parts of his judgment and comments made by the press.

Only five journalists summoned to the Court of Appeal in Belfast, heard the judge, aged 71, take four minutes to read a prepared statement.

His remarks, he said made after acquitting the three RUC officers earlier this month of murdering Eugene Toman, had related to the particular circumstances of that occasion and should not be read out of context.

The statement said that in some quarters further words of his had been thought to mean that he contemplated that the police force might be regarded as entitled to mete out summary justice by means of the bullet.

"I do not believe that on any fair analysis my words were capable of that interpretation. Indeed, nothing was further from my mind, nor would I or

any other judge contemplate for a second that such a view was tenable," the statement added.

In his judgment at Belfast Crown Court, the judge had commended the three police officers, whom he described as "absolutely blameless". He added that those who brought the prosecution had not considered the additional dangers faced by the accused.

The statement said that police officers, like every other member of the public, had no right in any circumstances to use more force than appeared reasonably necessary, having regard to all the circumstances as understood by them.

Lord Justice Gibson believes that his statement now ends the controversy, although Mr John Hume, Social Democratic and Labour Party MP for Foyle, is to meet the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, on Monday to discuss the original judgment.

Since the acquittal the judge has been criticized by the Irish Republic's Government, the Roman Catholic bishops in the North, nationalist politicians, some solicitors, and the media.

The judge cleared three officers of murdering Mr Toman

Letters, page 9

High Court defeat for Conteh

Efforts by the former world light-heavyweight boxing champion, Mr John Conteh, to get back into the ring failed in the High Court yesterday when Mr Justice Mervyn Davies refused to order the British Boxing Board of Control to reconsider his application to renew his licence.

He said that Mr Conteh, aged 33, was not entitled to be told why the board had refused the licence in June last year: the board was simply faced with the question of the general suitability of the applicant bearing in mind its concern "to protect the good name of boxing".

It had a duty to act responsibly, the judge said. "In the present context that means, as I understand, that risks ought not to be taken in allowing men to box while perhaps no longer as fit as they used to be."

Mr Conteh was world champion from 1974 to 1977. He has not boxed professionally since May 1980.

In evidence the judge had heard that Mr Conteh went into the restaurant business and when his business collapsed was left with heavy debts. He had also needed treatment for an alcohol problem.

But since 1982 he has battled to get fit.

The judge rejected Mr Conteh's claim that the Board had acted in breach of the rules of natural justice and said that on the strength of the medical evidence there could be no "confident expectation that a licence would be granted".

Party race report delayed

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

A Labour Party consultation paper on the idea of creating black sections, recognizing black and Asian members as a distinct party group, is to be delayed.

A national executive working party had been expected to complete the paper, setting out arguments for and against, in time for next month's executive meeting.

But a statement issued on Wednesday said that the working party now hoped to complete the document for the annual party conference in October.

One leading Labour black said: "That is a bombshell". It was thought that party leaders might be trying to delay the report in an attempt to defuse the issue. There has been strong pressure, resisted by the leadership, for a full conference debate at Blackpool.

Wednesday's statement said: "The issues are complex and the public debate has become extremely heated. But the working party does not intend to become embroiled in the public controversy since this would prejudice our findings".

Some Labour leaders have no such scruples. One senior frontbencher said that he was adamant in his opposition.

He said that the definition of blacks would smack of apartheid and that those blacks and Asians who were completely integrated within the party, in areas of strong black representation, would suffer.



New role for Mitchum

Actor turned lecturer: his career began in 1943 as a bit player in *Hopalong Cassidy* films. This weekend, about 140 films later, Robert Mitchum, of the hooded eyes and menacing manner, is in London with his wife, Dorothy, ready to field questions from the fans at the National Film Theatre where he gives *The Guardian* Lecture tomorrow afternoon.

Mitchum has had 20 of his

films shown in the current NFT season; a print of one, *Ryan's Daughter*, has to be flown in from Australia. There are two still to be released here - *The Ambassadors* and *Maria's Lovers*. Tomorrow he will talk about his costars and his favourite directors, notably John Huston. He might also discuss the first film he ever made, *Hoppy Severs a Wit*. (Photograph: John Voos).

Risk of drink-drive conviction 'very low'

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Home Office research suggests that the number of drink-driving offenders is at least 25 times greater than official statistics indicate.

The study, based on a sample of more than 3,000 drivers in England and Wales, calculates that fewer than one in 250 offences are likely to result in conviction. That probably exaggerates the real risks of being caught, according to the results of the study in the latest *Research Bulletin* of the Home Office research and planning unit.

Drivers were asked to recall their experience of drinking and driving over a 14-month period. Almost two in five male drivers aged 60 or under admitted to having driven at least once during that time after drinking enough alcohol to make it likely that most would have failed a roadside breath test.

"Clearly the advice not to drink before driving is often ignored," the *Bulletin* says. The drivers were questioned as part of the 1982 British crime survey. The results indicate that almost two in five male drivers up to the age of 60 believe they could not fail a breath test after drinking enough alcohol to be most people to the legal limit.

Drivers were asked to give an estimate of how much they would fail a breath test. Those who had exceeded the critical level of alcohol gave consistently higher estimates of the "safe" amount they could drink.

The survey assumes that five "units" of alcohol is the critical level.

Research Bulletin No 17 (Home Office Research Unit, Information Section, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT; free).

Russians join key pollution debate

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

Europeans and North Americans are to make their most determined effort yet to fight air and water pollution when ministers and senior officials from the communist and non-communist world meet in Munich on Monday at the start of a three-day conference on the protection of the environment.

Chaired by Herr Friedrich Zimmermann, the West German Minister of the Interior, it is seen here as a important Bonn initiative to prevent acid rain and get concerted action to reduce pollution. Thanks to the Greens and the strong ecological movement, Bonn has made the environment one of its political priorities.

The Germans are also especially pleased that the Soviet Union, East Germany and other East European nations have decided to take part and see this as a tribute to Bonn's determination to maintain an East-West dialogue.

A total of 29 countries will take part and officials from four international agencies, including the United Nations and the European Community. Britain will be represented by Mr William Waldegrave, Under-Secretary of State at the Department for the Environment, the United States by Mr William Ruckelshaus, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Soviet Union by Mr Y. A. Izrael, chairman of the State Committee for Environmental Control.

In press briefings beforehand, Herr Zimmermann outlined the seriousness of the threat by pointing to the dramatic increase in damage to Germany's forests. Whereas in 1982 only eight per cent of the woods were affected, this rose within a year to 34 per cent. This year it is estimated that almost half of Germany's forests are damaged or dying.

Although scientific proof was still lacking, everything indicated this was caused by air pollution in conjunction with other factors. Equally alarming trends had been shown in the pollution of rivers and lakes, and in 30 years more damage had been caused to buildings and cultural monuments than in the past three centuries, Herr Zimmermann said.

The conference will assess the latest research into the causes and spread of pollution and attempt to draw up common strategies to enforce environmental control. West Germany is particularly interested in gaining the cooperation of Eastern Europe, where pollution is especially severe but little has been done to reduce noxious industrial effluents which are borne across borders into the West.

The Germans are also glad the British are attending. There was considerable annoyance here that Britain, along with the main West European countries, did not attend the Ottawa Conference last March which agreed a 30 per cent cut in the emission of sulphur dioxide.

Bonn claims much of Europe's pollution is blown by westerly winds from Britain and has been disturbed by the British Government's apparent belittling of the problem.

The participants at Munich have been set six main targets: the intensification of international cooperation in research into damage to woods, lakes and buildings; a broadening of the Ottawa agreement; a pledge to reduce nitric oxide emissions; the introduction of lead-free petrol and the cutting of exhaust fumes; the economical and rational use of energy; and international insistence on using the best technologies to reduce emissions at source.

Herr Zimmermann would not point an accusing finger at Eastern Europe or anticipate how much East-West cooperation might be possible. He hoped for declarations of intent but said agreements on concrete measures would not be easy.

Leading article, page 9

Global spending on arms rises by 25% in 10 years

By Rodney Cawton, Defence Correspondent

World-wide military spending has risen by more than 25 per cent in real terms in the last 10 years according to the *World Armaments and Disarmament SIPRI Yearbook* published by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.

The 1984 edition, published on Thursday, estimates that last year world military spending was about \$750 billion (over \$550 billion). In comparison, Britain spent less than £16 billion on defence.

The SIPRI yearbook says that world military spending has been growing at about five per cent a year for the last two years, which is well above the trend for the period since the Second World War.

Much of this increase is explained by the American rearmament programme. If the United States is excluded the volume rise for the rest of the world was three per cent during the last two years.

But, while world military spending has been rising fast,

the arms trade major in weapons has not. Since 1980 the trend has flattened out and shows some decline.

The main reason for this is economic. Third World countries are extensively in debt and are in no position to continue big purchases of major weapons. A recent study concluded that about a quarter of the accumulated Third World debt could be explained by weapon imports.

The yearbook records the extent of Argentina's plans to rearm after its losses in the Falklands conflict. "The 75 modern strike aircraft lost in the Falklands/Malvinas conflict are being replaced by 107 new acquisitions, four Hercules transport planes replace the lost one, and 71 Pucara ground attack aircraft replace the 21 lost."

The picture, it says, is the same for the Army (*World Armaments and Disarmament SIPRI Yearbook* 1984, published by Taylor & Francis, John Street, London WC1E 2ES).

Reagan man in nude spa scandal

Republicans fear setback in Senate November poll

From Nicholas Ashford,
Washington

When two Iowa radio stations recently blared out the news that Senator Roger Jepsen, a born-again Christian and Reaganite conservative, had visited an X-rated "health spa" in 1977, the reverberations were soon felt at the Republican Party's national headquarters in Washington.

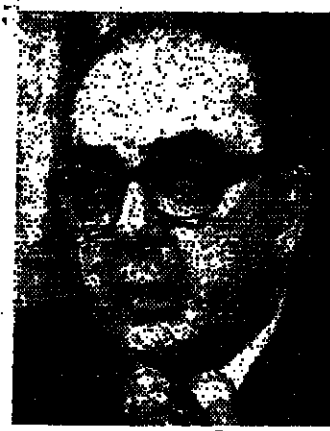
Senator Jepsen is one of 19 Republican senators who are up for reelection in November. The Democrats are planning a big offensive to regain control of the Senate, which they lost in the 1980 Republican landslide. The Republicans have a 55-45 majority, which has let them push key aspects of Administration policy through Congress.

At the beginning of this year, before the primary campaign got under way, some Democrats were predicting that they could wrest back control of the Senate in 1984. This now seems unlikely, particularly as some Republicans who were seen as vulnerable are looking more secure.

However, the Republicans are concerned that the loss of even one or two seats in November would leave the Democrats in a strong position to regain control in 1986.

Even before it was disclosed that Senator Jepsen had visited a spa that offered "nude modelling, nude encounters and nude rap sessions", he has emerged as the most vulnerable of all Republican senators.

Since his election in 1978 he has "dropped" a number of political and personal clangers. He has also been battered by Iowa's reeling farm economy, which has not yet enjoyed the



Senator Helms: Close race with rival

recovery that has reached most other parts of the country.

The health spa incident is seen as the final blow to his reelection prospects. Although he sought to limit the damage by admitting he had made some "real mistakes" before making a "personal commitment to Christ in 1977", his Democratic rival, Representative Thomas Harkin, now seems certain to win the seat in November unless Senator Jepsen agrees to bow out of the race.

At least half a dozen other Republican-held Senate seats are in varying degrees of jeopardy, whereas the Democrats have only one seat which the Republicans are favoured to win.

The most vulnerable for the Republicans is the Tennessee seat held for the past 18 years by Senator Howard Baker, the majority leader. He has announced his intention to stand down and is expected to be given a senior job in the next Administration, if President Reagan is reelected.

In North Carolina, Senator Jesse Helms, a swashbuckling right-winger and spiritual leader of the neo-conservatives in Congress, seemed to be heading towards almost certain defeat until a few weeks ago. At one stage he was trailing his Democratic rival, Governor James Hunt, by 20 points. According to a new poll, the two are level.

In Texas, normally a solidly Democratic state, there had seemed little chance that the Republicans could hold on to the seat being vacated by Senator John Tower, the dapper chairman of the armed services committee. It now looks as if the Republican candidate, Representative Philip Gramm, a conservative and recent convert from the Democratic Party, will run a close race against his liberal Democratic opponent, Mr Lloyd Doggett.

The Republicans are also worried about the seat in Illinois that Senator Charles Percy, the chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, has occupied for three terms. He narrowly held on to the seat six years ago and this time faces a strong challenge from Representative Paul Simon, a five-term Congressman and former Illinois Lieutenant-Governor.

Senator Percy has an additional problem in that he has riled Jews with what they see as his pro-Arab tilt. The one Democratic seat under threat is that being vacated by Senator Paul Tsongas of Massachusetts. Mr Elliot Richardson, who held a string of top positions in previous Republican Administrations, is ahead



The last word: Dr Luns (left) making his final speech at Nato headquarters

Luns bids Nato farewell

From Frederick Bonart
Brussels

Dr Joseph Luns left Nato after his record tenure of almost 13 years as Secretary-General.

In his farewell address to the North Atlantic Council, he said the West's fervent desire for constructive dialogue and genuine détente was simply not enough in itself. Such fervour in the face of equally persistent rebuffs "can be worse than useless: it can be very, very dangerous".

He emphasized that the Soviet Union could not reciprocate because the concept of "stability" in its relationship with the West was contrary to its doctrine and proclaimed objectives.

It was fine that Western Europe should aspire to greater political weight in the alliance, Dr Luns said, provided this did not undermine the transatlantic security partnership. "From a purely European viewpoint, that partnership will remain indispensable for so long as even the youngest among us here today is alive."

After a few words to Nato staff, he bid farewell to its ambassadors and military representatives and inspected a guard of honour before driving out of headquarters.

Million marchers expected in Paris schools protest

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Only a week after its resounding defeat in the European elections, the French Government is to be confronted by another mass display of popular discontent. More than a million people are expected in the capital tomorrow for what is likely to be the biggest demonstration ever held in France.

The ostensible purpose is to protest against the Government's much watered-down plans to bring the predominantly Catholic private schools more into line with the state school system.

However, many people will be joining for purely political reasons in the hope that it might help hasten the Government's demise. Tracts have been found describing the march as the beginning of the resistance.

Members of the Opposition, including M Jacques Chirac, leader of the Gaullist RPR Party, will be out in force, while M Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of

the National Front, has called on his followers to march separately under the party's own banner. After some hesitation, the Catholic Church has decided not to participate but to send a message of support in the name of three senior bishops, including Cardinal Lustiger, Archbishop of Paris.

The organizers and all the principal participants have appealed for order and calm, but there are fears that some fringe elements will be out for trouble. About 10,000 riot police have been called in to assist the 25,000 marshals and 1,400 doctors will be standing by. Nearly £200,000 has been spent on arrangements for the march.

The first wave of the march begins at 9 am in two separate processions, one starting at the Gare Saint Lazare, the other at the Gare de Lyon, which will converge on the Place de la Bastille.

Farmers fear other states ignore quotas

By John Young
Agriculture Correspondent

The warning given by Mr Michael Jopling, the Minister of Agriculture, to his fellow ministers in Brussels this week that Britain would refuse to implement the excess milk production levy unless it felt that quotas were being effectively applied throughout the EEC articulates the fears of British farmers that other countries will not abide by the rules.

Those fears are strongest about France which, in the words of a National Farmers' Union official, has never really accepted that there is a milk surplus.

If there is, the French believe, it is the fault of the British, who insist on continuing to import New Zealand butter and the big Dutch producers, who feed their cows on artificially cheap manioc and maize gluten.

The French farmers' union has already said that production cuts for individual farmers are unacceptable, and that if its Government wants to reduce national production it must pay farmers to go out of business.

The 605m francs (£50m) set aside for this purpose is not nearly enough, it says.

About a third of all the milk sold by French farms goes to shops or homes and the NFU accepts that those sales will be difficult to monitor.

But it believes that the big cooperative dairies in Normandy and Brittany could easily be monitored.

"What concerns us is the lack of good will to operate the scheme", the official said.

Resentment at the special treatment given to the Irish Republic in the form of an increased national quota has been followed by doubts about whether the Irish intend to take the scheme seriously.



Facing bankruptcy: Mr Leon Downey, musician who turned to making cheese from Jersey milk.

Nearly three months after quotas officially came into effect the Irish Government has yet to decide whether to implement them through the dairies or to set up a national buying organization on the lines of the British Milk Marketing Board.

Farmers are also furious that Italy was granted exemption from the production levy this year on the ground that it was nowhere near self-sufficient,

while Britain, which is also a net importer, did not even seek any concessions.

What was intended to be a special gesture to the Mezzogiorno has been extended to the big producers in northern Italy who are just as efficient as anyone else, they say.

The most heavily penalized countries, with Britain, are The Netherlands and West Germany. Both are imposing quotas on individual farmers,

but the Germans have made elaborate arrangements, intended to protect small producers, mostly in Bavaria, where they are a significant political force.

Denmark intends to impose its 6.7 per cent cut in allowable production through the main dairies, but it is thinking of setting up a single buying body. Belgium, with a 4 per cent cut, is also differentiating in favour of small farmers.

Israel faces wave of strikes before poll

From Christopher Walker Jerusalem

In the run-up to next month's general election, Israel is facing a serious wave of labour unrest which the Government claims is politically motivated by supporters of the opposition Labour Party. The trouble is threatening to black out press, television and radio coverage of the campaign, including election broadcasts. With the inflation rate running at more than 400 per cent there is a widespread conviction among the public that whichever party wins the poll on July 23 will have to take strict measures to try to rescue the ailing economy. Radio and television went off the air on Thursday night with the exception of brief news bulletins and a full strike on the networks is threatened from tomorrow. Yesterday, journalists from all the main Israeli newspapers gave notice of a labour dispute which could stop the presses after the two-week cooling off called for by law. A breakdown in talks between the Histadrut, the labour federation, and the Government has added to the atmosphere of industrial chaos, and a public sector strike involving 60,000 civil servants, threatened for next week. Among groups already operating crippling sanctions are all members of the Foreign Ministry, including diplomats abroad, postal workers, customs inspectors, income tax employees, atomic installation workers, public sector lawyers and employees of Israel's civil administration in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. So far, the right-wing Likud Government has stood firm in its refusal to meet the various wage demands and a number of the groups have threatened to step up their action from tomorrow. They include the Foreign Ministry employees who say they will no longer accept diplomatic cables or conduct any meetings outside the ministry, from which foreign diplomats are barred under the existing sanctions. Also threatening industrial action from tomorrow are 6,000 employees of the Jewish Agency, whose activities include fostering immigration, and 12,000 people employed in higher education. Rebels killed: An Israeli patrol killed two guerrillas carrying out an attack in Lebanon on Thursday night.

Riyadh extends air space to repel Iranian jets

From Robert Fisk, Cairo



King Fahd: His new defensive line will allow Saudi Arabia's fighter pilots to intercept and chase intruding Iranian planes far out over the Gulf. The Saudi F15 jets will be operating up to 40 miles from their own coastline.

At the very moment when Iran seems unwilling to pursue its attacks against Gulf oil tankers, Saudi Arabia has let it be known that it has created a new defensive air perimeter - the "Fahd line" - against intrusion by Iranian jets. Officially, the Saudi decision allows its pilots to intercept and chase Iranian aircraft far out over the Gulf, although neither the authorities in Riyadh nor the Kuwaiti newspapers, to which the news was leaked, disclosed any details of the new defensive line. In fact, it probably means that Saudi F15 fighters will henceforth be operating up to 40 miles from their coastline. However, the country's F15s have already been operating at least that far from the northern shore of Saudi Arabia and the reports, given particular prominence in the Kuwaiti daily, *Al-Qabas*, were likely to have been encouraged more to boost confidence in Riyadh's determination to defend its allies than to imply any new aggressive posture against Iran. At the same time, the Saudis have acknowledged that their American-crewed *Awacs* reconnaissance aircraft have been passing intelligence to Kuwait, something which has been going on for several months. The Saudis have been upset by Washington's refusal to sell Stinger missiles to the Kuwaitis and fear other Gulf oil states may feel more vulnerable unless Riyadh broadens its own defensive commitment to cover - or obscure - America's reluctance to supply them with more arms. Arab diplomats are saying that the Iranian F4 jet, shot down by Saudi pilots on June 5, was on its way to raid a Saudi oil refinery, a story which quite contradicts the Saudi's own belief at the time, namely, that

the Iranian plane was looking for targets among the tanker traffic in the Gulf.

The latest Saudi determination to counter any aggression against its territory might not actually have been so well publicized if Iran's much-trumpeted Ramadan offensive had taken place.

Washington has been the principle source of information about the projected offensive and the Arab states - outside as well as inside the Gulf region - have become increasingly unhappy at the way in which the Americans raised their anxieties over an event which has not taken place.

Arab leaders have since asked for more information about the US satellite pictures which allegedly showed tens of thousands of Iranian troops massing east of Basra.

While the Iranians have claimed that some form of attack is about to take place, the Gulf nations are wondering if they were manipulated into giving more financial and moral support to Iraq than they would have done if they believed the military front along the Iran-Iraq border was stable.

For their part, the Egyptians are talking of yet another peace initiative involving an international Islamic "peace" army along the frontier between Iran and Iraq.



Confident: Sir Robert Muldoon effecting an unruffled look yesterday after bad tidings from the opinion polls.

Sri Lanka bars British MP's UK Tamils to dog Jayewardene visit

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

A silent vigil will be mounted by some of Britain's 35,000 Tamils outside the Sri Lankan High Commission on Monday to mark a six-day visit here by President Jayewardene.

He arrives this weekend, less than a week after Amnesty International published allegations of further human rights violations in Sri Lanka - including the deaths of 53 Tamil political prisoners last July during the worst inter-communal riots on the island for a quarter of a century.

However, President Jayewardene recently improved his image in the eyes of a group of visiting British MPs by agreeing to remove the right of his security forces to bury the dead without holding an inquest first.

His Government has long complained that the rest of the world has romanticized the Tamils in Sri Lanka as an oppressed minority, while ignoring acts of terrorism committed by militants - nicknamed the Tamil Tigers.

Although this is officially described as a private visit which the president is making on his return from a state occasion in Washington, he will be able to put his government's view to Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe next Wednesday - when he will dine at Number Ten.

There are no plans for him to meet Tamil organizations, although the High Commission says that many Tamils belong to the British branch of Mr Jayewardene's United National Party.

The president, aged 78, will also have tea with the Queen and talks with Sonny Ramphal, Commonwealth Secretary-General. He will meet a number of MPs and the British press at a special reception.

He leaves on Friday for Delhi for official talks with Mrs Indira Gandhi - whose cooperation is essential in overcoming Sri Lanka's racial problems.

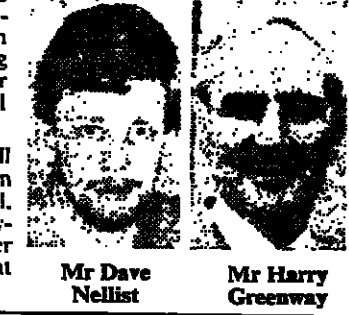
● COLOMBO: Sri Lanka has refused visas to two British MPs who wanted to investigate alleged human rights violations (Reuter reports).

The acting Foreign Minister, Mr Tyronee Fernando, told Parliament that Mr Dave Nellist, Labour MP for Coventry South-East, and Mr Harry Greenwood, Conservative MP for Ealing North, were refused entry because they wanted to interfere in Sri Lanka's affairs.

He described them as extremists with preconceived notions and said they wanted to inquire into human rights violations, inquire into unrest in the island and sort out Sri Lanka's problems.

Noting that a group of nine British MPs toured Sri Lanka earlier this month, Mr Fernando said the island normally welcomed such visits. But they Mr Nellist and Mr Greenwood were coming to interfere in our affairs. Some British MPs seem to think they are still living in colonial times.

Official sources said one of the MPs had planned to arrive in Colombo tomorrow and the other was due to join him a few days later.



Mr Dave Nellist Mr Harry Greenwood

Punjab starts to breathe again

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

As Punjab inched back to some sort of normalcy yesterday, further disclosures were made about conditions in the state and activities of extremists before the Army seized the Golden Temple of Amritsar.

Signs of the relaxation were the opening of all Sikh temples to the public (with the exception of the Golden Temple and one other), the freeing of roads to traffic except in Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts, the running of buses and an increase in rail and air traffic.

Mr M. M. K. Wali, the senior civil servant in the Home Ministry, said an inter-ministerial working party on Punjab is meeting ever day and would reestablish the administration. It was also reported that a thorough inquiry is being held into the conduct of certain officials, some at a senior level, through whose connivance large-scale smuggling had been carried out.

Officials in Chandigarh, the Punjab capital, revealed that the defence of the Golden Temple had been planned by a retired artillery brigadier, and 17 retired officers above the rank of colonel had played a part.

Mr Wali said the smuggling was almost impossible to stop, but revealed that the Indo-Pakistan border was not the only one involved. Arms were smuggled across the border with another country, but he declined to say which. The choice is not large, however, and includes only China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Burma.

Mr Wali also said the Government did not propose to pull the Army out of the Golden Temple immediately. "You know some arms are being recovered from the complex and some areas have been mined by the extremists," he said.

Stylish win predicted by Muldoon

Melbourne (Reuter) - Sir Robert Muldoon, the New Zealand Prime Minister, yesterday predicted he would win the snap general elections he has called for July 14 because voters liked his style.

Despite opinion polls showing his National Party lagging seven per cent behind the Labour Opposition, Sir Robert said on a visit to Australia: "I will win again."

He called the election five months early after losing his one-seat parliamentary majority through the defection of one member of his party.

He predicted the vote would largely hinge on his popularity against that of Mr David Lange, the Labour leader.

Sir Robert said he would not retire if he lost the election.

Deng's Hongkong pledge

Peking (Reuter) - Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, assured a Hongkong business delegation yesterday that Peking's policies on the British colony would not change after it recovers sovereignty in 1997.

The New China news agency said Mr Deng met business leaders from Hongkong's three largest trade and industry associations for two hours. It quoted him as saying: "Some people are worrying whether our policies are correct, no one can change them."

Peking has said Hongkong's political and social system and its capitalist lifestyle will not change for 50 years after 1997, when Britain's lease on most of the territory expires.

China is trying to maintain business confidence in Hongkong. Mr Deng sent ripples through the colony in May when he contradicted other Chinese leaders and said China would have the right to base troops there after 1997.

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Depart Heathrow
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Mitterrand sees thaw in Franco-Soviet relations

From Richard Owen, Moscow

President Mitterrand of France said yesterday after a third and final round of talks with President Chernenko that he had made progress despite disagreements over arms control, Afghanistan, Poland and the case of Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist. The Soviet press censured Mitterrand's controversial remarks on all four subjects.

Mitterrand said his talks with the Soviet leader who is 72 had been serious and thoughtful and both sides had shown a desire to move forward. But the French President avoided suggesting that there were signs of an East-West thaw. He said relations between Paris and Moscow were no longer "ice-bound", and France was trying to "warm things up" while remaining a loyal member of the Western alliance.

President kept his word

A certain pride that France had dared pronounce the name of Andrei Sakharov at a Kremlin state banquet was in evidence in most of the comments in Paris (Diana Geddes writes). People are pleased Mitterrand kept to his word. "The West has not only the duty but also the right to demand from the Russians that they respect their engagements (under the Helsinki agreement)", said *Le Monde* in a front-page editorial. "That is what Mitterrand has just done publicly at the Kremlin".

The Communist daily, *L'Humanite* referred to its front page simply to the "constructive" nature of the talks between the two leaders. It dismissed the Sakharov incident to two lines on an inside page, saying the affair had been raised in the context of human rights.

Mitterrand, who arrived in Moscow on Wednesday, is the first important Western leader to hold substantive talks with Mr Chernenko, who is increasingly seen in the West as the head of an isolationist regime. At a Kremlin banquet on Thursday night Mitterrand angered his hosts by telling them they must understand the emotion generated in Europe by human rights violations, which he said undermined the Helsinki agreements. Mitterrand cited the example of Dr Sakharov.

Ruling coalition coasts to victory in St Kitts-Nevis

From Jeremy Taylor, Trinidad

The ruling two-party coalition in the Caribbean state of St Kitts-Nevis, led by the Prime Minister, Dr Kennedy Simmonds, easily retained power in Thursday's general election, the first since independence from Britain last September.

Dr Simmonds, who came to power in 1980, increased the coalition majority from one seat to seven. Parliament expanded by two seats to 11. His People's Action Movement won six seats in St Kitts, while its coalition partner, the Nevis Reformation Party, won all three in Nevis. The opposition Labour Party of Mr Lee Moore won the remaining two seats, two fewer than in 1980. Mr Moore lost his seat.

Last year's independence constitution provides a federal structure for the two islands, under which Nevis, traditionally the junior partner, enjoys substantial autonomy. Although Dr Simmonds was bitterly criticized in St Kitts for being too generous to Nevis, he is now reaping the political rewards.

St Kitts-Nevis is the second member of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States to hold premature elections since the body invited last October's US military intervention in Grenada.

In April, the ruling Labour Party of Mr Vere Bird in Antigua also increased its majority. Elections are due in St Vincent next month and in Grenada at the end of the year.



Space mission: The crew of the shuttle Discovery, which is to be launched on its maiden flight on Monday. In front are (from left): Richard Mulline, Steven Hawley, Henry Hartfield (commander), Michael Coats (pilot). Behind are: Charles Walker and Judith Resnik, who is to be America's second woman to fly in orbit.

British budget hopes raised for Fontainebleau summit

From Ian Murray, Brussels

France has prepared at least two "simplified" schemes for paying Britain an EEC budget rebate, and these are to be presented to the European summit when it meets in Fontainebleau on Monday.

After three sterile months, during which the European election campaign stopped any negotiations, there has been hectic activity over the past few days to arrange a settlement at the summit.

The view of the French presidency is that the formula proposed at the Brussels summit in March was too complicated for the heads of government to discuss. Its very complexity is thought to be a dangerous obstacle to a settlement.

The first of France's new

proposals would offer a straight fixed percentage rebate each year. The second would guarantee Britain a basic annual rebate: this would be topped up by payment of a fixed percentage of the difference between this rebate and its own total net contribution. It is thought to be too late to set a new system in motion to cover this year, so a figure for 1984 would still need to be negotiated if either proposal were accepted.

France wants this initial base figure to be no more than two-thirds of what it argues is the total British net contribution. This would in effect be more than 10 per cent below previous payments and would therefore be unattractive to Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

As a sweetener to West Germany, which is unhappy that any settlement will leave it paying most of the Community bills, France is planning to offer it a one-third reduction on its contribution to any British settlement.

Britain is likely to favour the more complicated system which was almost agreed at Brussels. It believes this contains an essential element for a fair settlement in taking into account the relative prosperity of member states. None of the new ideas does this.

The British will also argue that there has been ample time to understand the Brussels proposal, and that to change the whole basis of the discussion at this late stage will make a settlement even more difficult.

US doubts on space war curbs

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

General Edward Rowley, chief American negotiator at the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (Start), said yesterday that he had received no overtures for discussions of anti-satellite systems to be merged with the Start talks.

General Rowley is in London to spread the word that the United States is anxious to resume the talks whenever the Russians agree to return to the negotiating table. He told a press conference that although the US was ready to explore ways of limiting anti-satellite systems, it had yet to see any way of verifying compliance with any comprehensive treaty covering such systems.

There have been suggestions that discussions on anti-satellite systems should be merged with Start, and General Rowley said that although he had received no overtures in that direction he would not turn it down if offered to him - but he was not seeking it.

In the Start negotiations, the Americans have proposed that as new missiles are introduced others should be withdrawn, with the rate of withdrawal of warheads varying according to the type of missile system.

Although it has not been officially revealed, it is believed that they have in mind that two warheads should be withdrawn for every new one deployed in the case of land-based multi-warhead missiles. For submarine-launched systems three warheads would be removed for every two new ones deployed.

Day-trip wrangle Compromise offer to pacify French

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Fresh compromise proposals put forward by the British Government for a new form of identity document for British day-trippers to France were discussed for more than three hours yesterday by Mr Raymond Winney, Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, and Mr Francis Gutmann, Secretary-General of the French Foreign Ministry.

Mr Winney said the talks had been held in a very helpful spirit and that the French authorities had shown a willingness to listen. But he declined to say what he thought the outcome would be.

The British Government had gone a considerable way to meet French concerns, he said. Britain hopes for a reply before July 7. The present scheme is due to end on that date unless the Governments reach some agreement.

The latest British proposals, which involve the introduction of an excursion document issued at main post offices giving the bearer's name, place of birth and nationality, are aimed at overcoming French objections to the 30-year-old scheme under which British subjects are able to make short visits up to 60 hours without any passport or formal identity card.

The scheme is used by about 1.5 million Britons every year. Talks on alternatives have been going on since last summer. The French authorities complain that the present system makes it

too easy for illegal immigrants to enter France.

Under the latest proposals, day-trippers to France would be required to obtain an excursion document costing £2. It would be valid for a month and allow one trip of up to 60 hours during that month.

The document would embody a declaration by the bearer that he or she was a British citizen and would carry a photograph of the bearer, which would have to be certified as a true likeness by a person, such as a magistrate, church minister, lawyer, police officer or doctor.

In addition, a birth certificate of other agencies to support the statements regarding the bearer's date and place of birth and nationality would be required at the post office before the document was issued.

Each document would contain a warning that making an untrue statement to obtain a travel document was a criminal offence which could lead to a fine of up to £2,000 or six months in prison, or both.

Freedom prize

Paris (AP) - The French branch of the International Pen Club of authors, poets and playwrights has awarded its 1984 freedom prize jointly to Cuban writer Jorge Valls Arango and Soviet cartoonist Vyacheslav Sysoyev.

Terrorists dump arms on cardinal

Milan (AP) - In an apparent act of surrender, left-wing terrorists left three bags filled with arms and bombs in the office of Cardinal Carlo Maria Martini, Milan's Archbishop, Police reported. The bags contained two Kalashnikov sub-machine guns, three pistols, an automatic rifle, several hand grenades, ammunition and a bazooka rocket.

Police said the weapons were probably part of the arms cache of the terrorist groups, Prima Linea, and Fighting Communist Groups (Cocon) whose leaders and members are on trial in Milan. Some defence lawyers in the trial claimed that the delivery of arms looked like a good will gesture engineered by one of the suspects on trial, Ernesto Balducci. He is being charged with criminal association and membership of armed bands and might be questioned about the arms delivery next week.

Papal warning on alcoholism

Rome (AP) - The Pope, describing alcoholism as one of the worst plagues of modern society, called for an urgent international effort to deal with "untold suffering and anguish" caused by alcoholism.

"Physical deterioration, at times even to the point of death, psychological disorientation and spiritual problems are concrete consequences of alcoholism", the Pontiff told a Vatican audience granted to participants of an international conference on scientific, social and moral aspects of alcoholism.

Author home

Gerald Brenan, the British author aged 90, smoking a Spanish cigarette after returning from a brief stay in a London old people's home to Alhaurin el Grande, near Malaga, where he has lived for more than 60 years. The Andalusian authorities will help to defray the cost of his medical care.

Amsterdam (Reuters) - Joseph Lan, a Soviet-born Israeli, was sentenced to 12 years' jail for starting a fire at an Amsterdam sex club last year which killed 13 people and injured 25.

Fire killer jailed

Amsterdam (Reuters) - Divers have recovered coins and muskets from Napoleon Bonaparte's flagship *L'Orion*, sunk by the British off Egypt in 1798. French and Egyptian divers hope they will be able to raise the hull, which may have had a hoard of bullion on board.

Napoleon's cash

Alexandria (Reuters) - Divers have recovered coins and muskets from Napoleon Bonaparte's flagship *L'Orion*, sunk by the British off Egypt in 1798. French and Egyptian divers hope they will be able to raise the hull, which may have had a hoard of bullion on board.

Strike deadlock

Madrid (Reuters) - Iberia, the Spanish airline, said there were no immediate plans to resume talks to end its three-day pilots' strike.

Dogged devotion

Reykjavik (AFP) - Iceland's Finance Minister Mr Albert Gudmundsson, has lost his appeal against a fine for breaking a 60-year-old law by keeping a dog in the capital. He has said rather than pay and give up his dog, he would prefer to go to prison.

THE ARTS

Richard Williams gets a taste of Bob Dylan in Rome as his tour makes its way towards Britain

On common ground

What single sound in popular music can evoke a response as immediate and unequivocal as that which greets the first blast from Bob Dylan's harmonica? In a Roman sports hall this week, during the tour which will bring him to St James's Park, Newcastle and Wembley Stadium next month, it happened during the fourth song, "Just Like a Woman", that shrill scribbling of sound drawing a roar of recognition from 10,000 throats. It is probably - now that Elvis has gone and the Beatles are unrepeatable - the most poignant expression of nostalgia rock has to offer.

This time around, Dylan seems neither embarrassed by the audience's readiness to embrace his past nor encumbered by the desire to drag it, willing or not, into his present. Whereas in 1978 the readings from his back pages had a self-conscious air, and three years later he was evidently propelled by the need to have his devotional songs heard as widely as possible, in 1984 he seems much more relaxed and willing to let the audience's expectations and his own artistic requirements find common ground.

In his presentation he was more energetic and positive than I have seen him since before the motorcycle accident which changed the course of his career in 1966. Starting with his reappearance at the Isle of Wight in 1969, every subsequent performance has seemed to be a stage in an extended convalescence, the audience approaching on tiptoe and holding their breath lest he take flight and vanish.

In Rome, his all-black costume and his pixie boots created a familiar tapered silhouette. From a distance, at least, he looked marvellous. He has lost the extra weight which seemed a metaphor for the blurring of his music's outlines, and he led his band of British veterans - Mick Taylor (guitar), Ian McLagan (organ and piano), Greg Sutton (bass guitar) and Colin Allen (drums) - with confident verve.

Whether they are his ideal accompanists is, however, open to question. McLagan apart, they lack the subtlety and originality which several musicians have from time to time brought to bear on Dylan's blueprints. Taylor, in particular, is a facile stylist but hardly stands comparison with such as Bruce Langhorne, Robbie Robertson or Mark Knopfler, although he was conspicuously rousing enough in the driving



Bob Dylan: in command

versions of "Highway 61 Revisited" (which opened the show), "Maggie's Farm", "Leopard-skin Pill-box Hat" and "Tombstone Blues" (which closed it).

The band's finest moments came during "Jokerman" - one of only five songs in the concert written since the 1960s, out of a total of 22 - and a treatment of "Like a Rolling Stone" extraordinary enough to prompt the heretical thought that it matched, even the legendary 1966 concert versions, punch for punch, even though the dominant emotion is now regret rather than revenge.

For most of his fans, however, the core of the event was represented by the half-dozen songs he performed alone. Of them "A Hard Rain's a-Gonna Fall" and "It's All Right, Ma" were their youthful anger and apocalyptic lightly. "It Ain't Me, Babe" contained a harmonica improvisation of quite astounding virtuosity and imagination. "Tangled Up in Blue" had its tumbling cadences appealingly distended, and "Mr Tambourine Man" was accorded a shout of recognition which, seem to lift the singer to an exultant peak.

Even those of us who no longer care very much about his opinion of President Reagan's Central America policy found ourselves entranced by this vision of a Bob Dylan so completely in command of both past and present returned to life, indeed.

Radio Mission to explain

You may know that if you listen to the whole of the *Today* programme, from cock-crow right through, the sense of repetition by the end of it is enough to make you run out of the door and join the nearest rush hour. It is, of course, the repetition of news which has this effect, but there's little point in complaining, because no normal citizen is expected to listen to the whole of the programme.

If you take radio in toto and over the much longer term, there are still certain topics which keep on turning up, and the last week gone by has produced two particularly rich and familiar specimens. Last Sunday and again on Wednesday, the *Jury* (Radio 4, producer, Maggie Redfern) tried the proposition that "Parapsychology is a proper study for scientific investigation". On LBC's Monday Nighttime, Lord Soper found himself involved in a phone-in-cum-disputation on religious evangelism.

The *Jury* presented cases for and against the paranormal which seemed essentially indistinguishable from any I have heard before. The defence produces evidence - apparently well-attested - of happenings inexplicable to science and to varying degrees statistically significant. The prosecution will then enquire whether the experiments proved repeatable with the air of one expecting the answer "No" (and more or less getting it), before going on to adduce evidence for many instances, equally well-attested, of insufficiently rigorous experimental and/or statistical method, not to mention downright, incontrovertible fraud. When all is over each side sneaks away to reinforce its position before the next inevitable encounter.

In one way, Lord Soper's

phone-in actually turned out to be exceptional. He spent much of it attacking the evangelical methods of the latest popular missionary to Britain, Luis Palau. Lo and behold, Mr Palau himself was on the line, all set to make a defence. Sensing drama, Adrian Love promptly got the seconds out of the ring he stopped the programme and LBC put in its newswreck then and there all very brisk. For most of the second half Palau and Soper had the air to themselves - and yes, it was another event essentially indistinguishable from a hundred I have heard before: the archetypal religious discussion.

Here evidence (usually the Bible) presented by one party as the final nail in his opponent's coffin is seized upon by the latter and turned into a small crowbar with which to lever himself out of his logical or interpretive fix. Perhaps it was irritation at his adversary's confident use of this device which led Lord Soper to beat some of his subsequent and less agile callers over the head with the heavy weapon of his biblical scholarship.

The question is - both here and in programmes on the paranormal - is anything different possible? There are areas, however, where the last thing I want is difference: the plays of Giles Cooper, for example, currently enjoying a season of repeats on Radios 3 and 4, can stay as same as they like. Last week's *Before Monday* (June 20, Radio 4; director John Tydemann) though not in my view the finest Cooper, was still immensely skilful and curious. But tomorrow, Radio 4 brings a new production of a vintage piece, the highly sinister *Unman, Withering and David*.

In one way, Lord Soper's

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Czechoslovak hostages freed as Unita scores new diplomatic victory

Meeting in the bush leaves Savimbi smiling

From Richard Dowden, Jamba, Angola

Mr Stanislav Svoboda, Czechoslovakia's Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, was not dressed for the African bush.

His double-breasted grey suit, matching tie, soft leather shoes and immaculately-waxed hair looked more apposite to the platform of a party plenum. His pale, pudgy features betrayed apprehension at his wild surroundings. He admitted he did not exactly know where he was.

He met Dr Jonas Savimbi, the Unita rebel leader, outside a reed hut in this dispersed village and army camp which serves as his base in south-eastern Angola. Dr Savimbi, in green battle fatigues with a magnifying glass on his hip and belt full of bullets, grinned broadly.

He had just recd in another floundering diplomat to his hush headquarters to witness the release of hostages.

Dr Savimbi asked him if he had had a good journey. Mr Svoboda admitted the drive had been rather tiring. It was an understatement. He had just finished eight tortuous hours of swaying, bucking and bumping along the dirt track from the bush airstrip used by Unita.



Dr Savimbi: US captives "are an embarrassment"

The circuitous route to the release of the 20 Czechoslovak hostages began earlier this year in the Brussels home of M Jean Wolf, aged 62, a Belgian journalist who by chance knew both Unita and Czechoslovakia well, and offered to act as intermediary.

On January 25 two limousines arrived at his house. Mr Jaroslav Kvacik, the Czechoslovak Ambassador, got out of one followed by his armed

bodyguard. Shortly after, three Unita representatives arrived with their armed bodyguards.

"They were ready for anything", said M Wolf, who is in Jamba to witness the fruits of his secret diplomacy. "They had walkie-talkies, guns, they even kept their car engines running".

M Wolf said he persuaded them to relax a little, and be more discreet. After a few whiskeys and all his port, they began to negotiate. Unita were demanding the release of 26 prisoners detained by the MPLA Government in Luanda, and the release of the seven British mercenaries imprisoned in Luanda since 1976.

The Czechoslovaks were unable to deliver, though M Wolf believes that the Russians, who were kept fully informed of the negotiations, asked the MPLA to release the British mercenaries. They were freed 17 days after the Brussels meetings ended on February 10.

The second round of negotiations took place in Paris in May at the Hotel Plaza Athénée. But M Wolf said he found himself and the Unita representatives playing musical chairs with French secret service men in the hotel coffee shop, and the meetings were abandoned.

Finally Czechoslovakia agreed that Unita representatives should come to Prague. After a three-day meeting there in May, the Prague newspapers announced the talks and explained that Unita was fighting for a government of national unity in Angola, a far cry from the usual description of Unita as "puppets backed by racist South Africa".

The hostages, meanwhile, had endured a gruelling time. More than 80 in number, including some 20 Portuguese, they had been seized early on Sunday morning at Alto Catumbela in the central highlands, and had only the clothes they could snatch as they were led away.

There were 17 women and 21 children. The youngest, aged two, caught pneumonia and became seriously ill. One of the Czechoslovaks died, and the others buried him in the bush in an unmarked grave.

They marched north from Alto Catumbela, then east, and finally south, covering more than 600 miles. Twice they were herded into the bush while their captors fought pitched battles with MPLA troops. They were forced to march at night and

sleep on the ground wherever they could.

When they arrived in the south, seven of the Czechoslovak men, the women, and children were released through the Red Cross. But those who remained were then isolated in pairs without books, radios, or anything but the bare essentials. They complained to the Red Cross officials who visited them three times during their 15 months of captivity, and at one stage almost rebelled.

Two of them, championship chess players, carved chessmen out of wood. When they were told last Tuesday that their release was imminent, they had just completed their 1,206th game.

Two weeks ago, the Unita guerrilla network caught five Americans - two missionaries and three businessmen, who are now being marched south. At Jamba, Unita is still holding three Bulgarians and four Portuguese.

The Americans, Dr Savimbi told me, are an embarrassment. "We will free them as soon as possible. There will be no negotiation, no conditions at all. We have some friends in the West, and if we capture (their citizens) we are embarrassed."

THE ARTS

Concerts

Minstrel with a wandering mind

Alfred Shnitke
Almeida

In the lack of an obvious successor to Shostakovich as top Soviet composer, Alfred Shnitke has been generally acknowledged the unobvious one. When his music first came to attention in the West, in the late 1960s, what he heard was a human face, but since then the tenacious of such a position have evidently resulted in an explosion.

Shnitke's music now is liable to be fantastically compared one moment and trivial the next to swing erratically from a seemingly fervent expressiveness to a nonchalant simplicity, or from grotesquerie to liturgical chant. I suppose the nearest parallel is with the work of Maxwell Davies, except that

with Shnitke the central personality is elusive: one sees only the scattered contents of a mind that has gone off somewhere else.

There has been a decent supply of Shnitke performances here over the years, but it was still a rare education and a pleasure to hear a whole concert of his music, opening a very enterprising festival of Russian music and cinema at the Almeida Theatre in Islington.

The main work was his Piano Quintet of 1976, which is occupied almost continuously with a brief tragic strain. Introduced and pondered by the pianist, this is turned into a waltz in the second movement, twisted by mistuning, obscured in miasmas of string playing and finally forgotten in favour of a children's song that the piano quietly repeats throughout the finale. Peter Frankl and a quartet led by Mark Lubotsky

gave an intent and richly characterful performance.

Mr Frankl and Mr Lubotsky were also excellent in the challenging Second Violin Sonata, which threads a similar path from high passion to an unsettling simplicity and appeasement. The other works were no less odd for being shorter. *Hymn No. 2* for cello and double bass grew out of and declined into subterranean harmonies; *Hymn No. 3* had the curious quartet of cello, bassoon, harpsichord and bells ambulating along their own preferred paths, the harpsichord stuck in the baroque, the bells still further back in time. And the *Three Madrigals* were tiny puzzle pieces for soprano (Margaret Field) and quintet; they might or equally might not have been more decipherable if the lavish programme book had contained the texts.

Paul Griffiths

Philharmonia/
Sanderling
Festival Hall

I am not the greatest devotee of Cecil Ousset's piano playing, but this was quite something. Just to look at all the notes in Brahms's Second Piano Concerto makes one's hair stand on end (the composer's description of it as "quite a small piano concerto with a pretty little scherzo" raised understatement to a high art); to hear quite as many of them as Miss Ousset managed to play, vigorously, audibly, and musically, was a most unusual experience.

Ousset's weight of attack is phenomenal, but in the denser textures of the Brahms she showed also that she had an ability to balance, to clarify the strands and let us hear the harmonic movement in a manner not usually achieved by mere virtuosity. But I was still not quite convinced; or rather, I was left open-mouthed with

admiration but was never really moved. For all the beauty of some of the sounds, there is something rather lumpy and heavy about her basic attack on the keyboard, and her interpretation was plain to the point of non-existence.

The Scherzo unwound strongly, and the finale danced happily. Where more was called for, in the first movement she found little poetry in those heavy chords and sequences, and in the slow movement she was perfectly well-calculated but reserved in emotional commitment.

Kurt Sanderling provided a fairly pleasing accompaniment, slowing down the *trionfo e dolce* subject in the Scherzo intolerably so that Miss Ousset always had to retrieve the tempo. But he was much more at home in Shostakovich's Sixth Symphony - if symphony is quite the right term for these three fascinating movements that seem to come from three entirely different pieces. The opening Largo dragged, but then

Sanderling whipped the Philharmonia into shape for the biting, sardonic Scherzo.

There were some problems with wind and even brass tuning all evening, but the percussion department excelled themselves in exposed solos, and the smooth Philharmonia strings became very chirpy in Shostakovich's flamboyantly flippant last movement.

Nicholas Kenyon



Margaret Tyack (left), Faith Brook and Teresa Wright

Theatre

America's backyard

Morning's at Seven
Westminster Theatre

Are American dramatists shallow and shortsighted for writing an abundance of plays with domestic settings, in which the characters' primary concerns are individual fulfillment and personal relationships? Ought they to be delving instead into socio-political issues, examined outside the confines of family enclaves?

Such accusations and challenges have been levelled this season with considerable vigour in a forum at the internationally attended Louisville Humana Festival of New American Plays, in the pages of *The New York Times*, and in debates criss-crossing the Atlantic.

Open discussions are healthy, but I have often wondered what the socio-political allies make of *Long Day's Journey into Night*, *The Glass Menagerie*, *Our Town*, *American Classics*, and other American classics. Only the impoverished or dictatorial imagination will insist that one type of play may reign.

If you stand solidly on the socio-political side, you had best skip *Morning at Seven*. Do remember, however, that one socio-political issue is justice, and accept that to disdain Paul Osborn's domestic comedy could be an artistic injustice.

The play, a Broadway flop in 1939 but a huge Tony Award success in a 1980 revival, is not a masterpiece, but it is a felicitously crafted piece of Americana, and is acted to near perfection by its British cast.

The setting, with designer Joe Vanek's cream-colored porches on gingerbread houses, is composed of adjoining backyards in a small Midwestern town in 1922. Director Vivian Matalon, repeating his Tony-winning Broadway staging, keeps traffic flowing almost imperceptibly between the houses, the better to highlight character development. Quite a lot is going on among four sisters, three husbands, a 40-year-old son and his long-time fiancée.

Three marital crises, one broken engagement, two affairs, an unmarried pregnancy, and an impending nervous breakdown, as well as all the little annoyances and hurts which occur when someone is left out of a conversation or conclave, afflict Mr Osborn's characters. Delicately as he spins this web, however, his real concern is letting us get to know the kind of people who can feel their worlds crumbling and still worry whether someone who has upset them has had breakfast. Nice, decent, unsentimentalized people these - some eccentric, irritating, occasionally odd, but real.

The New York cast won numerous awards for ensemble acting, and the performers here deserve the same. Though they are human enough to make one want to pull their hair, the four pretty young sisters are a dreamy sort of family. Teresa Wright is the one American guest artist, giving the tart, longing rendition of her original role on Broadway. Doreen Mantle is an excited bird, Faith Brook wise and elegant, and Margaret Tyack, an old maid more ripe and womanly than two of her married siblings.

The husbands are equally engaging - Don Fellows a pink-faced, compact source of energy and sympathy, Alan MacNaughtan a caustic intellectual, and Peter Jones a jumble of nerves. The only false notes - identical to those in the Broadway production and thus attributable to the director rather than the actors - are the caricatured "Aw, shucks" puttravals of the engaged couple.

Badly acted, the soda fountain scene in *Our Town* is pretty sticky. Imagine the same behaviour by people in their forties rather than 16-year-olds, and you have Mr Matalon's one misjudgment. His touch is otherwise so certain, however, that *Morning at Seven* proves an evening of domestic delights and insights.

Holly Hill

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Television

Engine of history

The last programme of All Our Working Lives (BBC 2) was called, appropriately enough, *hindsight* the only kind of sight generally available to us in the matters with which this series has dealt. The previous 10 episodes were concerned with what must be called "the rise and fall" of British industry in the twentieth century - the causes of which were classified under the headings of Government, The Inheritance, Them and Us, The Managers. When you add all of them up, you get something close to "history" or, at the very least, a general condition which seems to have an inevitable or remorseless logic of its own. It would certainly be difficult to apportion blame in a sensible manner.

And it may in any case be true that inordinate blame is neither wise nor necessary. No doubt Britain's productivity has lagged behind that of other industrialized nations and, as someone put it, "if you are a rational being" productivity ought to be the central consideration, but the best of these country suggests that "rationality" is not as potent a force as it may be in Germany or Japan. It is impossible to contemplate a more efficient Britain without also contemplating it as a quite different country, altered in terms of history, character and

ideology. And yet the most interesting aspect of this series has been those old films and interviews which suggest the pervasive influence of tradition and history. There are some who might welcome the inauguration of "UK Ltd", but there are others who would just as vociferously deplore it.

Some elements of last night's programme remained rather puzzling - at one point demarcation disputes were blamed on the employers who liked "layers of employees" whom they could sack efficiently, while at the next these disputes were said to spring from traditional craft differentials. But no doubt such problems of interpretation are bound to arise in any attempt to deal with so complicated a history in so small a space.

And that is part of a larger problem: the series has been excellently researched, carefully edited and properly scripted, but it is not clear how effective these television histories actually are. The one quality of visual imagery is its forgettability, and even the best of these programmes left one with a generalized, or generally confused, impression. But perhaps, in this case, that confusion accurately reflects the nature of the subject.

Peter Ackroyd

Rock

Orange Juice
Hammersmith Palais

While the big names are sweating it out at the annual round of festivals, beginning with Glastonbury this weekend, the main event of midsummer night took place before a few hundred people in the Palais. I missed Blue in Heaven, a new Irish act, but there was excellent entertainment with the next three bands on a busy and adventurous bill.

James King and the Lone Wolves, a Glaswegian four-piece band, are fired in a tradition of unsmiling rock 'n' roll mania; they have the air of men living on the stock fantasies of a music that was born in the 1950s, and isn't about to die without a fight.

The surprise of the evening was the appearance of Jonathan Richman and the Modern Lovers. Richman, once hailed

as a punk original, with a debut record being partly produced by John Cale, can be twice on plastic but on stage he was both funny and effective.

After a diplomatic interval Orange Juice was served. Now stripped to the original components of singer and writer Edwyn Collins, drummer extraordinaire Zake Maryka and a pick-up guitar and bass, they inevitably lack their former integrity, although Collins remains an engaging frontman, prone to fits of giggles. His enthusiasm is sometimes deflated by irony, as when he dedicated "Rip It Up" to his social worker.

Orange Juice played a fun if limited style of music, never quite capturing the intrigue of parts of their *Texas Fever* set. Still, these three performances were really cameos rather than starring roles.

Max Bell

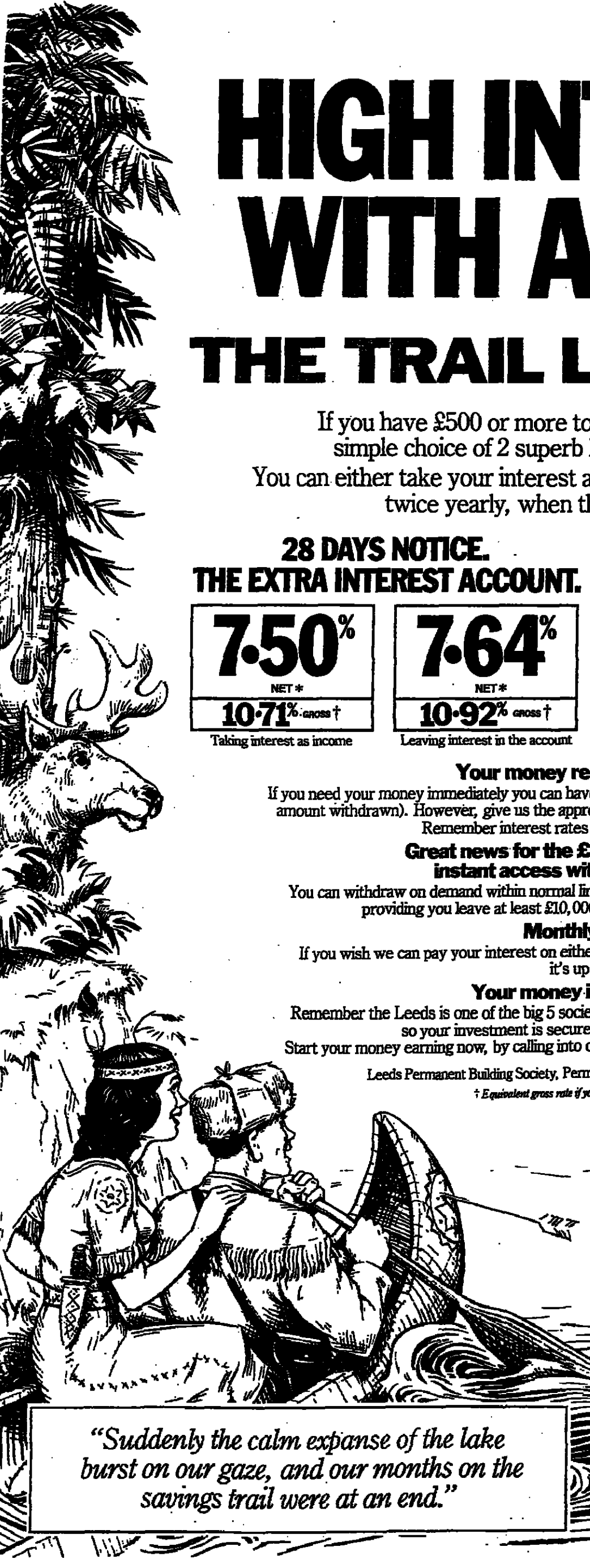
Royal Ballet plans

A new production of *The Nutcracker* will be given by the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden on December 20, directed by Peter Wright, with designs by Julia Trevelyan Oman. Yuri Simonov, chief conductor of the Bolshoi Opera, Moscow, will conduct. Another of Tchaikovsky's ballets, *The Sleeping Beauty*, also produced by Peter Wright, is to be premiered by Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet at the Birmingham Hippodrome on October 15.

Two new works by David Bintley are to be given during

the 1984-5 Royal Ballet season. One for Covent Garden on November 17 is set to Benjamin Britten's *Young Apollo* suite with additional music (variations on Britten's) by Gordon Crosse, and is to be designed by Victor Pasmore. Details of Bintley's ballet for the Sadler's Wells company next June are not yet known.

Other new works by Michael Corder, Wayne Eagling and Jennifer Jackson are also planned for the Covent Garden company, and by André Prokofiev and Miss Jackson for Sadler's Wells.



"Suddenly the calm expanse of the lake burst on our gaze, and our months on the savings trail were at an end."

THE ASCOT DIARY

A day to forget

Has Lester Piggott ever suffered more ill-fortune in one day than he did on Wednesday? He was expected to sweep into a commanding lead in the Ascot jockey's title race, but nothing went right. He began the day on an even-money favourite, a six-year-old colt, finished fourth out of 16, and had to visit the stewards' room afterwards. After the second race, the winning trainer revealed: "Lester was due to ride the horse, but changed his mind last week." In the third, Piggott was on yet another beaten favourite, the winner ridden by 17-year-old Tyrone Williams. In the fourth, Philip Robinson, faced with the choice between two crack fillies, out-Piggotted Piggott, and picked the right one. Piggott, on the second choice, was second. The final straw: Tony Ives pulled away from Piggott on the overall jockey's championship - by riding a double at the day's minor meeting, at Beverley.

Hungry look

Anyone who missed the first winner at the meeting should be kicking himself. Plenty of people did, for Trojan Fen was second favourite. Perhaps people were frightened by the fact that the jockey put up three pounds overweight, and the horse paraded in one of the smallest saddles ever seriously offered - not so much a postage stamp, more a flanking mark. But the jockey was Lester Piggott, riding at his lightest for some time, and having racked his tortured frame to such an extent - he lives a perpetual two stone under his natural weight - he was not about to be beaten. Trojan Fen appeared to have a take-it-or-leave-it attitude to being in front, but Lester was far too hungry to put up with that sort of attitude.

Valet service

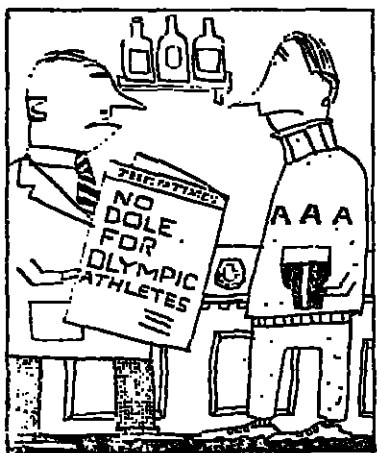
Bill Shoemaker, the legendary American jockey, paid his first ever visit to Royal Ascot and managed his 8,408th winner of his career. As an exceptional dispensation, he was allowed to have a personal valet to carry his saddle around - jockeys are supposed to do this themselves to eliminate possibilities of tampering. But Shoemaker, standing in at 4 ft 10 in, and no slip of a youth, weighs a mere 7 st 3 lb, which means that his saddle needs to be packed with lead if he is to make a nine stone riding weight.

Top note

One of the most brilliant performances seen at the meeting was Chief Singer's soaring victory in the St James's Palace Stakes. As a nice change at this most fashion-conscious of meetings, he was piloted by a totally unfashionable jockey, Ray Cochrane, who, far from spending his life among four-footed aristocrats, started off as a National Hunt rider, with a dizzying total of eight wins over hurdles. But Cochrane, whose recreations are golf and walking the dog, need have no fears of being displaced by a trendier jockey. Chief Singer's trainer, Ron Sheather, said: "Of course Ray will ride Chief Singer for the rest of the season. We are not going to try to bring back Fred Archer at this stage of the game."

● The poll booth have at last taken an enclosure near the paddock at Ascot. On a racecourse split up for badge-holders of every description, a board is now marked "Not for badge-holders". There is even a bowler-hatted official on hand to prevent badge-holders entering.

BARRY FANTONI



Don't you see? It's an even greater incentive to bring home a gold medal

Numbers game

While Daniel Wildenstein jocks them off, Robert Sangster never stops putting them up: he won four races in succession at Royal Ascot, the last on Wednesday and the first three on Thursday, each time with a different jockey. He scattered cheerful hints that Piggott or Shoemaker might soon be riding for him in England, which certainly seasoned the regular gossip about the great game of musical jockeys. It was Sangster who brought Shoemaker to England for the first time, in 1978, and he also brought out the Kentuckian, Steve Cauthen, who is now a kind of Henry James Englishman. He brought Brent Thomson from Australia this season, and his first ride at Royal Ascot, for Sangster, was a winner. Speculation is rife that Thomson could ride the Sangster horses to be trained in England by Michael Dickinson, the record breaking former National Hunt trainer. If Thomson visits the winner's enclosure as often as another Australian, Mrs Sangster, he won't be complaining.

Simon Barnes

SDP, the only smart party

I have written *The Politics of Consent* for two reasons: to share my views on contemporary politics, and to restate the case for traditional Conservatism. In communicating what I believe, I am bound to criticize what I do not believe. For all that, and despite the predictable reaction from some of the press, the book is intended to be positive, constructive, and forward-looking.

It implies a vital question: what has happened to the middle ground of politics? Has the Prime Minister successfully shifted it to the right? If so, is the shift permanent?

I believe that the middle ground is alive and kicking - as it always has been in Britain and always will be. But it does not exist in a petrified, unchanging state, at some mid-point between conservatism and socialism. It has moved recently and, if anyone is to understand that move, the two related - but separate - elements of the middle ground must be appreciated. The first concerns policies and opinions. The second concerns attitudes and feelings.

The Prime Minister came to power on a tide that had turned against economic strictness, nationalization and excessive trade union power. That tide has continued to run, and if the Government does not overreach itself, will run strongly for the foreseeable future. It has enabled current policies of privatization, industrial rationalization, trade union reform and the principle of social service reform to command a previously unthinkable level of public support. It is partly the product of post-war social change and it reflects a significant change of attitude in the country.

However, the emotional element of the middle ground has not changed nearly as much. If at all, rejection of the state socialism has not entailed a conversion to laissez-faire ideology. People still believe in fairness and social justice. They still dislike centralization. They still resent government confiscation. They do not equate efficiency with expediency, nor compassion with ineffectiveness.



Next week Francis Pym, Conservative Foreign Secretary sacked by Mrs Thatcher, publishes a fierce attack on the Tory Party's retreat from the middle ground of politics. Here he explains how the SDP-Liberal Alliance is set to fill the gap and why now is the time to speak out and stop the rot

This aspect of the middle ground continues to elude the government. Hence the public "concern" over its "apparent indifference to unemployment. Hence the suspicious over social policy. Hence the rumour over GCHQ. Hence the unease over all the local government shenanigans. Hence the great anxiety about violence on the picket lines, whatever the legal rights and wrongs and fears about when and how it is all going to end.

For all these reasons, it is simultaneously true that the middle ground has shifted politically, to the right, while remaining emotionally where it was and always has been. Nor is this surprising. The first fact reflects the changeable nature of life. The second reflects the abiding character of the British people.

Translating this analysis into party politics, Conservatives should have substantial cause for concern. The Government has an imperfect grasp of these realities, perhaps deluded by its considerable success in shifting the immediate scenery, into thinking it has grasped the entire landscape. Despite recent attempts to close the gap, the Labour Party remains "thanks to the influence of the hard left" - even further away from the realities. The Liberals still lack a hard core of coherent beliefs.

Of all the parties, only the SDP has grasped the full sense of both sides of the coin and has been smart enough to

appreciate the opportunity of the new middle ground. David Owen is holding this middle ground almost single-handed. At present he has too little support to spearhead a sustained Alliance breakthrough but, if the Government continues to ignore the territory he has staked out, that situation will change.

The SDP is standing on Conservative ground - usurped because we have abandoned it. It is the ground we have occupied for decades and, if we fail to reclaim it, the price will be severe. What is more, in the current climate, this position is still compatible with most of the Government's policies. It does not preclude a strong bias to free enterprise, industrial reform, or even an overhaul of the Welfare State. However, it demands a sensitivity to the emotional element of the middle ground. That in turn requires a different style and tone and, in specific areas, new policies.

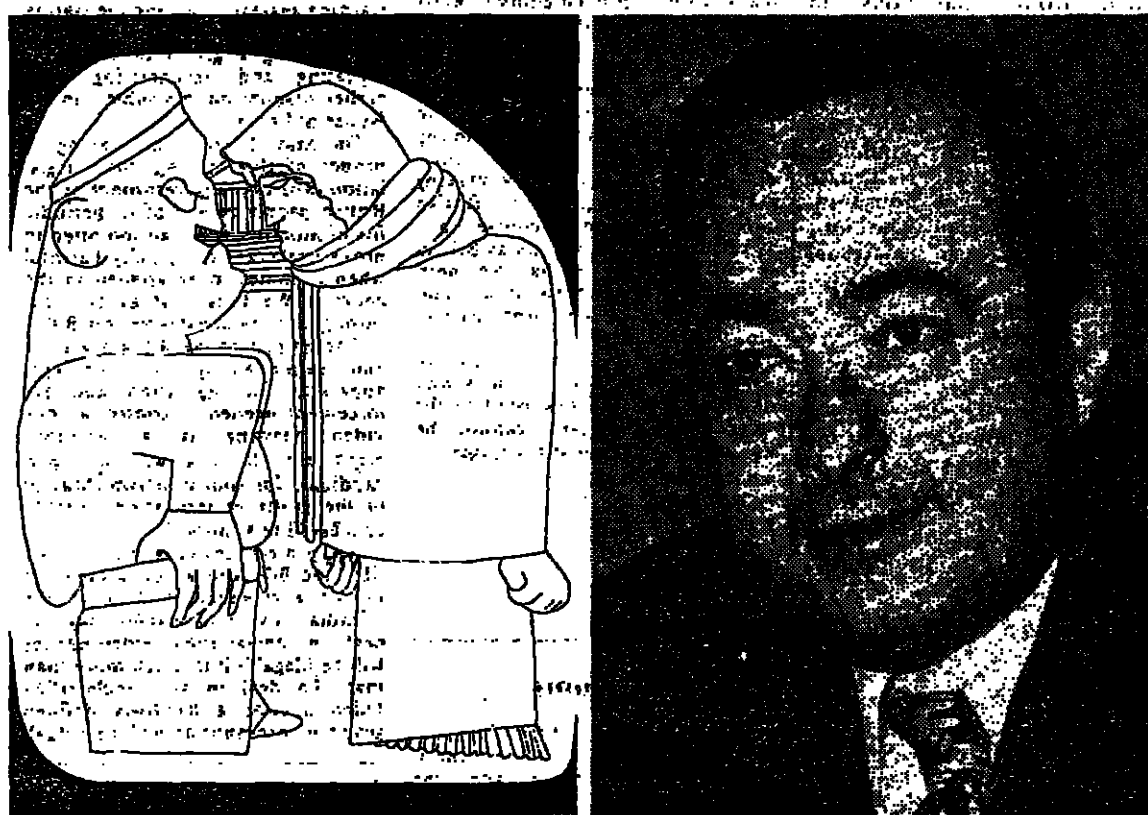
The Politics of Consent is my attempt to define the philosophy and meaning of the middle ground and to apply it to contemporary politics - in other words, to reinterpret traditional Conservatism. When the controversy dies down, I hope it will provoke sustained thought - especially amongst those Conservatives who think differently.

Francis Pym

The author is MP for Cambridgeshire. *The Politics of Consent* is published by Hamish Hamilton on June 26, price £8.95.

Malcolm Bradbury on a survivor of a vanishing species

Steiner: intellectual in exile



The book jacket, illustration Antigone at Creon (left) drawn by Jean Cocteau and author George Steiner

University teachers quickly lose the gift of being spellbound by the lectures of their academic colleagues. But very rare occasions do bring it back. For me, one of these was hearing George Steiner give a lecture at a British Council Summer School, held in 1980 in Cambridge, a city and university with which he has not always had the easiest relations. Laying out the materials of his twelfth and newest book, *Antigone*, due out from Oxford University Press on June 23, it will be followed a month later by a striking accolade, the appearance of the Penguin *George Steiner Reader*, which will collect from his critical books, essays and fiction.

Steiner's lecture in Cambridge was characteristic of the force with which he occupies a platform, and held so many students at Cambridge in the 1960s and early 1970s, until he elected to take the chair of English and Comparative Literature in Geneva. It was given without notes, as he summoned his extensive materials, covering literary theory, philosophy and politics, from the massive card-catalogue of his mind. The manner was quiet but charismatic, a great commanding of the audience through the power of language - that central interest in his thought. Steiner is compelling at moments like this because he seems a central voice of modern humanism.

His work on the *Antigones* is one of his major projects, in a line that runs through *The Death of Tragedy*, *In Blue-Beard's Castle* and *After Babel*: in each book there is usually a promise of the next. Here Steiner takes *Sopocles' Antigone* - with its central tragic conflict between *Antigone* and King *Creon*, the individual and the state, the transcendental and the historical, the dead and the living - as a myth fundamental to the modern mind. He inquires how this tragic vision has been endlessly reinterpreted, by most of the major modern philosophers since Hegel, and the poets, playwrights, and political theorists.

It is also a book about reading and re-reading, and it is part of Steiner's enormous appeal on the platform that he celebrates, and is, the great scholar-reader for whom endless reinterpretation of major ideas and myths is fundamental to existence. He becomes himself the case in point: native in three languages, read in many more, learned over a massive range, requiring of those who study or debate with him an unremitting dedication. All this is expressed with a characteristic power, which makes even difficult ideas seem easy, and invites rebellion against low educational standards, intellectual simplifications, and false prophecy.

There are ironies here, and he has dealt with them himself. He passionately defends humanistic

texts in the world of post-culture, yet equally has suspected that the horrors of modern history may take us beyond them into silence ("No literature after Auschwitz"). In *Blue-Beard's Castle* he looks at the ironies within the romantic pursuit of absolute intellectual truth, and the part played by Jewish perfectionism from Christ, Freud and Marx to creating a sense of modern crisis. He rightly condemns British intellectual provincialism, but *Extra-Territorial* test the stresses of deconstruction in modern art. His novel *The Portage of San Cristobal de A.L.H.* (adapted for the stage by Christopher Hampton) has as its great characteristic white spines: Adolf Hitler, positively denouncing the paradoxical history of the Jews.

His books have a quality of outward-driving, personal history, and it is not surprising that they have left many arguments in their wake. *After Babel*, that massive study of translation, "contaminates" the engrossing autobiographical passage about his origins. His father was born north of Prague and grew up in Vienna. Steiner was born in Paris, and was genuinely polyglot. "So far as I am aware," he says, "none of these languages has ever been lost to me." He was a rigorous French lycée after moving to New York in 1940, where he was 11, and then at the University of Chicago.

There was a year at Harvard before he went to Balliol as a Rhodes Scholar, and so to *The Economist*. An interview with Robert Oppenheimer led to a period at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. Oppenheimer, also helped lead him to Churchill College, Cambridge, as it was in process of foundation. He became a Fellow and Director of Studies in English; he is still an Extraordinary Fellow of the college. But he was never offered a Cambridge University post, despite a worldwide reputation, and joined the familiar tradition of Cambridge English dissenters, drawing many under his wings. He was in 1974 he took the oldest chair of Comparative Literature, the chair at Geneva. Now he teaches there, and in the US, while retaining home and base in Cambridge, where his wife Zari teaches.

As a result, Steiner's reputation is still, perhaps strongest, in Europe, where the tradition of his thought is clear, and in the US, where his influence extends beyond universities through his role as a major reviewer for the *New Yorker*. His impact in provoking British scholars to a much more internationalist and comparative viewpoint has been great, but not always gratefully received. He was one of the first to present structuralism here, in anonymous essays on Levi-Strauss in the 1970s, but has long quarrelled with the hermeneutic and a historicist of

that "new-fading" movement or tendency. He centralized linguistics and hermeneutics as fundamental to modern literary theory, while disavowing some by refusing the insights of the then great guru of linguistics, Noam Chomsky. What can always be said of Steiner is that he reads and knows.

And, whatever the quarrels, Steiner is a major figure, who has sustained a profoundly enquiring philosophy of literature. He has always seen literature as fundamentally part of the world of human ideas, as a metaphysical, a moral and an historical presence. His two great intellectual influences are, he says, Heidegger and the German critic Walter Benjamin. *Antigones* ends by promising us more questions, further projects in the apprehension of great literature. The next book is on Shakespeare, that elusive metaphysician of art and in art, and is to be called *Real Presences*. The title indicates a move beyond secular humanism towards a transcendental, if not theological, view of art - another stage in the enquiry of one of our time's most powerful reader-writers.

Malcolm Bradbury

Antigones by George Steiner, is published by Oxford on June 23rd at £15. A Steiner Reader 1958-1980 is published by Penguin on July 28th at £4.95.

Crossed lines in the name game

New words for old, by Philip Howard

who can get the other's big boss on to the other end of the line first.

The correct answer, when a secretary asks you over the telephone: "Is that Mr Howard?" I have Tom Maschler for you - and then leaves you dangling in Col- gratulations; you can keep his and put the telephone down.

In this marvellous new world of telecommunications it is a miracle that we ever get anything done at all. An ugly new phrase of telephone technique is "your name is". It is used, *passim*, and *semper*, by secretaries and operators over the telephone, in answer to the question: "Hello, may I speak to Simon Johnson for, as it might be, Edward Gibbon, please?"

It is used *passim*, and *semper*, by operators and secretaries who are telephoning you, in reply to the courteous (or harassed, or grumpy, or suicidal) opening shot: "Hello, Times Books Page, can I help you?"

The first few times that it was said to me, I thought the caller was going to make a statement and tell me my name. I waited, politely, not understanding the new technique of telephone duels, until she repeated, impatiently: "Your name is."

The digitizing, and, confusingly, vogue phrase, clearly comes from television - specifically from television quiz shows, in which the question master, puts one, arm, effectively around the shoulders of the next contestant and thrusts the microphone into his or her face with the other.

I dare say, that it is the conventional location of television quiz shows. But television quiz shows are the lowest form of entertainment, lower far than the circus and the Space Invaders episode, and television questionmasters are the lowest form of animal life, lower far than the chimpanzees or footballing poodles at the circus. On the whole one should robustly

resist the view that the world is going to the dogs, and that every day, in every way, things get worse. But the proliferation and popularity of moronic quiz shows on the box is powerful evidence for the pessimistic view.

"What name, please?" asks the question implied by the dreadful phrase, "Your name is," more polite, if slightly less economical.

In fact, the most businesslike and helpful telephone technique is to state the number first clearly, for the benefit of those waiting to put coins into a public telephone, in case they have the wrong number; and then to state your surname, without halting, loud and clear. Like old-fashioned gents or Cheltenham ladies educated before the war: "817-1234... Howard."

This sounds so brusque to wet modern manners that it has the additional benefit, that the caller sometimes puts the telephone straight down, without speaking, in terror.

John Rae

Fundamental gaps in our education



Centralized education is the key to the future, says Sir Keith Joseph as Japan well knows

As anxiety about Britain's economic performance increases, so do demands that the education system should be "more relevant to the needs of the nation". Identifying the problem has become a popular pastime, hardly a month goes past without a committee reporting that we do not produce enough engineers, or that our school curriculum is too academic and emphasizes only analytical skills, or that too few able pupils "go into industry".

The debate has been going on for a decade, but the changes it has prompted are at best superficial and at worst self-deceptions that give us the impression we are tackling the problem. In a characteristically British way, our attempts to inject a vocational element into the curriculum, and to make schools more responsive to the needs of industry, have been uncoordinated initiatives that amount to no more than tinkering with the system. They will not put us on equal terms with those industrial competitors whose central governments ensure that the education system serves the needs of the nation.

Japan is a case in point. The young samurai who ended Japan's isolationism in 1868 found education the key instrument of modernization; an education system under firm central control would direct popular energies towards specific national goals, including the creation of a meritocratic elite and a technically competent labour force. The models were France and Prussia. The education minister Mori Arinori made it clear that "education is not for the sake of the student, but for the sake of the state".

The American occupation after the Second World War modified, but did not change, the essential nature of the system; Japanese education is still centrally controlled and directed towards national ends. The occupation and the growth of the powerful teachers' union Nikkyoso, ensured that the benefits of education were spread to all children. However, whereas egalitarianism, pursued in a haphazard way in a decentralized system in the United States and United Kingdom resulted in a decline in standards, discipline and morale, it produced in the centralized context of Japanese education a remarkable raising of standards.

Paul Jennings

Why don't you join us for the break?

After the creators, the critics. After the inventors of forms, the definers of the word, the makers of the names. After the makers, the makers. This is true of television commercials, as of any other art. It is taking us an amazingly long time to recognize that they also are (to use a fashionable phrase) a free-standing art-form.

Bogus psychologists from market research try to evaluate them in terms of mere sales effectiveness, although I have never yet had a clear answer from these men to such a question as this: years ago they found that Guinness was a favourite with what they called the "reparative drinker", whom one pictured as a slightly gloomy middle-aged bloke with bicycle clips, repairing the tatters of a dismal day at the insurance with a glass of the splendid black ichor, the nearest a drink can get to being a food; now, do they plan their advertising to get the remaining such men who don't already drink Guinness, if any, or try to convert quite other kinds of men?

The latter, judging by the gormless youths now depicted as falling for the heavy-handed "Guinness" metaphor. Give me the man with the girder on his head any day. Better still, give me a Guinness. No, the sales effectiveness of any television commercial is only indirectly connected to some kind of afterglow of gratitude for aesthetic pleasure (and it can have the opposite effect; I would take positive steps not to be in the bank, whatever it is, that has those horrible whooping-kiddies with their piggy-banks). And this pleasure, for me at any rate, includes laughter.

Unfortunately I am not in the market for rubber gloves, but if I was I should certainly buy Macgold (there, you see, they even planted the name in my memory) because of a marvellous recent commercial in which three rubber gloves danced on a piano keyboard, while singing in enchanting Andrews Sisters-type close harmony.

I remember, too, some splendid singing owls, with Frances De La

What our educational reformers fail to grasp is that the difference between our system and that of countries such as Japan is fundamental. No amount of tinkering will make a decentralized system - in which the minister has virtually no power to direct what shall be taught - a serious competitor with a centralized, utilitarian system, in which the minister can, and does, dictate the curriculum. Japanese children in the first grade spend 25 per cent of their time on mathematics. Sir Keith Joseph could not throw British schools to follow suit, even if the government thought it essential to national survival. It is not the curriculum, but the whole concept of the relationship between education and the state, that is different.

The current debate is therefore wrong. We should not be discussing whether our various initiatives will produce more engineers or encourage more able pupils to apply for jobs in the car industry. We should be asking more fundamental questions. Do we want to use the education system to achieve specific national goals, and if so, are we prepared to accept the degree of central government direction of the education that will be required?

I suspect that the answer to the first part is a half-hearted yes, and to the second part a whole-hearted no. Central direction of education is anathema to the British. They would rather be reduced to rags than accept such a restriction of academic freedom.

So we shall continue to tinker. Select committees will tell us what we already know. Government initiatives - a little broadening of the sixth-form curriculum here, a certificate of pre-vocational education there - will touch the surface of the problem. Headmasters and politicians will continue to pontificate about the importance of the brightest and best accepting the challenge of industry, but the brightest and best will continue to observe that the careers offering the most prestige lie elsewhere. We shall continue to isolate ourselves from reality in the name of freedom. It would take a revolution in our thinking to end that isolationism, and I do not see any young samurai on the horizon. The author is head master of Westminster School.

Tour. She was in an armchair, looking slightly surprised, they were on the window sill. I can remember what it was for, and no doubt other people like other things, as in all art. That's why we need regular criticism and discussion, and of course a vocabulary. Well, someone has to start.

Trustful. Honest country values, rolling Mummert landscape either photographed or semi-caricature, the equivalent of steel engravings. Horses with hair over hooves, cycling postmen, women with aprons, bamboo flute, or oboe or guitar, sub-Vaughan Williams. For beer, dairy products and other foods. Gammout-British: Derived from opening sequence of newsreels in old cinema days, when divided screen showed simultaneously town crier, goal-scorer, racing car, high diver, boxers etc. general effect of frenzied activity. A favourite with breakfast cereals, often with rather disgusting crunching noises.

Little Legs: Animation of product itself as in Tetley Tea Bags, those smiling lemons and blackberries, also now some rather jolly, misanthropic country western, wearing straw hats.

Tipperary: (... and smile, smile, SMILE). A large, amorphous range, from chocolate to building societies. Amwife: Means both "I am a housewife" and "amateur housewife". She says: "Aah, yess, iss definitely wh'er viv this one" to perky young male interviewer.

CF-Cupboard of Fanc (as opp. to Hall of). Also known as LT (Live from Tussaud). Contemporary "personality" who will last about the same time as many Madame T. figures do before being melted down.

Basso Dasso: (From Carib. "Dai so, dai true, man"). Unnaturally deep voice to suggest even greater reliability than *Travis* (qv). Legot: Telex Homecare etc. Vocal equivalent of Gothic type.

Alto Schmalzo: Female equiv. of Basso Dasso, though either may be used for shampoo.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
June 22: The Queen, with The Duke of Edinburgh, honoured Ascot Races with her presence today.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 22: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this morning visited the Bournemouth YMCA (Chairman, Mr A. C. Roberts) and opened the new wing of the building.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and was received on arrival by Her

Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Dorset (Colonel Sir Joseph Weld). The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Colonel-in-Chief, the Royal Corps of Signals, later visited Plessey Ltd at Christchurch, and in the afternoon watched the Pharmacia System Trials at Westdown Camp, Tisbury, Wiltshire.

Her Royal Highness was received by the Master of Signals (Major-General J. M. W. Badcock).

Mrs Malcolm Innes was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent will open the new check-in hall at Manchester International Airport on June 28.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. G. Brannan and **Miss J. M. Lucy**
The engagement is announced between Mr M. G. Brannan, of London, and Daphne Brannan, of London, and Julia, elder daughter of Leslie and Sylvia Lucy, of Rochampton.

Mr T. J. Courlander and **Miss L. O. Neville**
The engagement is announced between Mr T. J. Courlander, of London, and Miss L. O. Neville, of London, and Julia, elder daughter of Leslie and Sylvia Lucy, of Rochampton.

Dr A. J. Petros and **Miss L. O. Neville**
The engagement is announced between Dr A. J. Petros, of London, and Miss L. O. Neville, of London, and Julia, elder daughter of Leslie and Sylvia Lucy, of Rochampton.

Mr L. R. Simon and **Miss B. A. Hughes**
The engagement is announced between Mr L. R. Simon, of London, and Miss B. A. Hughes, of London, and Julia, elder daughter of Leslie and Sylvia Lucy, of Rochampton.

Mr D. W. Stogdale and **Miss N. A. French**
The engagement is announced between Mr D. W. Stogdale, of London, and Miss N. A. French, of London, and Julia, elder daughter of Leslie and Sylvia Lucy, of Rochampton.

Mr R. J. A. Tulloch and **Dr J. Schofield**
The engagement is announced between Mr R. J. A. Tulloch, of London, and Dr J. Schofield, of London, and Julia, elder daughter of Leslie and Sylvia Lucy, of Rochampton.

Memorial service

Mr Edward Heath, MP, attended the memorial service for Miss Rose Bruford held at St Paul's, Covent Garden, yesterday. The Rev John Arrowsmith officiated, assisted by the Rev Michael Hurst-Bannister, Actors' Church Union, Miss Heather Barker read an extract from *Richard III*, by Bernard Shaw. Mr Robert Palmer read Sonnet XVIII, by William Shakespeare. Mr Chris Harris read Charles Causley's "Timothy Winters". Miss Ann Cronin read from *The Prophet*, by Kahlil Gibran, and Mr Jean Norman Benedetti, Principal of the Rose Bruford College of Speech and Drama, read the lesson. Mr James Dedding gave an address. Among others present were: Sir John Gielgud, Mr Michael Cernack, Conference of Drama Schools.

Mr C. Homersham and **Miss N. Sims**
The engagement is announced today between Mr C. Homersham and Miss N. Sims, daughter of Mr and Mrs Nicola.

Mr R. Weatherhead and **Miss W. Hill**
The engagement is announced between Mr R. Weatherhead, of London, and Miss W. Hill, of London, and Julia, elder daughter of Leslie and Sylvia Lucy, of Rochampton.

Mr J. W. Wyant and **Miss L. O. Neville**
The engagement is announced between Mr J. W. Wyant, of London, and Miss L. O. Neville, of London, and Julia, elder daughter of Leslie and Sylvia Lucy, of Rochampton.

Mr D. Grant and **Miss L. Collins**
The marriage took place on May 24, 1984, between Mr Donald Grant, of London, and Miss L. Collins, of London, and Julia, elder daughter of Leslie and Sylvia Lucy, of Rochampton.

Mr J. T. R. Prestige and **Miss J. A. Garraway**
The marriage took place quietly in Canterbury on June 20 between Mr John Prestige and Miss Jo Garraway.

Mr D. G. Williams and **Miss S. A. Briggs**
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 16, at St Paul's church, Knightsbridge, of Mr Derek Gordon Williams, son of the late Mr Gordon Williams, of the late Mrs Gordon Williams, and Miss Stephanie Anne Briggs, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert D. Briggs, of Mayfair, London, W1, and Houston, Texas. The Rev Roger Russell officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Joyce Briggs, Victoria Marshall and Lucy Marshall. Mr Michael Henderson, reception was held at Les Ambassadeurs Club and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

A memorial service for Miss Rose Bruford was also held in New York yesterday.

Challenge of science must be heard

There is nothing new in the methods used by the liberal theologians to come to their judgments just as there is nothing new in their honest intention to search for the truth about God. That they arrive at divergent opinions is not a phenomenon peculiar to this age. Nor is the conservative response unique either in its depth of passion or in its transience. What we witness today is as old as theology itself, and many of those whose names grace the weekly calendar were once subject to criticisms similar to the ones now ranged against the liberal scholars.

Athanasius, Aquinas, Luther, and F. D. Maurice were all held suspect of heresy by the conservative establishment in the Church of their own generation. However, then as now, it will be proved that genuine intellectual integrity will not lose its freedom even if it is preserved at some considerable personal cost to those who share in it.

It is the Church which is in danger rather than the theologians, and in danger from within, the only kind which can successfully prevail against it. Since the Reformation the official recognition of purpose of the Christian theological thinking has been the defence of doctrine. As a result of that obsession the developing world of the philosophy of science has

drifted towards liberal humanism to find a frame of social reference. It is now commonplace to talk of "science and religion" as being at worst in inevitable opposition or at best in need of reconciliation. In an attempt to provide clear confessional boundaries the various Christian churches have established a protectionist attitude to theological method and to supposed dogmatic "given". Thus, there are certain beliefs which it seems may not be examined let alone challenged, unless the theologian concerned is prepared to lose the support of his Church may seem to those who stand outside the community of believers as morally indefensible in any group committed to freedom of speech. However, the need to exclude those who question the way foundation beliefs are to be understood may rightly be assumed to be a symptom emerging from a community which is unsure of the grounds for its own stability. It is a lack of confidence which converts what might become a fruitful debate into a confrontation, and which yields the bludgeon of authority over respected scholars.

There has developed a clearly discernible gulf between the Church's professed understanding of reality and that held by secular society. Because its own members live of necessity with both world views they are

compelled to straddle the gap by the use of mental and spiritual gymnastics demanding extraordinary agility.

For many the effort becomes too much, and they contract out in favour of common sense and reason. Others, allowing emotion a high value in the formation of belief, leap over on to the "religious" plane, leaving all secularity behind.

Before that gulf becomes too wide for even the most flexible mind to bridge, the Church must respond to the challenge it presents: otherwise the Christian religion will be left to those who feel that the soundest test for authentic faith comes when the most incredible proposition is accepted as true in consequence of an act of divine illumination.

It is the liberal theologians who are in the vanguard of such a response, for they are seeking to operate from a single understanding of reality which includes the perceptions of the study of science as well as the insights of religious tradition. They are therefore about the process of healing rather than engaged in a destructive enterprise.

It is only from the resultant condition of integrity of belief that the Church can hope to pursue its purpose of making known the presence of God

within his world. The Church's internal unity and future of mission are dependent upon its present response to the advancement of the theological debate. Without a proper commitment to theology, neither changes in liturgy, nor the growth of lay participation, nor the reordering of the structures of authority can save it from becoming a slowly declining sect.

When confronted with similar challenges in the past the Church has chosen most often to balk the issue and err on the side of the status quo. That has always resulted in unhappy consequences. But in previous generations the Church was able to rest upon its temporal power and social status to carry it through periods when it lost intellectual and spiritual credibility.

No longer can those factors be guaranteed as supports. If the Church is to regain its influence for good it must first be seen to be taking seriously the challenges presented by the insights of contemporary thought and scientific discovery. In this, it must support positively and courageously the efforts of its theologians and have faith that the God of truth is on the side of integrity.

John A. White
Canon of Windsor

OBITUARY

JOSEPH LOSEY

Film maker of considerable power

Joseph Losey, the American-born film director who spent much of his career working in Britain, died yesterday in London at the age of 75.

He was a talented and uncompromising film maker whose work often had a considerable power, and he showed an impressive command of the cinema medium. Stylistically, he could be ornate to a degree reminiscent of the German expressionists of the 1920s, making dramatic use of lighting, camerawork and set design; or could effect a spare, unobtrusive style in which visual flourishes were almost entirely excluded.

After being blacklisted by Hollywood because of his left-wing political affiliations, Losey came to Europe in the early 1950s and for a while was forced to work under pseudonyms in order to get his films distributed. For some years, too, he was obliged to make whatever subjects were offered to him. But he later achieved a greater measure of artistic freedom and, particularly in collaboration with Harold Pinter as scriptwriter, produced some of the finest British films of the period.

Long before that he had been taken up by young critics in France and turned into something close to a cult figure, so that he enjoyed a far higher reputation on the continent than he did either in Britain or the United States. His output was uneven and he could be extravagant and self-indulgent, but his work was never ordinary and it invariably carried the personal signature that to him was the essence of the creative director.

Joseph Walton Losey was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, on January 14, 1909, and educated at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire (where he studied medicine) and at Harvard. He gave up medicine for a career in the theatre, playing small parts as an actor and directing and producing plays. In 1936 he was responsible with others for the Living Newspaper, a Federal-backed theatre project based on the ideas of Bertolt Brecht. After the Second World War he directed celebrated stage productions of Brecht's *Galileo*, with Charles Laughton in the title role.

Losey's introduction to the cinema came in 1938 when he supervised documentary shorts for the Rockefeller Foundation and it was on factual films that he cut his teeth as a director. He made his feature debut in 1948 with *The Boy With Green Hair*, an allegory about racial intolerance starring Pat O'Brien and the young Dean Stockwell.

From then until he fell foul of the House Un-American Activities Committee over his alleged past membership of the Communist Party, Losey directed a series of austere, socially aware thrillers in which he often showed an ability to transcend the limitations of low budgets and banal material. The best was probably *The Prowler* in which, not for the first time, he used the physical landscape to echo the emotional atmosphere. Losey's first film in Britain, directed under the name Victor Hanbury, was *The Sleeping Tiger*, in which Dirk Bogarde



played a young criminal. This was the first of several films on which the two worked together, and it was under Losey's direction that Bogarde gave some of his finest screen performances—in later films. Losey found another sympathetic collaborator in Stanley Baker.

Baker played the central character in both *The Criminal* and in *Ever*, the latter shot atmospherically in Venice, charted the humiliation of a Welsh librarian at the hands of the predatory Jeanne Moreau. *Ever* was heavily cut by the distributors and not until a fuller version was shown some years later did the quality of the film emerge.

In 1963 Losey gained almost universal critical acceptance for the first time with *The Servant*, which was written by Pinter and contained a haunting performance by Bogarde as a scheming manservant who gradually undermines and destroys his young master. Its critique of the British class structure was a theme to which Losey several times returned.

King and Country was a tightly filmed drama about a young deserter in the First World War and *Modes of Transport*, a decorative, if lightweight, version of the comic strip *Accident*, from another Pinter script, was a more considerable piece which laid bare the emotions of two Oxford dons (Bogarde and Baker) whose lives are disrupted by a young Austrian student.

Losey made further reference to the British class system in his 1971 film, *The Go-Between*, adapted by Pinter from the L. P. Hartley novel about an illicit romance between an aristocrat's daughter (Julie Christie) and a tenant farmer (Alan Bates), and the boy who carries their love letters. The film won the Golden Palm award at Cannes.

Losey's later work, which did not reach quite the same standard, included adaptations of *Galileo* and Ibsen's *A Doll's House* and an enigmatic triangle story, *The Romantic Englishman*, with Michael Yelton and Glenda Jackson. In 1979 he made an acclaimed screen version of Mozart's opera *Don Giovanni*.

His death came shortly after he had completed a film of Nell Dunn's play, *Steaming*, about a group of women fighting the closure of a Turkish bath and starring Vanessa Redgrave, Sarah Miles and the late Diana Dors. He is survived by his fourth wife, Patricia, and two sons from a previous marriage.

SIR BLANSHARD STAMP

The Right Hon Sir Blanshard Stamp, who was Lord Justice of Appeal from 1971 to 1978, died on June 20 at the age of 79.

Edward Stamp was born on March 21, 1905, the son of Alfred Edward Stamp, CB. He was educated at Gresham's School, Holt, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1929, but subsequently joined Lincoln's Inn and eventually became a witness in the trial of the "latter" in 1956.

He was the nephew of J. H. Stamp, for many years Junior Counsel to the Treasury, and became a member of his uncle's chambers. During the Second World War he served as a civil servant in the War Office.

In 1954 he was appointed Junior Counsel to the Inland Revenue in Chancery matters, and in 1960 he became Junior Counsel to the Treasury. In 1964, after the elevation of Mr Justice Wilberforce to the House of Lords, he was appointed to be a Judge of the Chancery Division.

In his early days as a judge he appeared to find some of the work difficult and unfamiliar, but after a year or two he gained greatly in experience and a strong and sensible judge. His speed of intake in the opening stages of a case was always slow, and he showed himself always grateful to counsel who opened with clarity and left the judge in no doubt as to what he was being asked to decide.

Nevertheless he always showed himself patient and helpful when addressed by

beginners at the Bar who had yet to learn how to present their cases. His judgments were generally trenchant and frank; if he disbelieved a witness or disapproved of a party's conduct he was never afraid to say so, often with a certain vividness of phrase. He displayed also a pleasing sense of humour.

Shortly after his elevation to the Bench he had occasion to commit a man to prison for contempt of Court in a wardship matter, and he followed the then existing practice of making the order in camera. This led to some criticism in the press, and Stamp felt obliged to take the unusual step of making a statement from the Bench explaining his reasons. Shortly afterwards the practice was altered.

In 1971 Stamp presided over one of the early stages of the litigation between the former members of the Beatles. After Mr Paul McCartney had begun an action to dissolve his connections with the other members of the group, Stamp made an order putting the affairs of the Beatles company, Apple, in the hands of a receiver.

In private life he was kindly and charming, with a well-developed sense of humour and was excellent company on social occasions. He was especially fond of foreign travel, taking great delight in long sea voyages. He married firstly in 1934 Mildred, daughter of John Marcus Poer O'Shea. She died in 1971. In 1973 he married Mrs Pamela Joan Peters; they were separated in 1975. He had no children.

Latest wills

Miss Ethel Marguerite Stott Robinson, of Great Chesterford, Essex, left £1,844,105 net.

Lady Shuckburgh, of Shuckburgh, Devon, left £217,230 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Balkley, Mr Arthur Leonard, of Haywards Heath, stockbroker, £499,940.

Kleeman, Mr Jack, of St John's Wood, London, £230,442.

Slayter, Miss Amalia Dorothea Frances, of Dunstond, £270,579.

Thwaites, Mr Norman William, of Oldham, stockbroker, £281,455.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev J. R. Pringle, Curate of Dulwich, is Curate of New North, Gloucester, from June 24 to August 1.

The Rev S. C. Moore, Vicar of Christ Church, Oxford, is Curate of All Saints, York, from June 24 to August 1.

The Rev J. R. Pringle, Vicar of All Saints, York, is Curate of Christ Church, Oxford, from June 24 to August 1.

The Rev J. R. Pringle, Vicar of Christ Church, Oxford, is Curate of All Saints, York, from June 24 to August 1.

From Wednesday 27th June, get on your bike down to the Newsagents for Joblink—the new weekly magazine all about life in and out of employment. If you're looking for a job, changing your career or developing the one you're in, Joblink's for you. And it beats Norman's pedal power!

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Science report

Effective relief from hay fever likely

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

An effective treatment for hay fever is predicted by doctors after the discovery of a primary group of chemicals in the body which cause the symptoms of the allergy. The research team which has focused on the family of molecules called peptide leukotrienes first identified them during experiments with cell cultures in the laboratory.

With knowledge from these tests, the research was extended to volunteers. Details of the trials by the seven scientists working with Dr Lawrence Lichtenstein at the Good Samaritan Hospital, Baltimore, and at the March Institute for Therapeutic Research, also in the United States, are published in the New England Journal of Medicine.

The report describes how

peptide leukotrienes were released in people who had deliberately inhaled pollen grains of plants to which they were known to be sensitive. The administration of pollen grains to sufferers and controls was done in measured doses. The doses were 10, 100, 1,000 and 5,000 grains sprayed into the nose.

Non allergic individuals had neither the symptoms nor the release of the peptide. The relevance of the discovery lies in the role which the leukotrienes play through their properties as "potent inflammatory mediators". In that context, inflammation is the generic description applied to what happens in the defence reaction of

the body's tissues to injury of any kind.

The inflammatory response clearly differs, say, between injuries ranging from scalds and burns, ulcers and abscesses, to the poisons from infections. But the chain of biochemical events which occurs to combat the damage has similarities with those which are also present in allergic reactions.

Among other effects, the leukotrienes produced in the hay fever tests change the permeability of blood vessels; being a potent constrictor of smooth muscle they stimulate airway spasms. In other words, they make it difficult to breathe, cause lung congestion, and make the nose run.

New England Journal of Medicine, June 21, 1984.

12,13
Travel: History and harmony along the Danube, gentility and gastronomy in Brittany; plus a round-up of travel news

14,15
In the Garden: Pests and disease; Values at the helm; Out and About: Eyemouth, fly fishing; Eating Out and Drink

THE TIMES Saturday

16,17
Family Life; Collecting; Concise Crossword; Bridge; Chess; Review of video; The Week: Critical guide to galleries, music...

The Week: Television, Opera, Dance, Films, Theatre, Radio, Sport, Auctions, Festivals and Other Events

23-29 JUNE 1984 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

Supplies and demands of the wild

Today's world might seem small but the urge to put down an exploratory boot is as great as ever.
Ronald Faux
salutes adventurers

It is not, of course, a race. Both parties are at pains to emphasize the point. Yet the curious fact remains that next year, as a British expedition sets out on foot to retrace Captain Scott's route to the South Pole, an Anglo-Norwegian expedition will be setting off to follow Amundsen's route to the same objective, using dogs.

When Scott heard in 1911 that a rival expedition had set out he was not pleased. "I'm not rigged for racing", was his glum comment. He would have envied the equipment of Robert Swan and Roger Mear, who will follow his footsteps next year.

Their food supply, for example, has been measured to the month. Each man will consume 1lb 15oz of food a day, producing 5,227 kilocalories. Scott's daily rations weighed nearly half a pound more and produced about 4,350 kcal.

The spirit of the men and women who will brave the ice next year may match that of Scott; the temperatures they will endure will be as low as those encountered by Amundsen; but their essential aims will be different, reflecting an age in which conservation and scientific curiosity play an ever-increasing part.

The popularity of scientific expeditions is clearly shown by the applications for support received by the Royal Geographical Society, in London. They have just handled a record number. Of the 120 who applied, 85 won support and financial help: entomologists bound for Indonesia, cave divers for New Guinea, spelaeologists for Sarawak, climbers to the Karakoram - the list is long, the projects daring and ingenious.

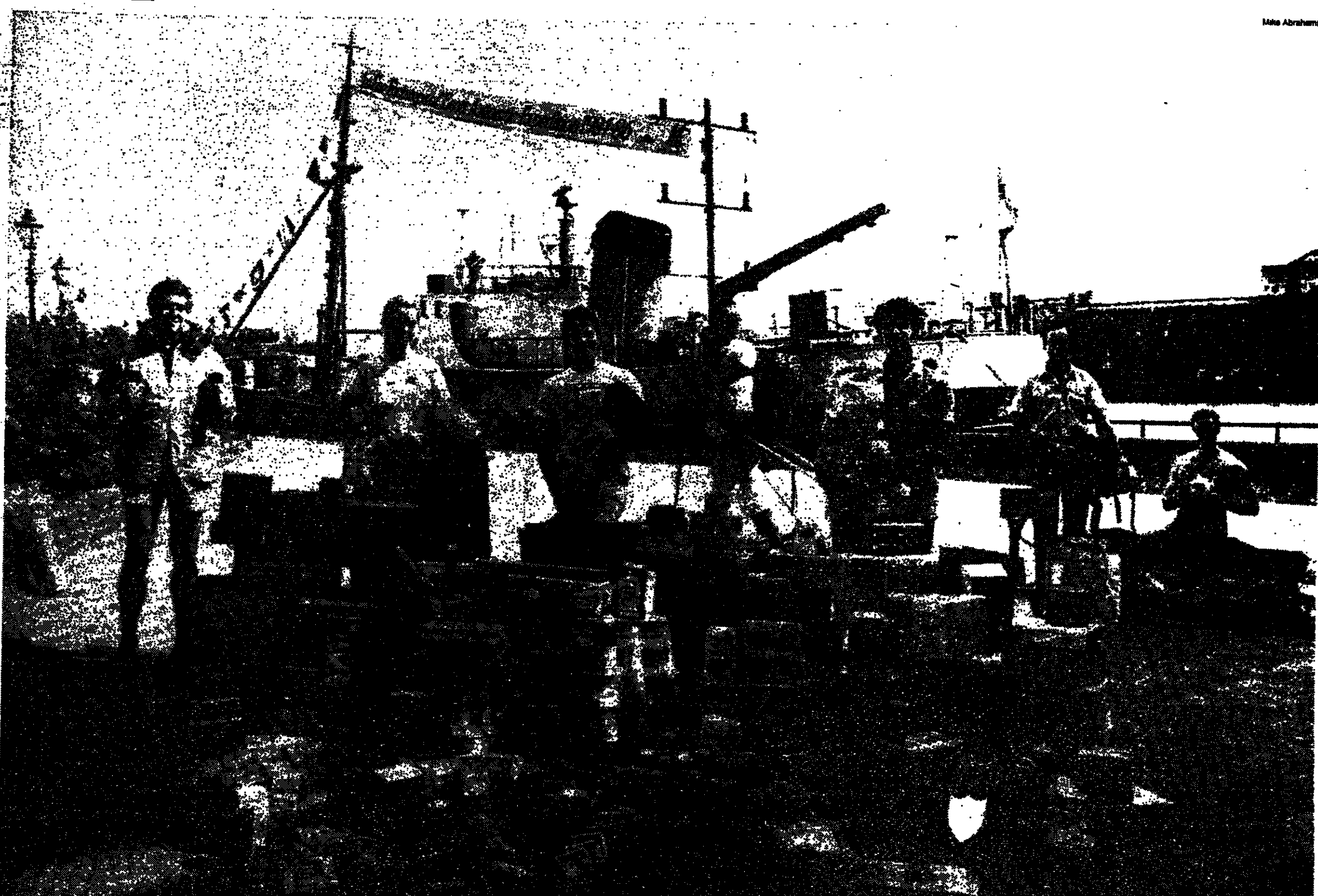
The welfare state and a sense of a smaller, more vulnerable world has not lessened the zeal of those wanting to explore it. Outdoor pursuits are now integral to the education system, so 'breds are planted early, and are watered by the exploits of Sir Ranulph Twissleton-Wykeham-Fiennes and Colonel John Blashford-Snell (names indeed to flatten a pathway through jungle).

The climbing adventures of Chris Bonington, Doug Scott and others, with the television programmes of David Attenborough, have all helped to foster the spirit of exploration. Physical training, too, has improved to a point where the fitness of next year's polar adventurers would have amazed Captain Scott.

Robert Swan, aged 27, is a marathon runner, skier and all-round climber. Roger Mear, aged 32, has an exceptional mountaineering record, including the north wall of the Eiger in winter and the first ascent of mountaineering routes in Alaska to his credit. They will winter with their support team near the base used by Scott, and Shackleton before him, before embarking on the 900-mile trek in October.

Each man will haul 325lb of food, fuel and equipment without benefit of air support or supply depots. In common with the Anglo-Norwegian team, they will return from the Pole by aircraft. Their intention is not only to rediscover Scott's route but also to press the case for conservation of the Antarctic as an unspoiled wilderness.

Their rival adventures (if one may call them that) have a full scientific programme. The Amundsen expedition, called "90° South", will study glaciology and compare ground conditions with information from satellite photographs. It will be led by Dr Monica Kristensen, aged 33, of the Norwegian Polar Institute. She will be accompanied by Dr Neil McIntyre, of the Mullard Space Science Laboratory at University, Nick Cox, formerly of the British Antarctic Survey, and Bjorn Wold, head of glaciology at the Norwegian Water Research Board.



Mike Abraham

old Protestant ethic. Some people don't like to admit, especially to sponsors, that they want to climb a particular mountain simply for enjoyment.

The traditional reason for exploration - to boldly go where no man has gone before - has worn a little thin. Corners of the world where no man has set down an exploratory boot are rare indeed. They do exist, however, and - from polar region to tropical rain forest, from 8,000m summits in the Himalayas to submarine caves in the Caribbean - the quest to reach them continues.

Meanwhile climbers head for old summits by new and more demanding routes, scientists explore what might be called the small print of remote regions to find fresh information, and others, like next year's polar voyagers, retrace the paths of famous explorers.

The surge of interest in exploration is mirrored by the growth of companies specializing in holiday-length expeditions to the Himalayan foothills, Africa and South America and other wilderness areas. Such tours are unlikely to risk life and limb but they offer sufficient challenge to allow a

traveller to share some of the achievement of full-scale exploration.

The line dividing exploration and vacation is ill-defined now. Expeditions may range from packaged adventures along well-worn trails to a demanding assault on some remote mountain face where survival relies on good training, technical skill, judgment and good luck. As one climbing enthusiast put it: "Some people can get full satisfaction from simply admiring the Karakoram or wherever from a respectable distance. Others might only achieve that level of satisfaction

by actually climbing the mountain. They need the commitment of the climb, the calculated risk and the sense of comradeship they can only get on a really difficult route. That's what gives them the buzz."

Cheaper travel has lowered costs, and otherwise neglected Third World countries are discovering the material benefits of becoming centres of exploration. Whatever romantic ideas explorers may have about themselves, they are really no more than fringe tourists, and their expeditions bring useful foreign currency into countries where it is desperately needed.

This has led to exploitation, particularly in China, where the government's mistreatment of the golden goose of adventure tourism makes mounting an expedition there a costly business. Nepal, too, is now bound by a mountaineering bureaucracy which demands permits and passes, liaison officers and insurance, strict lists of what may and may not be climbed and fee scales for everything. The mountains that Tillman, Shipton and Mallory explored at will because they were there are now the keystones of a major industry.

Such obstacles do not, however, seem to discourage the ever-growing number of explorers from all over the world, or taint their expectations. The bug clearly has a deep bite, as a Cumbrian climber proved to me recently. His small expedition to Everest had retreated after one man had suffered both pulmonary and cerebral oedema, another developed pleurisy, and a third was felled by a heart attack. Conditions on the mountain were dreadful, and a neighbouring expedition had been hit by an avalanche which killed one man. The cost had run into thousands of pounds for each individual, but no one had regretted being there. They had had bad luck on Everest and planned to return to another mountain in the same area. In fact, they had already booked it.

His attitude was typical of those who value the experience, the comradeship and the physical challenge of a serious climb perhaps more than the brief achievement of standing on the summit. Yachtsmen accept the challenge of great oceans in the same way, since the dangers from the elements are manifestly similar. Caught in their path, who would distinguish between a 'breaking' storm-driven wave and an avalanche of snow and ice? The Tall Ships Race and the Single-handed Transatlantic Race have underlined the dangers very recently although competitiveness is never so clearly a part of an expedition.

John Ridgway's recent (and unsung) circumnavigation of the world, the fastest on record under sail, was more of a true and arduous adventure. He and one companion stepped on board their ketch at Ardmore in northern Scotland and, having sighted nothing more than the occasional rock and headland, stepped off again in exactly the same place having circled the globe non-stop. "I had always wanted to do that, it was a simple ambition", John Ridgway declared.

That is not to say that the competitive urge is entirely dead among today's explorers. Robert Swan, for example, is

concerned lest the two polar expeditions will be billed as a race. It would, he says, be not at all in the spirit of what he and his team are attempting. Yet he says: "I must admit that part of me relishes the idea, but I know what the public reaction would be. They have dogs, we are on foot - but we are starting a month before them so we should get a few hundred miles start. The important thing will be to keep it good-humoured, keep it tasteful..."

And the Amundsen team? A spokesman said: "I don't think it will have entered their minds that this could be construed as a race. Their programme is entirely scientific, and I suspect they would feel it was totally unimportant who happened to arrive first. I'm sure they will wish the other group the best of luck..."



Early days: Warming cup of Oxo for members of Scott's party; right, the white man's burden - 19th-century exploration in Africa



The road to discovery starts here...

The expeditions supported by the Royal Geographical Society represent the cream of British exploration, but thousands of others set out each year with adventurous objectives, on foot, by light aircraft, motor-cycle and sailing craft, often without the benefits of sponsorship or publicity.

Some seek support from the society. "We have had some quite extraordinary requests and heard some very odd ideas", says Nigel Winsor, expedition officer at the society, who also set up its Expedition Advisory Centre. "People get some very odd notions about what is possible and what is not."

For bona fide expeditions, approval by the RGS - or the Mount Everest Foundation or British Mountaineering Council, in the case of climbing expeditions - is valuable, as it helps to ease the path to the doors of other sponsors. There is a trend among large companies to look upon expedition sponsorship as a good way of promoting both their corporate image and their products. To avoid the difficulties of deciding

which applicants are most worthy of their support, some delegate the choice to the RGS by paying a lump sum for distribution among qualifying expeditions. The largest such awards, which total £10,000, Rio Tinto Zinc, Shell and Rolex are among the latest companies to follow this policy. Ultimate Equipment makes its own £5,000 award independently.

Mr Winsor says: "Probably the first point to be sure about for anyone seeking this kind of experience is their background. Have they made any effort to train through the organizations that can help, like Outward Bound or the exploration societies which take young people? What do they know about surviving in hostile country? Is their experience such that their planned expedition is a logical next step?"

The screening committees of the RGS and the MEF measure the past records of the team members against what they plan to attempt. If they hope to climb an 8,000m peak without ancillary oxygen, how many of them

have climbed to that altitude before? Are they being dangerously ambitious? Is the expedition prospectus well presented and comprehensive, and what are the members prepared to put into the effort themselves?

How will they work together as a team? Because of the high cost of mounting an expedition, the trend has been towards relatively small groups even when the objective has been a major peak or geographical undertaking. This inevitably means more work for fewer shoulders. Can they cope within the available time?

In other words, a screening committee basically seeks to be reassured that the objective is viable for a particular team and that they will have a responsible attitude to one another and to the area they will be exploring. According to Mr Winsor, mountaineers in particular are sometimes scandalously unaware about the country they are climbing in, the community around them or even the kind of rock they are holding on to.

"We are trying to shake off these sort of colonial attitudes that we have the right to tramp in anywhere and do what we want. The impact of even a small expedition on an area can be very important, immediately and for anyone who wants to follow on later."

Excellent work is also done for young people by the British Schools Exploring Society, the Young Explorers' Trust and, lately, by Operation Raleigh which is sending 4,000 young people into the field on a variety of adventurous, scientific and community projects around the world.

Information about the Mount Everest Foundation, the British Schools Exploring Society and the Young Explorers' Trust from Expeditions Office, Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 01-589 5466.

Operation Raleigh: The Warehouse, St Katharine's Dock, London E1 01-285 0251.

British Mountaineering Council: Crawford House, Precinct Centre, Booth Street East, Manchester M13 9RZ 061 273 5835.

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Edited by Shona Crawford Poole

Michael Ratcliffe finds history, harmony and abundance in the Austrian countryside

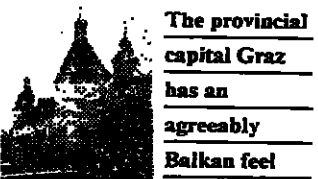
Down the Danube's glorious gorge

Benedictines are the great muggies of the Church Acquisitive. When the Austrian abbey of Göttweig celebrated its nine hundredth birthday last year, it became clear that they never throw anything away. All manner of objects came out of the cupboards and from under the roof to go on public display: priceless silver monstrances and scarlet enamelled calendars of the saints; lace pictures, snuff boxes, tobacco pouches, the sensuous and tender religious paintings of the local master, Martin Johann ("Kremsner") Schmidt, first editions of Haydn, Glück and Schumann to which the monks had subscribed, a missal with a goldfinch sitting on a single white rose and a Renaissance "portrait" of Virgil in yellow turban, forked beard and pince-nez.

The monks kept all the presents their many distinguished and often royal visitors gave them, and they even rediscovered for the anniversary meticulous working models of the engines constructed in 1730 to transport building materials up the hill on top of which the baroque abbey sits today like a great ark above the plain. It seems typical of Austrian Catholicism that, while women are still not allowed inside the library at Göttweig, the abbey boasts more than half a million day-trippers a year, most of whom sit in the enormous terrace café

enjoying one of the best views in Lower Austria.

Göttweig, which with the riverside city of Krems, marks the eastern end of the glorious Danube gorge known as the Wachau, is the first of two perfect traveller's alternatives to the more famous rival foundation of Melk at whose cliffs, 20 miles upstream, the Wachau begins. The second is Arsten, private home of the hapless Archduke Franz Ferdinand - he of that second, fatal return to the bridge at Sarajevo on June 28, 1914. The Archduke and his morganatic wife, Sophie, related to Arsten from the



The provincial capital Graz has an agreeably Balkan feel

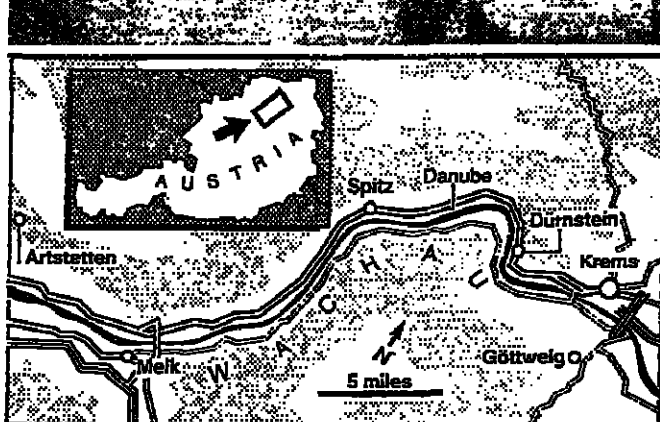
duties and unloving respect of Habsburg Vienna whenever they could. Habsburg buffy will need no further encouragement; others should go and prepare for a pleasant surprise.

There is nothing wrong with Melk, of course, except that it is the only international tourist honey-pot on the fast run from Salzburg to Vienna, which can be horrible if you arrive at the same time as everybody else from Britain, Germany, France, America and Japan. (Visitors to

Göttweig tend to be local, or at the farthest Viennese.) Despite the success with which the Austrians' hydro-electric meddling has obscured in concrete the relation of the Danube and its banks Melk remains magnificent and the best starting point for a short sail or drive down the Wachau.

The Wachau has everything: great treasures, a great stream, an historic and harmoniously cultivated landscape, fish, fruit, ruins, cliffs, wine. The abundance and fruitfulness of the terrain - and this goes for most of Eastern Austria - astonishes the English traveller whose experience of the country is confined to Salzburg, the Tyrol or Vienna itself. By now the redcurrants will have been picked for the flans in the cafés and the sorbets at the Schloss Hotel in Dürnstein; walnuts, apricots and almonds will be ripening; oleaners in tubs will have been brought out of doors at the Richard Löwenherz Hotel in Dürnstein where I stayed and where they will flower unhindered throughout the summer under the illusion that they are in the real south.

Dürnstein, truly the jewel of the Wachau, is a marvellous place in the evening, high above the ruins of the castle where King Richard was imprisoned: down on the water, poplars shivering in the breeze, vineyards squeezed in everywhere, a hotel garden below old



walls and always the great, full Danube, which here makes a spectacular double bend, flowing swiftly and deeply by.

You can, if you have to, "do" the Wachau in a day from Vienna, even by train, but far better to stay for two or three nights in Dürnstein, Krems or Spitz: it offers the perfect escape west from the city. Others include (south) the Schneeberg and the Rax mountains near Semmering, the last of the Eastern Alps, and (south-east) the historically half-Hungarian wine country of the Burgenland, about which I have written before in these pages. I will add nothing here beyond a reminder that it is easy to drive there from Vienna Airport and that the Burgenland is like nothing else in Western Europe: around the shores of the shallow

Neusiedler See, storks nest in the villages and paprika dries in the sun; jolly people, lovely wine, enormous summer skies and Kalman's operetta, *The Circus Princes* every Saturday and Sunday between July 13 and August 25 at Möbisch. Even the Viennese relax here.

Semmering stands at the top of the oldest mainline mountain railway of continental Europe, constructed between 1848 and 1854 in the face of an outbreak of cholera, falling rock and other hazards of the time. The "Gondoliere" express still goes through to Venice each day, but it is not what it was and Semmering, without a Balkan hinterland is Semmering tamed, too far from Vienna for a night at the tables (Baden provides that), too near for summer motorists who wish to get on.



Castles in the air: Dürnstein (left) and Aggstein soar above the waters of the Danube

However, a marvellously quixotic enterprise has totally restored the famous Panhans Hotel of 1888, even if it has done so in the Austrian version of Glasty Good Taste, all chilli greys and blues. A night there can seem like a night on the Marie Celeste. Where is everybody? But it does offer great comfort and good food.

At the top of the Semmering Pass begins Styria, one of the largest and certainly the least known of the nine Länder that make up the Austrian Republic of today. This obscurity arises

partly, I think, because it lies farther away than the rest and partly because, unlike the Burgenland, it lacks a strong cultural identity of its own. I find it attractive in a fairly unsurprising, sub-Alpine kind of way (although wholly Alpine in the west), much less crowded than Salzburg, Carinthia or the Tyrol and richly provided with good, cheap, family accommodation in pensions and on farms. Graz, the historic and handsome provincial capital and Austria's second city, is a prosperous working community

strong in Renaissance, seventeenth and nineteenth-century architecture but poor on good hotels: agreeably Balkan in feeling, though it does not do so say so.

In Styria too the abundance of Austria will accompany you: wild foxgloves and pale yellow antirrhinums scattered over the meadows and beside the rail tracks coming down from the Semmering Pass; roadside strawberries earlier and cheaper than in Kent; triple-arched limestone courtyards ablaze with pink, white and vermilion geraniums; patrician parks around ochre palaces planted with chestnut, acacia and oak; pumpkins swelling in backyards next to lilies in tin drums. Anything grows. The Austrian summer, which it comes, comes swagging, staggering in.

The Austrian National Tourist Office, 30 St George Street, London W1 (029 0461), will provide lists of travel operators. Austrian Airlines one-month excursion return fare London to Vienna or London to Graz, £273. Fax fare (April, June, September, October), £195; (July, August), £213. Packages to Austria are run by Austrotours, 10 Spencer Street, St Albans, Herts (0727 38191) and coach tours, including the Wachau, by Roman City Travel, Cheltenham Street, Bath, Avon (0225 332518).

assessments I would reverse. Set meals at both will cost about £15 a head and a bottle of good local wine - a little Muscadet goes a long way as far as I am concerned - about £7.50. Chimon, with Couly one of the names to look out for, is about the best bet.

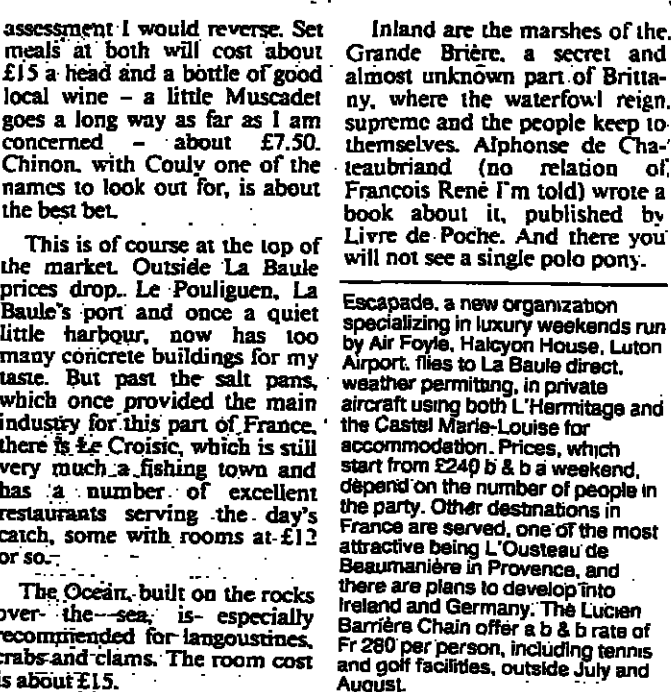
This is of course at the top of the market. Outside La Baule prices drop. Le Pouliguen, La Baule's port and once a quiet little harbour, now has too many concrete buildings for my taste. But past the salt pans, which once provided the main industry for this part of France, there is Le Croisic, which is still very much a fishing town and has a number of excellent restaurants serving the day's catch, some with rooms at £12 or so.

The Ocean, built on the rocks over the sea, is especially recommended for languor, crabs and clams. The room cost is about £15.

Inland are the marshes of the Grande Brière, a secret and almost unknown part of Brittany, where the waterfowl reign supreme and the people keep to themselves. Alphonse de Chateaubriand (no relation of Francois René I'm told) wrote a book about it, published by Livre de Poche. And there you will not see a single polo pony.

Escapade, a new organization specializing in luxury weekends run by Air Foye, Halcyon House, Luton Airport, flies to La Baule direct, aircraft using both L'Hermitage and the Castel Marie-Louise for accommodation. Prices, which start from £240 b & b a weekend, depend on the number of people in the party. Other destinations in France are served, one of the most attractive being L'Oustau de Beaumanière in Provence, and there are plans to develop into Ireland and Germany. The Luben Barrière Chain offers a b & b rate of Fr 280 per person, including tennis and golf facilities, outside July and August.

Marine scene: Yachts clustered in the port of Pouliguen



John Higgins visits La Baule in Brittany, a haven of Gallic gentility and gastronomy

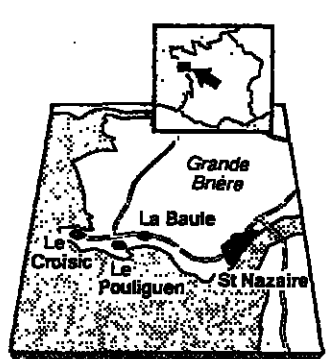
Hoofbeats on the sand before breakfast

La Baule, on the southern coast of Brittany, is one of those resorts the French appear to reserve for themselves. The English may swarm to the Pas De Calais, savour still the past glories of Deauville, remain faithful to Menton and the Côte d'Azur, take the crossing to Cherbourg. But La Baule, with its Twenties charm and its eight kilometres or so of sand, has not been a lure. Perhaps it is the sheer difficulty of getting there.

And for two months in the year, July and August, the French are delighted. During the school holidays La Baule is packed. The whole town developed just over half a century ago on land that, with the judicious planting of trees, had been reclaimed from the sea, takes on a sporting look. Without a tennis racket, a set of golf clubs or a wet suit there is a feeling of being slightly under-dressed.

Even after la rentrée the dominance of le sport remains. In the early morning, long before the silver breakfast trolleys start rustling down the corridors of the grand hotels, there is the thud of horses' hooves on the sand, where at low tide the sea seems to recede almost to the horizon. In County Galway they would be practising for the races; at La Baule these must surely be polo ponies.

At this hour the immobile



figures are probably digging for coques, tiny molluscs which slide down the gullet pleasingly before dinner. It shows that Millet as well as Dufy would have found subject matter here in Brittany. For among the golf courses and tennis courts there is gastronomy and practically all the local cooking is based on the sea.

La Baule has two luxury hotels, totally different in style although they happen to be owned by the same group, the Chaine Lucien Barrière. They are situated at the gentle eastern end of the town, far from the medium-rise apartment blocks and also far - and some may think this a disadvantage - from the seaside bars.

L'Hermitage, with its private beach, is built in what might be described as Seaside Tudor with gables, but alas few balconies wide enough to swing a deck chair. The Twenties atmosphere predominates. The Castel Marie-Louise, a large villa set among the pines a few paces away, is smaller and open all the year round.

Both receive - and deserve - high ratings in Gauli Millau's gastronomic guide. Marie-Louise with its tendency toward nouvelle cuisine gets a point above L'Hermitage with its slightly grander and more traditional menu: it is an

Not just a feast for the eyes.



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also on page 30

IN THE GARDEN

EATING OUT

The Times Garden Project, Month 10

Weeds and unwelcome guests put on pressure

Our Times garden in west London is now blooming and growth is prolific. The main jobs for the present are attacking weeds and controlling the great variety of pests and diseases which can be a menace in early summer.

During June and July, when plants are growing vigorously, it is essential to keep on top of general maintenance work. Little more can be done before the end of the summer in the way of planning, but it is possible to be observant and to consider any potential improvements to our plan.

In *The Times* garden, now, growth is young and soft, and there is a surge of foliage clothing the borders. Although our plants were on the small side, they are now quite substantial and their effect should be apparent when they are fully grown. It is important to ensure that young growth does not get broken and that shoots required to form a balanced branchwork are not damaged. As you wander round the garden, have a close look at the way shoots are growing. It may be possible by some timely pinching to direct them the way you wish them to go.

The owner writes: Despite all the problems of pests and disease, we have lost only one plant out of the dozens we planted. We bought a clematis called Ernest Markham which is acknowledged in some books as being difficult to grow, and it did indeed die. There are also a couple of foxgloves close to the house on a side border which are flagging.

With so many other plants blooming we can now analyse our planting, and we have already decided that next year

Weeds, alas, are growing as vigorously as the plants. Try your hardest to prevent them from flowering and seeding. There is an old saying amongst gardeners: "One year's seed, seven years' weeds".

The main work in the garden now is controlling pests and diseases. The kind of growth made by plants at this time of year, succulent and full of sap, is ripe for attack by pests which can create havoc in a few days if they are not seen early and action taken.

One of the diseases we may have in *The Times* garden is black spot on roses. One used to see very little of this in London, but since the passing of the Clean Air Act it is beginning to be much more common.

Spray with Murphy Systemic Fungicide or ICI Nimrod T. The same fungicides will also deal with mildew on roses. This is a white felt covering the young foliage, tips of the shoots and flower buds, which is very disfiguring.

Also in need of attention are the young apple trees. These have made good growth and flowered well. At the moment they have a small number of apples showing, but this may not be all it seems. Many fruits begin to swell and reach a certain stage before dropping off. This is known as the "June drop". Fruits which have not

been properly fertilized do not go on to make apples.

There is a complete spraying programme for apple trees which begins in the winter when the buds are dormant, continues through the spring and is now in the final stage. We are at fruit set stage, when the tree should be sprayed with Murphy Systemic Fungicide every two weeks. This is to control apple scab, which disfigures the fruits. Regular spraying will also go a long way towards controlling apple mildew.

Codling moth feeds on young apples throughout the late summer and it is necessary to get a covering of pesticide on to the tree to reduce the incidence of attack. Murphy Systemic Fungicide can be used again, or Murphy Tumblebug.

Black and green fly are about in large numbers on most young foliage and shoots. These are relatively easy to control. Use Tumblebug, PBI Sprayday, or PBI Systemic Insecticide. Spray as soon as there are signs of the pests.

We would also appear to have clematis wilt. The leaves have turned yellow and shoots are dying. As a general rule the plant breaks again later this year or next spring. The answer is to wait. Meanwhile, cut away the damaged shoots.

Ashley Stephenson

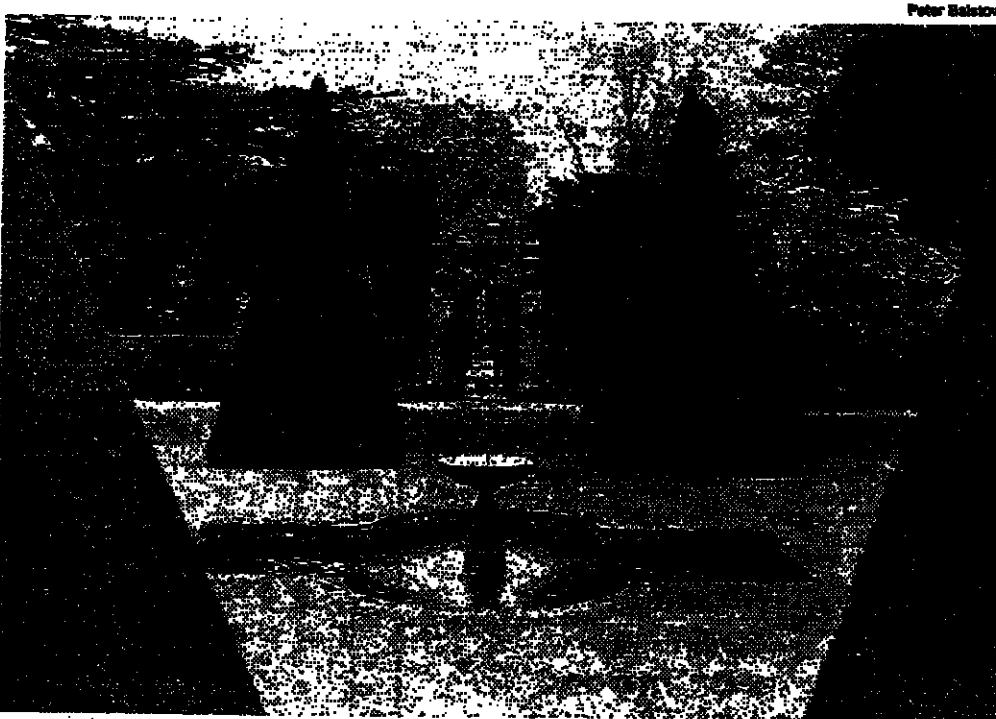
We will need more bedding plants, probably perennials, in the two large borders. There are still gaps which need filling.

The rear raised border could also use more colour and again we plan to plant perennials such as lupins, which are providing a tremendous display elsewhere. We have perhaps stunted ourselves by concentrating on shrubs and neglecting to fill in the border gaps more thoroughly.

The lawn, including a

section on the rear raised portion, has now taken well, with very few signs remaining of the weed we saw earlier in the year. We have borrowed a very simple lawnmower which would cost about £50 and is all that is necessary for the area concerned.

A problem created by the wall dividing the patio from the rest of the garden is that everyone steps on the same piece of lawn, which is wearing the grass. We may consider inserting a flagstone at some later date.



Eternal triangles: Elegant topiary and enclosing hedges used to dramatic effect at Athelhampton

Charm of discreet revelations

Garden to visit

Athelhampton in Dorset is the home of Sir Robert Cooke. Much of the present building has stood for five centuries, but the garden, a series of linked walled enclosures, is more recent, dating from the turn of the century.

The spectacular topiary standing within high walls to the west of the house immediately attracts one's attention. These tall pyramids of yew stand cool and elegant. At their feet are the coronas, a small pinnaled wall, and an even taller yew hedge. The garden seems to revolve around this intimate secret place. There are four exits, each giving tantalizing glimpses of equally inviting spaces. The planting within the coronas, as in the rest of the garden, is luxurious: plants of architectural elegance, such as *Euphorbia wulfenii*, Solomon's seal, *Smilacina racemosa*, while in the centre a black stone fountain throws up a cascade.

Here the full mystery of these

linked spaces is evident. Turn right through an arch and again one is confronted by raised beds, massed with interesting and unusual plants. Euphorbias are much in evidence and the delicious low-spreading blue-leaved *Acacia affinis* hugs the ground. But there is also room for common plants, those which are often considered weeds, such as ivy-leaved toadflax and common poppy, which cling to the vertical lichen-blotched walls.

Beyond this small enclosure is a long walk at one end of which broods a statue of Queen Victoria. Here, too, is the one-acre kitchen garden and an avenue of pleached limes around a curious octagonal pool. Everywhere is the sound of water and of fountains playing.

In this garden one is never allowed to see too much at one time, but rather enclosures and views are discreetly revealed where tall ornate gates pierce through high stone walls. The spaces revealed are inevitably sealed by further gates, beyond which other distant vistas can be glimpsed. One's eye is led mysteriously onwards, and much is left to the imagination.

Essentially this is a garden which could teach modern garden designers, who still preach the gospel of curving lawns and island beds, a thing or two. At Athelhampton the skilful use of walls and hedges to create areas of light and shade (and thereby depth) within the overall design amounts to a virtuoso performance. Much is achieved within a relatively small area which includes pavilions, terraces, a dovecote and river walk.

Michael Young

Athelhampton is at Puddletown, near Dorchester, Dorset. Open Wed, Thurs, Sat 2-5pm. Also Tues and Fri in Aug. Adults £2, children £1 (030 584 363).

Williams the first

One of the dull periods in the garden is the time between the demise of spring plants and the flowering of summer bedding. Sweet william (*Dianthus barbatus*), a sweetly scented plant, is in flower now and is suitable as a garden plant or can be cut and taken indoors.

Sweet william is grown as a biennial and although it is possible to sow early in the year when results are not always satisfactory, I prefer to sow about now. Germination time will vary according to the weather but at 65°F, 14-21 days is usual. Sow outside into prepared seed beds; drills about 1/2 in deep and rows about 12 in apart produce good plants ready for pricking out.

Recently, I visited the Research Station for Floriculture at Aalsmeer, The Netherlands, where I was introduced to a new method of raising sweet williams which produces flowers more quickly. Cuttings are taken in the usual way:

side shoots about 3-4 in long are placed on trays and put in storage for three to four weeks at 5°C about 40°F (an ordinary household refrigerator would be suitable). Once the cuttings have been subjected to this temperature for about four weeks they can be rooted and then grown in the usual way. This process can be repeated over and over again to produce sweet williams flowering at almost any time of the year.

The variety I usually prefer is Indian Carpet. This is about 12 in tall and an ideal bedder. Excelsior Mixed reaches 18 in and is much better for cutting but useful in beds as well.

Crimson with care

In the cooler, wetter parts of the country *Crinodendron hookerianum* may struggle to grow, but it is well worth every effort to establish it in flower, as it is now, this shrub is a joy to see. An evergreen, which under ideal conditions may reach over 25 ft, it is unlikely to grow much above 10 ft.

high. The leaves are long, narrow and pointed with the tips quite distinctly cut, but it is its unusual, eye-catching flowers which make this shrub so different.

Rich crimson flowers about 1 in long appear from the leaf axils close to the tips of the shoots. They are held on stalks 2-3 in long and are pendulous. The texture is firm and moist with grooves down the um-shaped flowers. It produces flowers in the autumn/early winter but these flowers remain closed until the following spring/summer.

Siting this shrub is of the utmost importance. The soil should be cool, moist and on the acid side. Well drained, peaty soils give the plant the best chance of success. Protection from cold winds is a necessity and for this reason *Crinodendron* is often grown as a wall plant. Full sun over prolonged periods causes scorching. Propagate from half-ripe shoots in July to August and place in a propagator. Plants cost about £10 each from Hilliers of Winchester.



Remedial activities: From left, spray apple fruitlets for apple scab, mildew and codling moth; cut away damaged shoots of wilted clematis; spray roses for aphids, black spot and mildew

OUT AND ABOUT

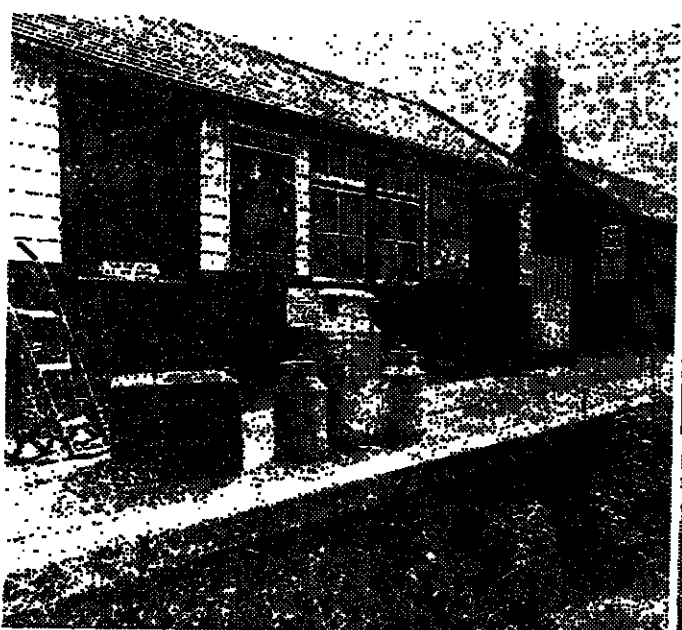
Museums in Eyemouth

Looking the Great Disaster in the Eye

That the deaths of 189 men should be the inspiration for a museum may strike many as odd, morbid even, but not the people of Eyemouth. A museum commemorating their cruel loss in the North Sea in 1881 inevitably reflects, and therefore celebrates, the proud heritage of this Scottish fishing community.

The Auld Kirk in the Market Place has been imaginatively hung with huge photographs and backcloths on scaffolding supports to create a winding passageway symbolically taking the visitor along the course of the River Eye to its mouth. Other displays show the rural crafts that were, or still are, important to Eyemouth: fresh-water fishing, dairying, milling, blacksmithing, boat-building, sail-making and, naturally for a village where the sea once brimmed with herring, barrel-making.

A cooper needed a vast collection of tools and the displays of these are clearly



Journey into the past: The station at Norham restored to its 1920s glory and made into a museum by Peter Short (above)

labelled and touchable. He also supervised the herring packing, done by teams of three fisher-lasses who "travelled the herring" from May to October as the fleets chased the shoals down the coast. While waiting for the catch they knitted "fisher-ganseys" for their menfolk, thick, seamless sweaters from which you could tell a man's home port because each developed a distinctive pattern. Several are shown.

Skill in needlework survives today in a stunning 15 ft tapestry worked by the women of Eyemouth to commemorate the Great Disaster of 1881. More than 400 colours recreate the horror of the few hours which left 73 women widowed and 263 children fatherless.

Not far away, at Duns, is another museum-shrine, this time to just one man. Jim Clark, the locally born racing driver who died in 1968 in a crash at Hockenheim. The room is filled with more than 130 glittering trophies and awards presented to the town by his parents. It is far from hushed and hallowed, particularly if you find Fred Waddell, a personal friend at Clark, on duty as a volunteer curator. For Fred is only too happy to share his knowledge and his memories.

Twice world champion, with seven Grand Prix wins in 1963, Clark "won everything except the Monaco Grand Prix," says Fred, tending the memorabilia. There is a story behind each piece so it is worth looking helplessly at Fred. "That," he explains, pointing at a brick "came from the Indianapolis circuit which used to be all-brick until they began deteriorating. But that was still there when Jim crossed the finishing line in 1965."

You can catch Fred out, however, by asking about an enormous brandy goblet in the centre of the room. It was presented in France by Dunlop, but no one knows the event or the year, "not even Dunlop."



This is not a vast museum and perhaps captivating for no more than half an hour. Even so it says something for the six-year career of the person to whom it is dedicated that it is there at all.

Place to realize a childhood ambition

Peter Short's railway museum is more ambitious. He wanted to show off the 1920s and 1930s heyday of the railway, before nationalization and long before the Beeching axe that ended his job as stationmaster at Norham, a country station bordering the River Tweed on Northumberland's oldest branch line. He and his wife Katherine have spent countless hours plus their own money restoring the station. Everything is original, down to the cream and brown livery of the old North Eastern Railway Company.

Walking into the office produces the uncanny feeling that the stationmaster has just popped out for his lunch. There are books and ledgers open on the desk, his glasses are carefully discarded, a telegram apparently just received. The books make fascinating reading: how much to charge for despatching live cels to London and advice on how to transport a goat. "Never tie next to dog, goats will eat everything." The former waiting room now houses a vast working

Glynis Satterley

When the trout just can't say no

The scene is a large fishing tackle shop near the centre of London. The time is the very recent past. Enter a group of fishermen disguised as businessmen, lawyers and men of steady demeanour. Fascinated, they gather round a tray of imitation flies as a shop assistant waits in attendance.

There is much murmuring and excited nodding of heads. Hands flutter uncertainly before extricating a dressing here and a pattern there with comments such as "Oh, just two of these I think" or "Well, perhaps the leaded nymph. It might just be done". The attraction is a range of flies, imitating members of the Ephemeroptera, the family, otherwise known as the mayflies.

The appearance of these splendid flies, in their natural state, each year on British rivers and still waters is calculated to arouse considerable excitement not only among fish but also their hunters.

It is a time when the optimism which forever lurks in an angler's breast threatens to burst forth. There are those who claim that if you cannot catch fish during the annual days or weeks of the mayfly, then you should break your rod in two and take up golfish breeding.

The mayfly is the largest, best known and most distinctive of the up-winged flies which haunt our waterways. The nymph or aquatic stage is often an inch or so long, while the actual fly is a great cream-coloured creature that lumbers across the water like something from a cracking old film of pioneers of aviation.

Traditionally associated with southern chalk streams, the fly also appears on some lakes and can be found in Ireland as well. Pollution is thought to have taken its toll of the mayfly population in the past half-century, but there have been signs of a resurgence in some areas.

Like May Balls at Cambridge the mayfly does not always appear during the month suggested by its name. It is often early June before it is seen and even then it is with a raffish unconcern for the finer feelings of the angler, deeply bitten by anticipation. Mayfly will hatch

Glynis Satterley

Fishing with the mayfly

at a particular bend of a river, but nowhere else. An occasional beast may hover over the corner of a lake.

But when they do appear in numbers, there is little doubt of their effect on trout. Once the fish have overcome their initial suspicion of these extraordinary, huge flies bouncing around above them, they feed feverishly, seemingly aware that the feast will only last for a short time.

The trout are not only numerous but sometimes large. Out from under that bridge comes the great, grey shadow, which has resisted all blandishments for months. Up from the deep holes of the river rise the great and galleful.

J. W. Hills records in *Summer on the Test*, which has recently been republished, that two heroes of another era took 88 fish, weighing a total of 84 lb, on a June day in 1809. They were using a natural mayfly fixed to their hooks. And with an imitation fly, one of the anglers caught 30 fish weighing a total of over 22 lb. Given such potential it is hardly surprising that Victorians tended to fish the Test only during the mayfly

seasons and otherwise ignored the river.

These days, you can tell how good the mayfly season is by the way the local fisher, who promised a day on his club's stretch of the Upper Tiddie becomes rather choosy when diaries are produced. Early May is fine, late June reasonable, July, August and September would be possible. The gap in his diary is covered with a little embarrassment or talk of "club rules".

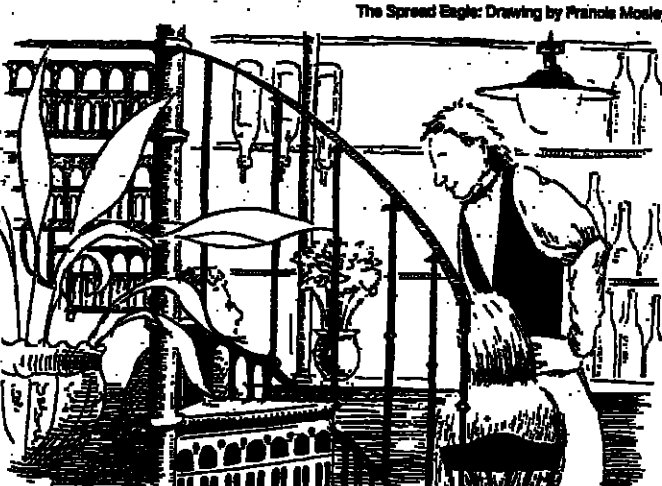
The first time I cast a mayfly was in late July. A local had knowledgeably informed me that there were no fish in a stretch of water running from a mill. Certainly they would not respond to the mayfly I innocently attached to my line.

I calculated that if they were there, then surely they could not resist such a huge fly. I said I was innocent. Within a second of the fly hitting the water a fish smashed into it with gusto and proved to be a solid 14 lb which came out of the water after a struggle before an abashed local.

The dressing was a strange thing of yellows and browns made in Korea, or was it Uganda? The best I have ever seen came from a famous London shop which has closed recently. The flies were works of imitative art which almost defied casting.

They were also, like most mayfly dressings, expensive. And at some shops patterns can run to double or more the normal price of a dry fly. For the economically minded, and those for whom the mayfly season still brings no fish, a word of advice from a distinguished entomologist and angler. He noted that some crafty anglers caught their fish during the mayfly season by offering the trout something different - imitations of the much smaller sedge.

Stewart Tendler



The Spread Eagle: Drawing by Pringle Mooley

The Spread Eagle, 2 Stockwell Street, London SE10 (SE8 2333); noon-2.30pm Mon-Fri, 5.30-10.30pm Mon-Sat. Le Papillon, 57 Greenwich Church Street, London SE10 (SE8 2668); 12.30-2.30pm Mon-Fri and Sat, 7-11pm Mon-Sat.

Starters include a savoury slab of Roquefort tart swimming in watercress sauce (£2.75); thick lobster soup with cream and brandy (£2.75) and a comparatively light salad of duck slices, smoked bacon and croissants (£2.75).

The old-fashioned style continues proficiently but punishingly, with coq au vin (£4.95), rib of beef (for two), breast of capon stuffed with crabmeat (£5.25) and monkfish, swamped in a thick Meaux mustard and wine sauce (£5.75).

Choosing from these will bring the proceedings to a close as surely as the nearby flood barrier will stop the Thames, and vicious water-snatchers may be brought on by the frenzied movements of the solitary waiter. Some sanity is restored by a decent range of half-bottles to help you adjust to the rich tastes on offer.

Stan Hey

The Spread Eagle, a former Victorian inn close to the Greenwich Theatre, has a calm ambience ideal for summer evening dinners. The dark-brown, brooding interior may strike an autumnal note (though the upstairs room is more open and jolly), but the light-weight, aptly chosen menu has all the hallmarks of a glorious English summer.

This is perhaps best exemplified by the restaurant's current offer of a three-course "salmon supper" for £11.75. Cooling starters - gazpacho or chilled melon with ginger sorbet - are followed by poached salmon, and the menu concludes with Stilton or strawberries and cream and ice-cream.

If this is not to your taste, The Spread Eagle's imaginative monthly menu offers six or seven starters, which may include an exotic lobster mayonnaise (£5) or the humbler vichyssoise (£1.75). There may also be a deliciously light savoury chestnut soufflé, spiced with pink peppercorn sauce, or spinach cake, studded with nuts, decked with a refreshing tomato sorbet.

The lightweight themes tend to go slightly awry with the main courses, which arrive in unfashionably robust portions. Nevertheless, tender braised loin of veal, dotted with bacon,

While summer calorie-counters can steer their way safely through the menu at the Spread Eagle, at Le Papillon, a cottage-style restaurant in the shadow of the Cutty Sark, they would have great difficulty. Its dark, paneled, red-upholstered interiors create a warm, almost wistful atmosphere, while the butterfly wings beat heavily over richly sauced, gargantuan portions.

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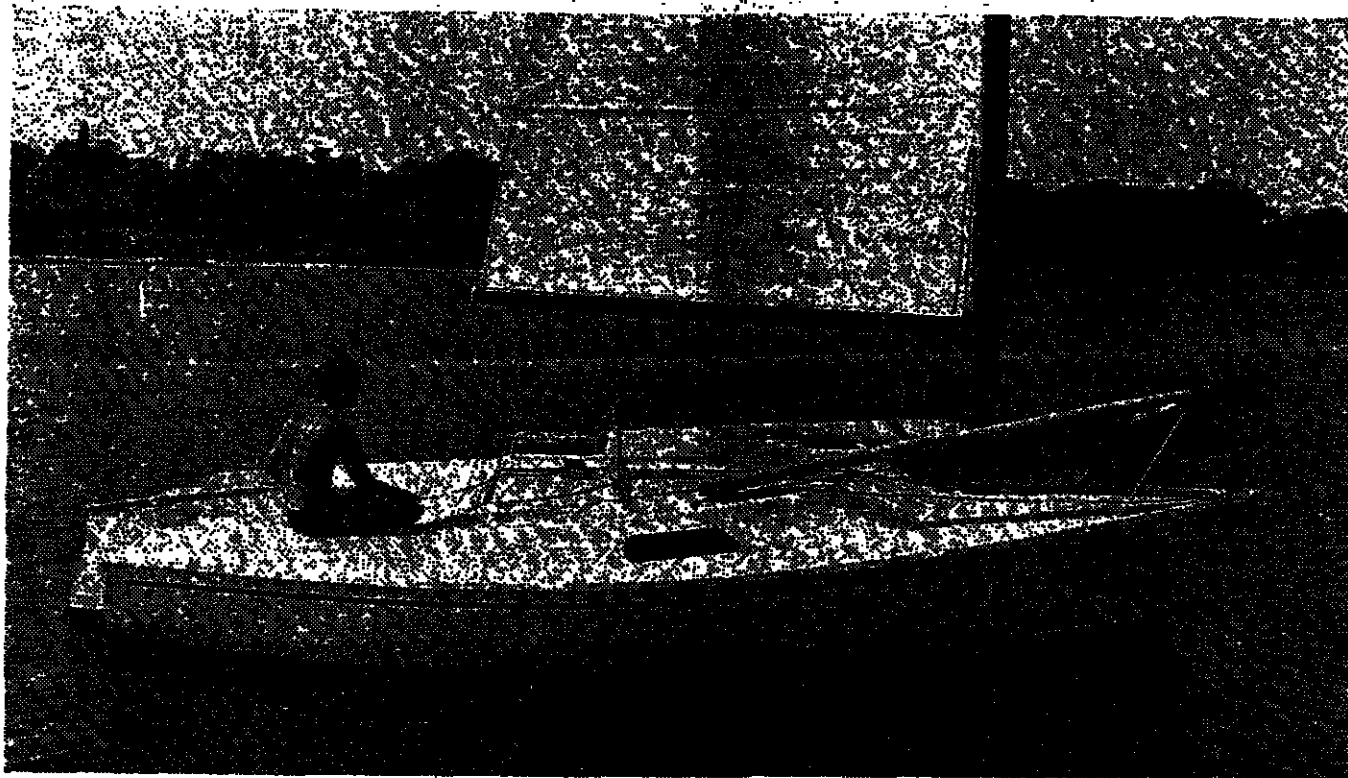
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Stan Hey

VALUES

How much will you spend? Peter Milne picks his ten best buys

A day at the sails



UNDER £5,000: Freedom 21 is an ideal trainer/sailer for a family. Sleeps four and competitively priced at £4,977

FREEDOM 21
Dimensions: LOA 21ft 8in; beam 7ft 2in; draught 3ft 9in
Berths: Four
Price: £4,977 (ex VAT)
Neat little cat-rigged cruiser

from the United States: very simply equipped. Carbon fibre unstayed mast is standard; cooker and portable toilet are extras. Price competitive, sailing performance particularly good. Ballast fin retractable and

this, with the low all-up weight, makes her an ideal trailer/sailer. Mariner outboard of 4hp provides plenty of punch under power. Spinnaker is extra, its clews set from the ends of a novel gunmount, set in turn

from a swivel fitting at the stemhead. All control lines are led aft to the cockpit.
Supplier: Freedom Yachts International, Portsmouth Road, Lowford, near Southampton, Hampshire (042121 5197)

Sailing small boats is one of the most popular sports in Britain. The boat-building industry, which expanded rapidly in the late 1960s and early 1970s to satisfy the voracious demand for sailing dinghies and small cruisers, had to prune itself severely as demand declined sales slackened. But the customer still has a wide selection to

choose from and many builders continue to introduce new lines. Many builders of smaller yachts make a very real effort to offer value for money in the hope of increasing sales, and although few boats will appreciate in value, a well-kept example of a popular yacht will maintain a good secondhand price.

Choosing a yacht - which will almost certainly become part of the family - is largely a personal matter. Some look for cruising comfort, others consider only racing performance. All will be interested in value for money. Here is a small selection from the wide range of designs from 20ft to 33ft overall currently in production.

Pictures by Jonathan Eastland



UNDER £25,000: Sadler 32 is spacious and comfortable with room to sleep six to eight; £24,000 for standard fit out

SADLER 32
Dimensions: LOA 31ft 6in; beam 10ft 6in; draught 5ft 6in (deep fin); 4ft 6in (shallow fin); 4ft (bilge keels)
Berths: Six to eight
Price: £24,000 (ex VAT)

Tough, able and well fitted out cruiser for coastal and offshore work. Can be supplied complete, as a special edition to a high specification or as a kit. Good value on all counts. Accommodation is roomy,

comfortable and very well finished. Plenty of securely fastened grab handles and clecloths fitted to sea berths. Bulk 20hp diesel gives plenty of auxiliary power and 17-gallon fuel tank ensures useful cruising

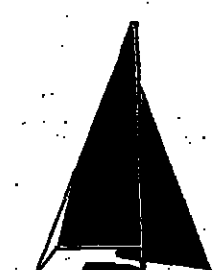
range. Very easy to handle under sail and deep cockpit coamings provide security and comfort for crew.
Supplier: Sadler Yachts, 29/31 Dawkins Road, Hamworthy, Poole, Dorset (02022 670409)



CORNISH SHRIMPER
Dimensions: LOA 19ft 3in; beam 7ft 2in; draught 4ft
Berths: Two
Price: £5,859 (ex VAT)
Smallest of the Crabber range of small yachts built with a "traditional" appearance. Well designed gaff sloop rig gives this pretty, straight-stemmed, transom-sterned little yacht an excellent performance. Very easy to handle. Cockpit comfortable and auxiliary power provided by small outboard set in motor well. Sleeps two on settee berths on each side of cabin. Comfortable sitting headroom beneath flush deck which also provides full-width cabin top. Galley built across forward end of snug cabin. The yacht is well-built, simply equipped yet well able to handle coastal passages.
Supplier: Cornish Crabbers, Rock, Wadebridge, Cornwall (020 886 266)



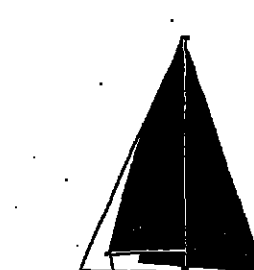
FOXTERRIER
Dimensions: LOA 22ft 1in; beam 8ft 2in; draught 4ft 1in
Berths: Four
Price: £7,195 (inc VAT)
Trailable four-berth yacht, simply equipped yet very well finished and strongly built. Efficient fractional rig gives rewarding turn of speed. Roomy cockpit is very comfortable for day sailing and cabin comfortable enough for limited periods. Four horsepower outboard is recommended for auxiliary power. Easy to launch and recover from a road trailer and the rig presents no problem to set up or dismantle. Simple though she is, the yacht is constructed and fitted out to a good standard. Excellent value for a couple with two children looking for a trailable weekend cruiser with creature comforts.
Supplier: Copland Boats, Mitchell Avenue, Ventnor, Isle of Wight (0983 852890)



HUNTER HORIZON
Dimensions: LOA 26ft 4in; beam 9ft; draught 5ft (deep); 3ft 3in (shoal); 3ft 3in (bilge keels)
Berths: Five to six
Price: £10,902 (inc VAT) for standard fit out
A fresh approach to the small cruiser. David Thomas, her designer, has kept the accommodation open-plan, light and airy. Head compartment, with full headroom, has been brought aft where it is handy to the cockpit. Can be bought in standard trim, as a kit or completed to deluxe standard, with choice of either conventional, three-quarter sloop rig or development of the junk rig devised by David Taylor, and deep fin, shoal draught or bilge keel. Galley has two-burner stove and oven which is easy to clean.
Supplier: Hunter Boats, Sutton Wharf, Sutton Road, Rochford, Essex (0702 452177)



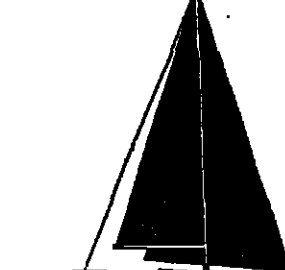
BOLERO II SPECIAL
Dimensions: LOA 25ft 6in; beam 9ft; draught 4ft 9in
Berths: Five
Price: £14,500 (ex VAT and sails)
Good-looking, three-quarter rigged racing yacht designed to be very competitive at both club level and at top end of Quarter Ton racing. Designed primarily as a racing yacht, but possesses well-fitted accommodation which allows a family to cruise in comfort. Purchase price includes full racing inventory for rigging, but sails are extra. Two 12-volt batteries are supplied. Galley is fully fitted out and navigational equipment includes two steering compasses and echo sounder. Windward direction indicator. Yanmar 4 GM 7.5hp diesel provides plenty of auxiliary power.
Supplier: MG Yachts, Hamble Point Marina, School Lane, Southampton, Hampshire (0703 454064)



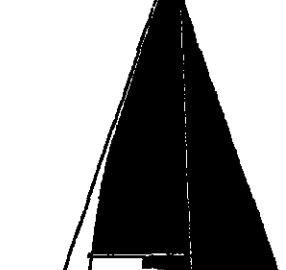
MOODY 27
Dimensions: LOA 27ft 8in; beam 9ft 8in; draught 4ft 6in (fin); 3ft 5in (bilge keels)
Berths: Five
Price: £16,150 (fin keel version)
Light and airy accommodation provides plenty of room below decks and large cockpit creates comfort on deck. Sailplan is easily handled by a young family. Plenty of useful stowage space below. Headroom is good throughout, well laid out galley. Delivered complete with ground tackle and docking lines. Plenty of stowage for warps and fenders in cockpit and short tiller fitted to transom-hung rudder ensures that helmsman need not obstruct cockpit area. Economical to maintain and interior easy to keep clean. Plenty of hand holds.
Supplier: A. H. Moody & Son, Swanwick Shore Road, Lower Swanwick, Southampton, Hampshire (04895 6116)



FIRST 29
Dimensions: LOA 29ft 6in; beam 9ft 11in; draught 5ft 6in/4ft 5in
Berths: Six
Price: £16,100 (ex VAT)
Roomy, fast, family cruiser with forward and after cabins which can be closed from main saloon. Full standing headroom. Large accommodation hatch ensures that plenty of light is allowed below. Galley is easy to work with plenty of stowage space for pots and dry stores. Roomy and comfortable head to starboard and just aft of the companionway. Delivered well-equipped. Volvo 2001 diesel provides plenty of auxiliary power for the easily driven hull. Standard of finish below is good and tall crews will be pleased to find that headroom beneath the accommodation hatch is just over 6ft.
Supplier: Beneteau (UK), PO Box 5, Hamble, Hampshire (0703 454022)



WESTERLY CONSORT
Dimensions: LOA 29ft 10in; beam 10ft 9in; draught 5ft 4in (fin); 3ft 2 1/2in (bilge keels); 3ft 6in/6ft 9in (lifting)
Berths: Six
Price: £21,500 (ex VAT)
Well built, roomy family cruiser, comfortable for long distances. Galley is provided with two-burner stove and oven and large stainless steel sink supplied from 30-gallon stainless steel fresh water tank forward. The deck hardware is comprehensive and two midships mooring cleats to take springs are fitted as standard. The 25lb plough anchor with 15 fathoms of 1/2in chain, two docking lines and fenders and 10lb gas bottle are included in purchase price. Auxiliary power provided by a Bukh 20hp diesel.
Supplier: Westerly Yachts, 47 Ashdon Road, Waterlooville, Portsmouth, Hampshire (07014 54511)



SIGMA 33 OOD
Dimensions: LOA 32ft 6in; beam 10ft 6in; draught 5ft 9in
Berths: Seven
Price: £23,120 (ex VAT)
Fractionally rigged yacht that provides exciting one-design class racing. A thriving Sigma 33 OOD association encourages its members to enjoy its high performance potential. Popularity helps to maintain good second hand value. Also an excellent cruising yacht; and the ease with which she is handled ensures popularity with family crews. As standard, complete wardrobe of sails is supplied. Fit out is excellent. Double headfoil and feeder, two bulkhead-mounted steering compasses and echo sounder with depth alarm included in purchase price. 25lb CQR anchor fire extinguishers, on delivery.
Supplier: Sigma Yachts, Northney Marina, Hayling Island, Hampshire (07016 67911)



Wedgwood is celebrating its 225th anniversary this year and to prove that it can look forward as well as back the company has produced a new range of designs which is a good deal more exciting than its name. Shape 225. Created by American designer Jerome Gould, it should confound the critics who complain that British ceramics are too traditional. It is simple and striking, can be mixed and matched and although there are four decorated versions, there isn't a rosebud to be seen. There are six pieces in uncomplaining black basalt, half glazed, half matt like the teapot illustrated (27s). The others are a vegetable dish, sauceboat, coffee pot, sugar box and cream jug, all of which also come in white. The design shown, called Tranquilly, has swirling gold lines, £10.95. The plain white jug is £7.55. All are available at Gerd, 174 Piccadilly, London W1 and at Wedgwood rooms throughout the country. For those who are also interested in the history of Wedgwood, an exhibition called Wedgwood in London shows the company's association with the capital through

two centuries of ceramics. Open from 9am to 5.15pm Mon-Fri at 32-34 Wigmore Street, London W1, the exhibition will continue until Oct 31. On July 20 and Aug 17 experts from the company's museum in Staffordshire will be on hand to identify and date (but not value) any pieces of Wedgwood brought in. So this is your chance to find out whether you have an heirloom.

Booknote

Tomorrow an exhibition opens at the Museum of Modern Art in Oxford which will give collectors a rare opportunity to buy original illustrations from children's books. Among the 80 artists who have given work to the exhibition are Quentin Blake, David McKee, Helen Oxenbury, Peter Simmons, Ralph Steadman and Amanda Vesey. Prices will be from 25p to £200 and the proceeds will go to the NSPCC's Centenary Appeal. The books in which the illustrations appear will also be on sale and there will be a programme of events for children - storytelling, drawing, talks by the artists - every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday

SHOPFRONT

during the exhibition, which is called "Smagic". More details and an illustrated catalogue (50p payable to the NSPCC) are available from Fiona Tregown, Museum of Modern Art, 30 Pembroke Street, Oxford (0865 722733). The exhibition continues until July 29.

Meals on wheels

At weekends I let others take to the less-than-often road. I stay at home with a good map. The *Felists et Chateaux* group of top-class gourmet hotels has just produced an excellent road map which shows not only the position of its 15 members in Britain but also other landmarks - wildlife parks, archaeological sites and so on. There is an accompanying booklet describing the hotels and their levels of comfort and gastronomy, with some indication of their not inconsiderable prices. The ones I have tried are the Priory Hotel, Bath; Gravetye Manor, West

Sussex; and the Waterside Inn, Bray, all of which lived up magnificently to the reputation described engagingly by Joseph Oliver, the group's president, as "merchants of pleasure". The map costs £1.50 and the brochure is free. Together, including postage, they are £1.67. If you also want the international brochure which lists 357 member hotels and restaurants in 29 countries, the cost of the pack of three is £2. All from Gravetye Manor, near East Grinstead, West Sussex, RH19 4LJ.

Sun screen

For those with fair skin that freckles or frazzles, this sort of weather is perfect preparation for hotter climes. Small weekend doses of sunshine helped by a protective sun cream can be the foundation for a painless holiday tan. The product that works best for my sensitive skin is Bergasol, which encourages a mild glow even in

Foodnote

A new cereal story is published this week by Marks & Spencer. Having produced their first range of breakfast foods they are not afraid to beat the bigger boys at their own game by telling it how it is - not only the ingredients, but the nutritional composition, vitamin content and calorie count on every pack. The most interesting product is Bran Cereal with Fruit & Nuts - salt free, gluten free (not yet sugar free, but that may come if the product is successful), 35 per cent fruit and nuts and, they say, a higher fibre content (27 per cent) than any other proprietary brand. It is also in a new-style paper pack instead of a box and has a reclosable top to keep the contents fresh without a container. It costs 99p for 400g and the malted taste and crunchy texture are really

rather more-ish, which makes a change for anything that does you good. I also liked the Crunchy Bran Flakes (again in the new pack) 69p 375g, but thought the Muesli too powdery and the Four Grain Cereal and Wholewheat Cereal boring. M&S food is high quality and not cheap, so I don't expect it to be dull. The range has been introduced at 20 major branches including those in London W1, Brent Cross, Reading, Tunbridge Wells, Liverpool, Cardiff, and Edinburgh. Beryl Downing

Angela Gore



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DRINK

Reading, marking, learning and spitting it out

My history teacher was very keen on what she called VGK - vast general knowledge - and one of the most enjoyable ways of acquiring a vinous VGK is the wine tour. These visits abroad range from the serious to those which manage to sustain a holiday atmosphere throughout. Having experienced both styles, I tend to think that you learn more on wine tours with a relaxed, informal approach than you do on the strictly academic variety. Apart from the joy of letting someone else do all the planning, booking and worrying, the chief advantage of taking a wine tour is that you gain entry to chateaux and estates which would understandably be reluctant to receive you as an individual. As part of a group, not only do you taste a wide range of wines at each property but you are also given an extensive tour of the vineyard and cellars - frequently by the owner. Some of the most enjoyable wine tours - are organized by

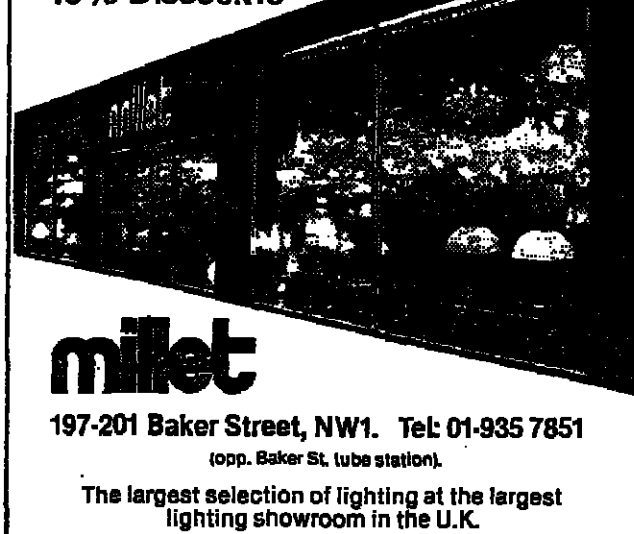
the Wine Club (previously known as the Direct Sunday Times Wine Club), which has been running tours for 10 years. I went on one of the club's early trips to Bordeaux and even then everything seemed very well worked out: there was plenty of time to shop, see the sights and take a rest from all that hard work - sniffing, slurping and spitting. If a wine-tour-cum-holiday appeals to you, the club has 16 different trips planned for this year. The shortest and cheapest is the three-night Champagne Special (departs Sept 19 and Oct 10, £169), which manages to cram in a tasting at Moët et Chandon as well as lunches at both Perrier-Jouët and G. H. Mumm. I also like the sound of their six-night Burgundy Bus tour (departs Sept 23, £359) which takes in Paris and the Champagne region as well as Chablis, Burgundy and Beaujolais. Or what about seven nights in Tuscany, Verona and Venice? (Departs Oct 26, £629.) At the other end of the scale,

the most serious and studious wine tours must be those run by the German Wine Academy at Kloster Eberbach. This exhausting trip, complete with early starts, late finishes and a great deal of German wine propaganda in between, whizzes you round all the country's major wine-producing regions in five days flat. By the end of the tour your palate, after so many sweet white grapy German wines, will be crying out for any (yes any) rough red wine. A certificate is awarded to those who complete the course and get through a fairly easy examination and blind tasting. I never did find out if one fellow Briton who, bored by the punishing Teutonic programme, read a book throughout the last exercise, ever received hers. However, it must be said that any course which includes a morning spent with magical Professor Becker of Geisenheim, the German wine school, is worth taking. (Six nights, departing Aug 12, 26,

Sept 9, 23, about £390 excluding air fare.) Like the Wine Club, Blackheath Travel has been running wine holidays for a decade and its Portuguese tours are always among the most popular. The Port Wine Tour, for instance, takes in what for me is the most beautiful wine-producing region in the world - the Douro - with visits to the port-wine firms of Quinta do Noval and Cockburn's. This trip (seven nights, departing Sept 30, £355) also includes visits to the vinho verde and Mateus Rosé regions, plus the handsome palace at Vila Real whose picture graces every label of the pink fizz. Blackheath Travel makes certain that plenty of free time is included in all the trips, which is partly why the tour of Madrid and Rioja (seven nights, departing Oct 4, £440) also looks excellent; the visit starts with three days in Madrid, giving everyone a chance to wander round the Prado and the Palace at leisure before

going on to the Rioja region to see important bodegas, such as the traditional Lopez de Heredia and the ultra-modern Olarra. Finally, if you have always wanted to stay in a French chateau and learn about wine at the same time, why not try the pretty rose-pink chateau of the Médoc - Loudenne's Ecole du Vin? A fairly concentrated five-night trip (departs Sept 10, Nov 5, £495) is run by the capable Master of Wine Charles Eve and includes lectures on tasting, viticulture and viniculture, plus visits to other chateaux. Perhaps the biggest bonus is that, unlike the other wine tours, each Loudenne course is limited to 12 people. Jane MacQuitty

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FAMILY LIFE

The fascination of furniture put in its place

London's East End may be poor, but at least it is well endowed with galleries and museums. One is the Geffrye Museum in Shoreditch with its collection of English furniture from the early seventeenth century to the 1930s.

Situated in some eighteenth-century almshouses named after Sir Robert Geffrye, their benefactor and a former Lord Mayor of London, the museum was set up by the London County Council in 1914, an appropriate move since Shoreditch was then at the heart of London's furniture and cabinet-making industry.

Today, the Inner London Education Authority has capitalized on the remarkable collection of furniture and made it into one of the capital's principal educational resources. The museum's workshops have become a Saturday afternoon haven for children wanting to learn all manner of things from how to make paper to sepias and hand-coloured photographs.

I took one adult and two children (aged 10 and 12) for a brief visit there one Sunday several months ago. The adult, whose interest in furniture and woodwork is long-standing, was fascinated; the children were less so, but on their own admission this was largely because it was a cold day and they were brooding about a pile of unfinished homework. We all agreed, however, that in different circumstances and with more time, anyone with an interest in English furniture — its construction, materials used and evolution of styles — would enjoy a visit.

At the Geffrye you can see interiors of rooms representing nearly 350 years of history: Elizabethan, Stuart, William and Mary, Queen Anne, early and late Georgian, Regency, mid-Victorian and Edwardian through to the 1930s. All the furniture and virtually all the furnishings and fittings are authentic and exceptionally fine examples of their genre. They have been acquired from numerous sources and in several instances, snatched from

under the noses of the demolition men.

My three companions felt that the exhibits could have been better lit so that more detail could be seen. The items, too, could have been better indexed, for although the captions for the interiors are nicely presented, we would have liked to have been able to identify particular items and read about them at greater length.

Where you pause the longest will depend on your preference for the different historical periods depicted. For me it was in the Jacobean and late-Georgian rooms, and at the period costume display cases. My adult companion, an architect with a passion for Art Nouveau, stayed the longest in the Edwardian room, coveting the fixtures and fittings, most of which were designed by Voysey, and in the woodworker's shop admiring the tools. The children enjoyed looking at early kitchen tools and vessels, but were most interested in one of the 1930s rooms where they felt some of the items were "more modern than today's furniture".

We did not have the time to use the museum's *Guide for young people*, which is a pity. At 70p, this is a well-written account of the collection which encourages inquiry and, by attributing imaginary families to each room, helps bring the various periods alive. It not only explains the functions of the furniture, but describes the historical background to the times, asks questions and provides scope for children to draw or complete pictures of some of the items on display. We did, however, purchase from the museum shop several inexpensive and well-produced booklets on subjects ranging from wooden-framed buildings to Windsor chairs.

Our overall impression was of a pretty museum; somewhere worth revisiting and spending more time. The children thought they would gain more from a group visit with a



From poorhouse to workshop: At weekends, children get down to a variety of projects in the museum named after a former Lord Mayor

trained member of staff and an opportunity to do project work.

Many local children do just that at weekends, sometimes bringing parents and grandparents along. There is a different subject every week (next week, plaster casts and mouldings, the week after, making a ship in a bottle, and the week after that making pinhole cameras).

The director of the educational staff, Linda Parsons, thinks that "today we are competing with children's many other interests. If we succeed it is perhaps because the atmosphere is very friendly and we try to give them something that will really interest them."

Judy Froshaug

The Geffrye Museum, Kingsland Road, London E2 (739 8356), is open Tues to Sat, 10am-5pm, Sun 2-5pm, admission free. Sessions for groups from primary and secondary schools can be arranged through the museum's education department, but a term's notice is usually required. Special projects are run at half-term and during the school holidays on a variety of subjects, many of them craft based. Saturday activities (10am-noon, 2-4pm, free) are arranged on a first-come-first-served basis, and children are advised to contact the museum during midweek or by Friday at the latest for details of the day's topic.

Outings

PLAYDAY: An opportunity for anyone interested in the many aspects of putting on a play, from first read-through to opening night, to meet the cast, director, designer and technical staff involved in the Derby Playhouse's current production — Rattigan's *French Without Tears*.

Derby Playhouse, Theatre Walk, Eagle Centre, Derby (0332 363275). Today, 4.30pm-6.30pm. Workshop only £1, workshop and evening performance £4, £4.50.

THREE HISTORIC RAILWAY FILMS: For all railway enthusiasts, three films on various aspects — *Night Mail*, *How a Locomotive is Built* and *Power to Order*. The programme lasts about an hour.

Science Museum, South Kensington, London SW7 (589 3458). Today at 3pm. Free.

THE BAD NEWS BEARS: Walter Matthau in one of his best performances as the ex-baseball professional who coaches a Little League team of impossible no-hope kids to victory. Fine performance also by Tatum O'Neal. Cartoon follows main feature. Children's Cinema Club, Cinema 2, Barbican Centre, London EC2 (638 4141). Today at 11am and 2.30pm. Full membership £1, day membership 50p. Child £1, adults (accompanied by member) £1.50.

KENWOOD FROM: Quite one of the most enjoyable ways of listening to an open-air concert *en famille*, by the lake at Kenwood. Take a picnic and blanket and enjoy the Philharmonia Orchestra in a programme of Arnold, Strauss, Shostakovich, Mayer and Tchaikovsky, with fireworks to finish. Its worth arriving early to find a good place to sit as on a fine evening space is at a premium. Kenwood Lakeside, Hampstead Lane, London NW3. Today from 8pm. Grass-seating only. Adults £2, children £1.

THE FROZEN LIMITS: Crazy Gang classic with Flanagan, Allen, Nervo, Knox, Naughton and Gold on a gold hunt in Alaska, followed by Chaplin in *Kid Auto Races* at Venice, California. Junior NFT, South Bank, London SE1 (928 3232). Today and tomorrow at 4pm. Family Audiences. Children £1.20, including automatic Junior NFT membership, adults £2.40.

ALDRISHTON ARMY DISPLAY: Huge annual event with static displays of military equipment, plus an arena display featuring the Red Arrows, (today only), Red Caps and Red Devils, Messed Bands, re-enactment of a modern battle, plus the Battle of Britain Memorial Fly Past and Grand Finals — "A Bridge Too Far". Rushmoor Arena, Fleet Road, Aldershot, Hants (0252 24431). Today and tomorrow 9.30am-7.30pm. Arena display 2.30pm-4.30pm. Free.

LOST ROCKERS OF DAVID OXBURY: Last chance to see a small but vibrant exhibition of some 20 black-and-white prints of paintings of the rock stars of the 1950s and 1960s — including Elvis Presley, Bill Haley, Buddy Holly and Gene Vincent. The collection was lost in 1979, recently rediscovered and should be of particular interest to pop lovers with a passion for that era. The Museum and Art Gallery, Chequer Road, Doncaster, South Yorkshire (0302 62095). Today 10am-5pm, tomorrow 2pm-5pm, Monday 10am-5pm. Free.

FLYING DISPLAY: A high standard of flying can be expected if weather conditions are suitable, with the emphasis on sporting aircraft between the wars. Shuttleworth Collection, Old Warden Aerodrome, Biggleswade, Beds (076 727 288). Tomorrow. Gates open 10.30am, flying begins at 2pm. Car plus occupants £5, adult pedestrians £1.50, children £1.

ALNWICK FAIR: Annual recreation of one of the very oldest fairs in the country, dating back to the thirteenth century, in one of Northumberland's prettiest towns. Many events throughout the week include a daily market, medieval jousting, mummery, dancers and number of evening entertainments. A grand procession marks the opening. Alnwick Market Place, Alnwick, Northumberland. Tomorrow until June 30. Free.

BRIDGE

Soldierly tactics but no live ammunition

Sheehan, Rose, Coyle and Shenkin, four members of the team which will represent Great Britain in the Olympiad in Seattle this October, recently played a practice match against the nucleus of the Italian team. Garozzo, De Falco, Lauria and Mosca. The British quartet were reinforced by Dixon and Silverstone, who were unlucky not to be selected for the British team.

It would be an exaggeration to describe the match as light-hearted, but it was a little like a military exercise without live ammunition. The home side led after the first two sessions but, failing to resist a strong Italian charge in the final session, lost by 30 IMPs.

If British supporters were mildly disappointed by the narrow defeat, there was unexpected reassurance in the British superiority in slam bidding. This is a department of the game where in the past we have habitually lost points to the Italians. Sheehan and Rose gained no fewer than four slam swings. Here is one of them. Great Britain v Italy. Game all. Dealer North.

♠ A Q 7
♥ J 4
♦ A 8 7 6 4
♣ A 8 5 4 3 2

♠ K J 8 4
♥ A 10 9 8
♦ A Q J 10 3 2
♣ 10 9 8 5 2

♠ 10 9
♥ A 10 8 3
♦ A Q J 10 3 2
♣ 10 9 8 5 2

♠ A 8 7 6 4
♥ J 4
♦ A 8 7 6 4
♣ A 8 5 4 3 2

De Falco ♠ 10, Sheehan ♠ 10, Garozzo ♠ 10, Lauria ♠ 10, Mosca ♠ 10, Dixon ♠ 10, Silverstone ♠ 10.

(1) The hand is too strong for a rebid of four spades. A jump to four diamonds would promise first round control. Sheehan's improvisation would convey his diamond shortage when he jumped on the next round.

(2) A brave bid, seeking reassurance about the quality of North's trumps.

(3) De Falco led the ♠ J. Rose won and naturally started to develop the clubs to dispose of his heart losers. If the clubs had divided 3-3 he would have made 13 tricks, and a 4-2 break would suffice to ensure 12. As it was, he was heading for defeat. Possibly hoping that De Falco had the ♠ 10, or conceivably thinking it wouldn't matter, Garozzo ruffed the second club with the ♠ 9. It turned out to be a fatal error.

Rose over-ruffed, cashed the ♠ A, and ruffed a diamond, ruffed a club, and ruffed another diamond, dislodging the ♠ K. Nothing could prevent him from discarding one of dummy's hearts on the ♠ Q and establishing dummy's clubs. If Garozzo had preserved his ♠ 9, dummy would have lacked the

vital spade entry to enjoy dummy's long club.

Benito Garozzo may lack the Sicilian's supposed thirst for revenge, but he invariably gets his own back.

Italy v Great Britain. Game all. Dealer South.

♠ Q 5
♥ A 10 8 3
♦ A 8 7 6 4
♣ 10 9 8 5 2

♠ K J 8 4
♥ A 10 9 8
♦ A Q J 10 3 2
♣ 10 9 8 5 2

♠ 10 9
♥ A 10 8 3
♦ A Q J 10 3 2
♣ 10 9 8 5 2

♠ A 8 7 6 4
♥ J 4
♦ A 8 7 6 4
♣ A 8 5 4 3 2

De Falco ♠ 10, Sheehan ♠ 10, Garozzo ♠ 10, Lauria ♠ 10, Mosca ♠ 10, Dixon ♠ 10, Silverstone ♠ 10.

(1) When Garozzo originally sorted his cards, the ♠ 2 nestled neatly in the club suit. It was not until after the opening lead that he appreciated his actual distribution.

(2) A typical Rose gambit. The opponent's bidding shows that they are limited. Rose knows that the trumps will break badly, and hopes that declarer will encounter insuperable distributional storms.

Garozzo won the lead in hand with the ♠ A, and played a spade to Rose's ♠ 10, dummy's ♠ Q, and Sheehan's ♠ K. Sheehan switched to the ♠ 5. Although it appears automatic to play the ♠ K, Garozzo showed his famous "hocus" for what is happening at the table by playing the ♠ 9. Rose won with the ♠ 10 and continued with the ♠ A and the ♠ Q, which Garozzo was forced to ruff.

Surely the bad trump break spelt certain doom for Garozzo? But wait. He cashed the ♠ K and played a heart to dummy's ♠ A, once again demonstrating that he had sniffed out the nature of Rose's double. When Garozzo played a spade from dummy, Sheehan played the ♠ K. Why? Remember the bidding. Not only had Garozzo opened one no trump, he had not even revealed his five-card spade suit in response to Stayman.

The play of the ♠ J was not fatal in itself, but when Garozzo continued with the ♠ 8, Sheehan was so surprised by the unexpected turn of events that he "ruffed" with the ♠ 9. "No Spades, partner", Rose inquired. Sheehan sheepishly produced a spade while the ♠ 9 remained as a penalty card, and dummy discarded a club. Garozzo scored the ♠ 7 and then played the ♠ 3, ruffing with dummy's ♠ 10. Sheehan was indignantly forced to under-ruff with the ♠ 9. The ♠ Q made the thirteenth trick.

"Why did you double, Rose?" Garozzo asked politely.

Jeremy Flint

CHESS

Good news, bad news on the doorstep

The other day the postman left two large missives on my doorstep, not endeavouring to force them through my narrow letter-box. One was from London, the other from Switzerland, and both appeared to have taken the same time to reach me.

Both contained books for review. The London one was something really new. It was *The World of Penguin*, the publisher's complete catalogue (£1). This omnibus catalogue contained over 5,000 titles and the first section I turned to was naturally that of chess. It comprised only three titles, two of them mine and one by Bill Hartston.

So far so (limited) good. I had two books and Bill Hartston's was an excellent work on the openings. But, alas, there was no mention of the book on the middle-game by Keres and Kotov which I edited and translated from the Russian some 20 years ago. So it is now out of print and this is a major disaster since the *Art of the Middle Game*, in particular that part written by Paul Keres, is the best ever written on that subject.

As some sort of recompense, from Switzerland there came a delightful book, *Chess Characters: Reminiscences of a Bad Master* by G. H. Diggle (27 post-free from Edward Winter, 15 rue Goetz-Monin, CH-1205 Geneva, Switzerland).

This contains 100 articles that have already appeared in the British Chess Federation's *News-Flash* and those who have read them will know what to expect — a mine of quaint, humorous and colourful information, suffering, it is true, from the unusual handicap of being written in decent, literary English; but Mr Diggle comes from a time when they did not enjoy the delights of rock 'n' roll, synthetic foods and nuclear explosions.

My intention was to illustrate all this by one of the bad master's own games, but the only one he gives lasts seven moves. Instead, here is a game from the London 1883 tournament which Zukertort should have lost — as Mr Diggle points out. White: A. B. Skipworth. Black: J. H. Zukertort. Q.G.D. Round 5, London 1883.

In the tournament book Zukertort gives the move a query and says that now Black should have played 9...P-B5.

If 11...QxP 12 NxP when QxN fails against BxP ch.

This should have been instead Q-Q4 would have preserved his advantage.

Missing the winning move-23 N-N5.

Played on the well-known principle of "never miss a check, it might be mate", but by now White has missed his winning opportunities.

Mr Diggle surmises that had Zukertort lost this game he might well have cracked up, and he points out that Skipworth did in fact retire through ill-health half way through the tournament. Perhaps he does not know that Skipworth, who unravelled bitterly with every tournament controller, was noted for his continual withdrawal from tournaments when and where he was doing badly.

"Of such is the kingdom of heaven"

Harry Golombek

For all those interested in great and beautiful chess, the first round of the match between the USSR and the Rest of the World will be played tomorrow from 3pm to 5pm at the Shell Northern Building, Millharbour, West India Dock Road, London. E14. Second Round, Mon; adjourned games Tues, 3-5pm; Round 3, Wed; adjourned games Thurs and Round 4 Fri. Entry fee £1, schoolchildren free. Don't miss seeing the world champion Anatoly Karpov, his challenger Gary Kasparov, and grandmasters such as Korchnoi, Smyslov, Tal, Petrosian, Portisch, Miles and Timman.

COLLECTING

Fun and Civilian Warfare in pursuit of New York's smart art

The smart place to shop for modern art in New York is no longer SoHo — the area of renovated warehouse buildings south of Houston Street, where the big names like Leo Castelli and Mary Boone offer their wares. It is a series of little storefront galleries on the Lower East Side, many of them way over in the area between First Avenue and Avenue B, a few years ago almost entirely derelict and inhabited — if at all — by non-English-speaking Puerto Ricans, heavy-limbed motorcycle gangs, and junkies.

Many of these original inhabitants still survive, but they are being rapidly pushed out, thanks to a process of gentrification started by artists and gallery owners. On Sunday afternoons, which is the smart time to visit the East Village art scene, you can see Park Avenue art-buffs, in Pucci blouses and designer jeans, stumbling along the uneven pavement of East 11th Street, on their way to check out the current show at Civilian Warfare. Civilian Warfare was one of the earliest galleries to invade the area, and is located in a block one side of



View of Art or Reality in the gallery of the same name

which is almost totally burnt out.

East Village galleries often sound more like rock groups than places where you can buy art. In addition to Civilian Warfare there is the F.U.N. Gallery, and Area X, and P.P.O.W. and Sensory Evolution and Virtual Garrison. But the prices they charge can be serious enough. The Sharpe Gallery, also on East 11th Street

(but a little nearer to civilization), has just closed a show by the Berlin neo-expressionist Thomas Schindler which was a virtual sell-out, although the paintings were \$4,000 each. The gallery's previous show was of work by Cheryl Lemmele, who is represented in the great reopening show at the Modern Museum, selected by Kynaston McShine. But prices can be more reasonable than this. If you want to take a chance on a beginner (or even not such a beginner) subject, many of the minor galleries, the price for a drawing, or even a small painting, can be as low as \$50.

Until recently, the East Village was regarded chiefly as the place to buy work by the so-called "Graffiti Artists", most of them New York ghetto kids in their teens or early twenties, who graduated on to canvas after learning their trade spray-painting subway trains. F.U.N., run by Patti Astor, used to sell good examples of these paint-

ings at about \$300 each. But now the Graffiti painters have graduated not merely to SoHo (many of them to Tony Shafrazi, one of the "hottest" young dealers in town), but up town to Sidney Janis on West 57th Street, who was once Jackson Pollock's dealer. It is a sudden apotheosis.

Which are the galleries to visit in the East Village now? In addition to those already mentioned, two are outstanding. One is Gracie-Mansion, a cheekily named complex of cubby-hole-like spaces, with a pocket-handkerchief "sculpture garden" at the rear. This is on East 10th Street. The other is the Pat Hearn Gallery, on the corner of Avenue B and East 6th Street.

Pat Hearn is the standard-bearer for a new movement which is clearly on the brink of success. Neo-surrealism is beginning to challenge neo-expressionism. One of the chief exponents of the new manner, and one of Pat Hearn's artists, is Peter Schuyff, who paints abstract biomorphic forms which look as if they are in cut-out shallow relief. These designs are often painted directly on top of junk-shop nineteenth-century landscapes: not effaced, but simply turned sideways or upside down. Mr Schuyff is attracting the right kind of rather worried reviews from New York critics, and his pictures are popping up in prestigious locations. I saw one, priced at \$5,000, already sold, in one of the big SoHo galleries on West Broadway. Like the whole East Village scene, this artist seems to be upwardly mobile.

Edward Lucie-Smith



Head start: Michael Sypalski's sculpture in the window of Civilian Warfare; Pat Hearn with Thierry Cheverney's Untitled

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 375)

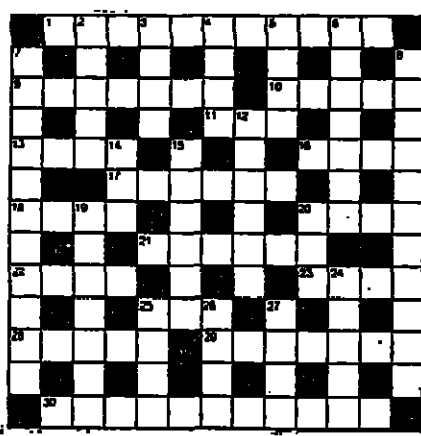
Prizes of the New Collins Concise English dictionary will be given for the first two correct solutions opened on Thursday, June 28, 1984. Entries should be addressed to The Times Concise Crossword Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC99 9YT. The winners and solution will be announced on Saturday, June 30, 1984.

ACROSS

- 1 Individual disposition (11)
- 9 Prohibition (7)
- 10 Arrangement (3,2)
- 11 Married woman (3)
- 12 Land-bound slave (4)
- 13 Diver bird (4)
- 17 Trip task (6)
- 18 Stove (4)
- 20 Predatory seabird (4)
- 21 Drunk (6)
- 22 Spoil (4)
- 23 Corruption fire (4)
- 25 Energy unit (3)
- 28 Chubby (5)
- 29 Crosswise (7)
- 30 Commercial goods (11)

DOWN

- 2 Glowing coal (5)
- 3 Wholesome (4)
- 4 Space (4)
- 5 Rock growth (4)
- 6 Linked stations (7)
- 7 Earthquake register (11)
- 8 Impulsiveness (11)
- 12 Faint (6)
- 14 Drained marsh (3)
- 15 Bomb hole (6)
- 16 Accomplish (7)
- 20 Liberal Alliance partners (1,1,1)
- 24 Ace (5)
- 25 Heroic poem (4)
- 26 Festive occasion (4)
- 27 Dull heavy sound (4)



SOLUTION TO No 374

ACROSS: 1 Pravda 5 Cubism 8 Nil 9 Stanzas 10 Enjoin 11 Isis 12 Yarmouk 14 Flange 17 Sneers 19 Audacity 22 Lots 24 Added 25 Au pair 26 Bar 27 Syntax 28 Keeper

DOWN: 2 Rates 3 Venison 4 Analyse 5 Clear 6 Bijou 7 Sinsin 13 Mum 15 Laundry 16 GIC 17 Skylark 18 Eclipse 20 Allot 21 Index 23 Tine

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

The winners of prize concise No 369 are: Mrs E. M. Brown, 4 Phillimore Terrace, Allen Street, London W8 6BJ; Carla du Rose, The Hermitage, High Street, Billingshurst, West Sussex.

SOLUTION TO No 369 (last Saturday's prize concise)

ACROSS: 1 Wellfounded 9 Legroom 10 Deign 11 Sue 13 Sort 16 Magi 17 Inhale 18 Hope 20 Ghee 21 Reggae 22 Mind 23 Laws 25 Ass 28 Usual 29 Knicker 30 Latency

DOWN: 2 Elger 3 Loom 4 OHMS 5 Nude 6 Epitaph 7 Blasphemous 8 Anniversary 12 Ullage 14 Tie 15 Cheers 19 Penguin 20 Gel 24 Ankle 25 Aloe 26 Skip 27 Bone

Name

Address

Video cassettes

Recalling good sports and high court drama



Greats of the golden age: Suzanne Lenglen, champion seven times in the twenties...

Wimbledon is already uncommonly well covered on video and next Monday, the opening day of this year's tournament, the BBC is adding to the generous selection of footage with the first in what is intended to be a series of tapes under the title "The Best of..."

With so much material to choose from - the BBC has archives of its Wimbledon coverage going back some 30 years - the problem is what to put in and what to leave out. For this new series, the idea was to give as much uninterrupted tennis as possible and this first tape offers, with the minimum of embellishment, the complete final set from two outstanding matches of the 1970s: Stan Smith v Nastase in the 1972 men's final and that epic 1977 semi-final between Borg and Guilaiss.

It is an approach that certainly works, as it will work for other matches as the series expands. In almost complete contrast in Thorn EM's *Decade of Wimbledon*, which tells the

The Best of Wimbledon (90 min). BBC, £24.95.
Decade of Wimbledon (60 min). Thorn EM, £20.
Wimbledon 83 (80 min). MirrorVision, £19.95.
The Great English Garden Party (50 min). Quadrant, £19.50.

story of the championships between 1971 and 1980. This is a necessarily quick résumé, for with the men's and women's singles finals covered for each year, the average time devoted to each match cannot be more than two or three minutes.

What the tape does capture is the ebb and flow of Wimbledon history in the wider sense during the 1970s: the year when the top professionals boycotted the tournament and the crowds were bigger than ever; the appearance, shocking to traditionalists, of the betting tent, in 1975; and the domination of the second half of the decade by the remarkably self-contained, invariably sportsmanlike Bjorn Borg.

For those wishing to travel down memory lane in greater detail than this 10-year span allows is the series covering single years, of which *Wimbledon 83* is the latest in a fairly long line. The key matches are, naturally, the anchor point, but the tape is more than just a reprise of Dan Maskell remarking, "Oh I say, what a lovely stop volley".

In 1983 the tournament had a new referee, Alan Mills, and the All-England Club, which runs the show, elected its first woman committee member, Virginia Wade. Both are interviewed about their roles and seen fulfilling them, an interesting adjunct to the dramas on court. Excerpts from the matches are shrewdly chosen.

Complementing all the above-mentioned cassettes, since its business is less with great matches than with putting Wimbledon in an historical context, is an older tape, *The Great English Garden Party*, produced for the tournament's



...and J. D. Budge, following through in the thirties

centenary in 1977. It opens with a reconstruction of the first men's final, watched it seems by only a few dozen people, and pulls in archive film as the story moves into the twentieth century.

Peter Ustinov is the presenter and narrator, managing to be both witty and reverent and conveying the flavour of Wimbledon which, as much as first-class cricket in this country, has accurately reflected the social changes of the last century. With McEnroe's latest outburst fresh in the ears, it is salutary to recall the immacu-

tely behaved players of the inter-war years, in long dresses and flannel trousers, content to play within Wimbledon's no doubt feudal and authoritarian structure.

The main grumble about the tape, apart from its muddy colour, is that it is too short by half. Having taken the trouble to interview such as Peter Borotra, Budge and Mrs Kitty Godfree, the makers of the cassette then consign the results to a few seconds on the screen, which is a shameful waste.

Peter Waymark

Mysteries and terrors of the armchair chart-toppers

A typical hit parade of the most popular videos based on volume of rentals provides an instructive indication of the nation's film-viewing tastes. It is also probably a more accurate guide than a similar list garnered from the statistics of cinema admissions.

As might be expected, certain films have done well both at the box-office and in the high street. *Raiders of the Lost Ark* and *Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom* are examples. But there is a surprising number of films (not of any great artistic merit, but not video nasties) which have become video hits while flopping both critically and commercially in the cinema.

Fear of the unknown, in its various guises, plays a large part in the video all-stars. In *Entity*, the unknown is a rapist, entering Barbara Hershey's house and body with fearful clattering and vandalism but without the semblance of corporeal existence. The film is said to be based on actual events which, however, occurred in California. The shrinks say that it's all in her mind, but the para-psychologists score a smashing victory by trapping the demon in helium ice. Sydney Furie is a competent director, and some of the effects are not unimpressive.

The Rats deals with more terrifying terrors. Of course, the villain is SuperRat again, immune to all forms of intelligent direction, and therefore obliged to be shown in blurry darkness. The health inspector's warnings are disregarded by all, so, inexplicably, takes her lover's son down into the tunnels of the city's new subway, where Ratty lurks. The humans don't act quite so well as the rodents and it is usually a relief to descend to the sewers.

Vigilante films score frighten-

The Entity (1981) CBS/Fox (119 min). The Rats (1982) Guild Home Video (88 min). Young Warriors (1983) Guild Home Video (88 min). **Young Doctors in Love (1982)** Rank Video (95 min). **The Choirboys (1979) CBS/Fox (119 min).** About £45 each.

ingly well in the video charts. The message is always the same. If the law fails, justice must take its course. In *Young Warriors* the law is represented by police chief Ernest Borgnine, whose daughter is raped and dies, upon which his son demands revenge. Borgnine delivers "Leave it to the police" speech of such incompetence and banality that the Lord Chancellor himself would have turned to private vengeance on hearing it. The typically high-spirited Californian youngsters turn psychopathic killers at a stroke.

On the whole, they are more appealing in the latter guise, but it all turns sour when the wrong people keep getting bumped off, including the vigilantes themselves. Borgnine and order triumph, with only minor losses.

most of his family and half the inhabitants of Malibu.

Not all popular videos are devoid of intellectual worth. There are, for instance, a number of films dedicated to the search for truth, bent on informing the viewer what really goes on behind the scenes of an institution. *Young Doctors in Love* depicts the wild wacky world of a big city hospital, where operations go laughably wrong, doctors and nurses play doctors and nurses, and true love means having to operate on your lover to save her life, because the real surgeons are too drunk or frightened to do so. The main losers are those customers who rented the video in the expectation that its graphic and be-nipped cover bore any relation to the tedious content.

The police, too, have their wild wacky world - of drunkenness, incompetence, licentiousness, dishonesty and violence. *The Choirboys* have a lot of fun, unlike their victims, among whom is the viewer.

Marcel Berlins

Cogent documentary

D-Day - The Great Crusade (112 min). Granada, £24.95.

With an admirable sense of topicality and impressive speed, Granada Video has joined forces with Independent Television News to produce a D-Day cassette which covers not only the historic events of June 1944 but comes right up to date with footage from the recent fortieth anniversary ceremonies.

For once, the tape is long enough to give its subject a proper airing, instead of scampering through it in 50 minutes in the hope of not boring the viewer. The story - the planning, the preparation, the

deceptions, the war for the skies and, finally, the storming of the beaches and the long battles that followed - is mainly familiar and has often been told over the last few weeks.

But rarely has it been presented so crisply and coherently, so that even the most militarily ignorant have no difficulty following what is going on. This is television documentary at its most cogent, a flow of words and images that feeds the eyes and informs the mind. Perhaps the best that can be said about the presentation is that it has the excitement of today's headlines, rather than those of 40 years ago.

P.W.

CONCERTS

SATIE MARATHON
Today, 3pm, Almeida Theatre, 295 Upper Street, London N1 (359 4404)

As part of the Almeida Festival's Satie Week a relay of 20 pianists will give a "complete" performance of his *Variations*. The same little piece will be played 640 times, and is expected to last until approximately 3pm tomorrow.

SZYMANOWSKI
Today, 7.30pm, Purcell Room, South Bank, (328 3191, credit cards 828 8800)

Szymanowski's exotic and beautiful *Mythes* for violin and piano are played by Duncan Ridelt and Simon Shewell. They add Janacek's *Sonata* and Fauré's *Sonata No 1* (Op 13).

TAKEMITSU
Today, 8pm, The Maltings, Snape, Suffolk (072 855 3543)

Toward the Sea by Takemitsu, the resident composer at this year's Aldeburgh Festival, has its British premiere from the Britten-Pears Orchestra under Oliver Knussen. George Malcolm conducts them in Beethoven's *Piano Concerto* and Ravel's *Piano Concerto* No 3.

NICKEL/NICKEL
Mon, 10pm, St Anne's, Gresham Street, London EC2 (373 5566)

Some fairly unusual piano duo music is performed by Nancy La Roi Nickel and Timothy Nickel, including Schubert's *Lobengrin*, Hindemith's *Sonata* of 1938 and Debussy's *Epigraphes Antiques*.

BON IN BLUE
Today, 7.30pm, Royal Northern College of Music, 214 Oxford Road, Manchester (061-273 4504)

Bon's *Passacaglia in Blue* is played by the RNCM Wind Ensemble, as are Surinach's *Heathen Gods*, Hindemith's *Baroque Concertino*, Rimsky-Korsakov's *Oboe Concerto* and Mendelssohn's *Overture in C*.

LISZT SERIES
Tuesday, 7.30pm, Wigmore Hall (935 2141, credit cards 741 9999)

For the fourth concert in his significant Liszt series, the Korean pianist Kim Woo Park performs the first two volumes of *Années de Périologie* - both marvellous

Walk on the Wilde side

The Wilde Music Festival at Bracknell begins on Friday for the weekend only, but packs in an impressive variety of events. Much of it takes place at Bracknell's new Wilde Theatre, where there is a full programme of events on Thursday.

This has the Reading Symphony Orchestra under Robert Roscoe playing Butterworth's *Shropshire Lad*, Howarth's *Trumpet Concerto* and Elgar's *Symphony No 1*.

Friday will be rather quiet, although John Gardner's *Twentieth-Century Encounter* will be included in a song recital by Nigel Perrin. Lontano's concert on Saturday will offer Judith Weir's *Several Concertos*, Bainbridge's *Music for Mel and Nora* and Muldowney's *Theatre Songs*. These are the featured composers of the festival, and they will lead seminars on their work on the morning.

One series of programmes is called *The French Connection*, and under this heading Dumas, in their own geodesic dome, will

on Saturday afternoon play Delius's *Violin Sonata No 2* and Fauré's *Piano Quartet No 1*. Later the dome will be the scene of a performance by Park Opera of Britten's *Albert Herring*.

Films will include Leger's *Ballet Mécanique* with music by Michael Nyman and Clair's *Entr'acte* with music by Satie, all played by John Harle's Berliner Band. The *Sonatas* of London with Nigel Kennedy will perform Bach, Holst, Elgar, and Balgi Srivastava will play the sitar for most of Saturday afternoon.

Sunday should be as good, with Dumas, still inside their dome, offering Frank Bridge's *Fantasy Quartet*, Searle's *Cat Variations* and Ridoat's *Ferdinand the Bull*. Richard Deering plays the complete piano music of Delius, Elgar and Holst, and Sanssouci do a programme called *Haydn in London*.

Max Harrison

South Hill Park, Bracknell, Berkshire (0344 484123).

collections - and the early *Soir dans les Montagnes*.

KUBELIK/LSO
Tuesday, 7.45pm, Barbican Centre (628 8785, credit cards 638 8881)

Rafael Kubelick conducts the London Symphony Orchestra in Liszt's *Sinfonietta* and Bruckner's *Symphony No 9*.

URIVODMAN
Wed, 8pm, St John's, Smith Square, London SW1 (222 1061)

Some unusual pieces have been chosen for this concert by the Ben Uri Chamber Orchestra under Sydney Firman. They include Bloch's *Concerto Grosso No 2*, Paul Ben Haim's *Songs without Words* and Wilfred Gowers's *Canzonas*. This is part of the Ben Uri British Festival.

MARTLAND PREMIERE
Wed, 8pm, Almeida Theatre
Steve Martland's *Lotta Continua* receives its London premiere from the Contemporary Chamber Orchestra. Odeline de la Martinez also conducts Britwistle's *Carmen Arcadica*, *Mechanics Perpetuum*, Forbess's *Sonata* for 2nd and, with Ingrid Cullford, Osborne's *Futa Concerto*.

GINASTERA MEMORIAL
Thurs, 7.45pm, Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank (828 3191, credit cards 828 8800)

Various artists congregate for a concert in memory of Alberto Ginastera, who died a year ago. Included are his *Piano Sonata No 1*, *Pampeña No 2*, *Milonga* Op 3, *Guitar Sonata* and the UK premiere of his *Cello Sonata*.



Listen here: Palfi the clown will be popping up at Bracknell

WEST IN THE EAST
Thurs, 9.30pm, Almeida Theatre
Lew Kuleshov's silent film, *The Entertaining Adventures of Mr West in the Land of the Bolsheviks*, is screened to the Capricorn ensemble's performance of a new musical accompaniment by Benedict Mason.

KENTNER RECITAL
Thurs, 7.45pm, Institute of Psychiatry, De Crespigny Park, Denmark Hill, London SE5 (703 2817)

Louis Kentner helps to launch the Psychiatry Research Trust with Franck's *Prelude, Choral and Fugue*, Liszt's *Sonata* and *La Laguerza*, Kodaly's *Dances of Marosszek* and Chopin's *Sonata in B Minor*, Op 58.

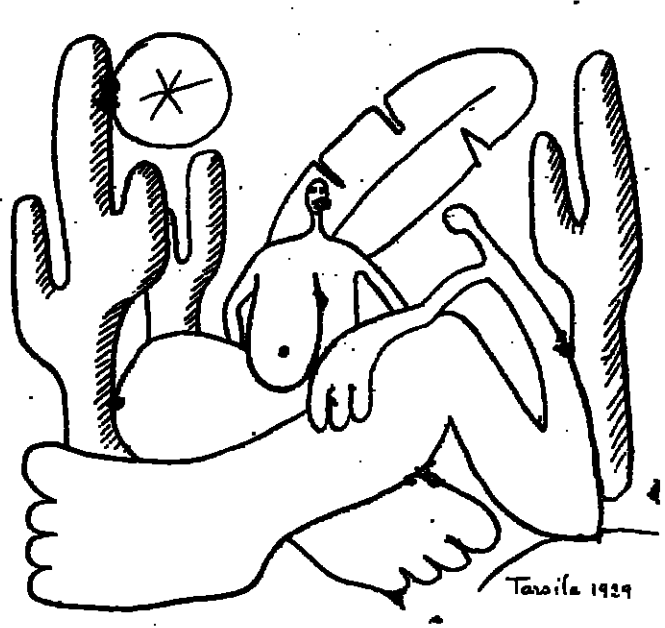
Bubbles out of Brazil's melting pot

Brazil is one of the largest countries in the world, combining Portuguese, Italian, Spanish, German and Japanese communities as well as the native Indians, yet the exhibition of Brazilian contemporary art starting on Wednesday at the Barbican will be the first extensive display of its kind in Britain. It promises to be revelatory.

Two factors in particular will emerge as setbacks or stimuli to the quality of the work on show. First, in spite of the proximity of the Amazonian jungle, the artists in the cities are very aware of their European origins. Throughout this century, Brazilian artists, such as Jose Pancetti, Anita Malfatti and Candido Portinari have travelled to Paris, Berlin and Bologna to learn their trade.

The second factor is the climate which, in both senses of the word, has been hot. The period covered by the exhibition, 1917-75, saw the prosperity of the 1920s turn into the gloom of the depression, as well as the revolution of 1930, the Second World War, and from 1965 to 1974 a dictatorship under General Castello Branco. Even today, the contrast between the fortunes of what is called the "butterfly Martini set" and the shanty town poor is dramatic.

If it had not been for one man, Gilberto Chateaubriand, there would not have been an important collection of the art from this period at all. Born in 1925, the son of a former Brazilian journalist and Ambassador to Britain, he started collecting at the beginning of the



Curves, cactuses: Anthropophagical Study by Tarsila do Amaral

1950s. Today, the collection is 3000-strong; 126 paintings and sculptures will be on show.

Chateaubriand is catholic in his tastes. His collection includes the puritanical and the erotic, the figurative and the abstract. It is national and cosmopolitan.

One theme of the exhibition is the fight to achieve an indigenous culture by casting off what its organizer, Roberto Pontual, calls "an inferiority complex" about Europe. In this spirit, in 1928, the poet Oswald de Andrade coined the phrase *Tupi or not Tupi*, that is the question. (The Tupi are one of the principal native tribes.)

Sarah Jane Checkland

"Portraits of a Country: Brazilian Modern Art from the Gilberto Chateaubriand Collection" opens on Wed at the Barbican Art Gallery, Silk Street, London EC2 (638 4141). Until Aug 19 Tues-Sat 10am-7pm; Sun noon-6pm.

Openings

A BRUSH WITH COLOUR: Educational exhibition about colour in paintings, using some of the best visual aids in the world: works by Leonardo, El Greco and Cézanne. Includes lively models like a 4ft palette with giant brushes arranged to show how colours mix, and a map of the world with flashing lights showing the trade route of pigments over the centuries. The National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London WC2 (639 3321). Opens Wed, until Aug 28, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm.

KEVIN SINNOTT/NEW IMAGES IN PRINTMAKING: Two contemporary artists open at Bond Fine Art this week. In the main gallery, paintings by an artist in his early thirties whose cool, austere style has recently become much more lavish. Scenes of family life and personal incidents are painted in a fully-modelled, thickly-applied manner, harking back to British painting at the beginning of this century.

GALLERIES

BIRD IN AN INDIAN GARDEN
P & D Colnaghi, 14 Old Bond Street, London W1 (409 3324). Until July 14, Mon-Fri 10am-5pm, Sat 10am-1pm. Closed Sun.

BARBARA NEWCOMB: COLOUR ETCHINGS: Some 20 landscapes and seascapes in fresh colours, using distinctive printing techniques whereby white areas are specially hand-painted. National Theatre, South Bank, London SE1, Main Entrance Foyer (928 2033). Opens Mon, until Aug 4, Mon-Sat 10am-11pm.

Selected

MASTERS DRAWINGS
The British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1 (636 1555). Until Aug 19, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2.30-6pm

An inspiring masterclass where one moment you can contemplate original drawings by Fra Angelico, the next, Goya, then Van Gogh and Henry Moore: 150 artists are represented. Includes a fascinating unfinished watercolour landscape by Dürer.

ROMNEY AS A PAINTER OF CHILDREN
Leger Galleries, 13 Old Bond Street, London W1 (629 3538). Until June 30, Mon-Fri 9.30am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-1pm

Major exhibition to mark the 250th anniversary of Romney's birth. Some of the children on show became famous in adulthood, for others an early death was in store. A chance to reassess a painter once considered as good as Reynolds but now sadly neglected.

ROCOCO
Victoria and Albert (569 6371). Until Sept 30, Mon-Thurs and Sat 10am-5.15pm, Sun 2.30-5.15pm

An inspired exhibition, putting paid to any assumption that rococo equals "oppressively ornate".

ROCK & JAZZ

NEIL DIAMOND
Today to Thurs, Ear's Court, London SW5 (741 9389)

Once upon a time he wrote simple pop songs as good as "Cherry Cherry", "The Boat That I Row" and "Red Red Wine". No longer, sadly.

VAN MORRISON
Tonight, Hexagon Theatre, Reading (0734 591591); tomorrow, Palace Theatre, Manchester (061 236 9922); Tues, the Montfort Hall, Leicester (0533 544444); Wed, Assembly Rooms, Derby (0332 363211); Thurs, Hull City Hall (0482 28905)

Living proof of the late Albert Ayler's dictum about music being the universal language.

ELTON JOHN
Tonight and tomorrow, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham (021 780 2516)

The reunion with his old lyric-writer, Bernie Taupin, seems to have done him the world of good.

JOHN STEVENS
Tonight, Spring Street Theatre, London (0492 224800); tomorrow, Intimate Theatre, Green Lanes, London N9 (886 5451); Tues, Arncliffe Gallery, Bristol (0272 299191)

The great British drummer's new 10-piece band features the trombonist Annie Whitehead and the guitarist Ed Speight.

PAUL BRADY
Tomorrow, Shaw Theatre, 100 Euston Road, London NW1 (387 8075); Mon, Albany Empire,

Douglas Way, London SE8 (591 3333); Tues, Mean Fiddler, 28a Harlesden High Street, London NW10 (081 5400); Thurs and Fri, Half Moon, Half Moon Lane, Heme Hill, London SE24 (274 2733)

If only all the people who turned up to see Van Morrison would also support Paul Brady, an Irish musician and composer of almost equal gifts, whose "Nothing But The Same Old Story" is perhaps the most pointed and moving song yet written about the experience of being an Irishman in English exile.



Dual splendour: Stevie Wonder in Brighton this week

MIDSUMMER JAZZ
Mon to Sat, Rattle and Scat's Club, 47 Fifth Street, London W1 (439 0747)

Co-promoted by the Musicians Union and Capital Radio, this mini-festival features the quintets of Stan Tracey and Ronnie Scott (Mon), John Taylor's superb sextet and the Alan Skidmore trio (Tues), Dave Bluff's rousing *Onward International* (Wed), the Pizza Express All-Stars (Thurs) and the new Beat Club (Fri).

WEATHER REPORT
Tues, Dominion Theatre, Tottenham Court Road, London W1 (580 9582)

Although their recent output has been, to say the least, lacklustre, in concert the lyric genius of Wayne Shorter's saxophones is guaranteed to shine through.

STEVIE WONDER
Tues on Wed, Brighton Centre (0273 282841)

The news is that he no longer takes requests for "Fingertips" and "Uptight", hits of his childhood, which were laid to rest at a recent concert in Detroit. If that means the introduction of brand new material by a man who may fairly be described as the Duke Ellington of his era, so much the better.

SOUTHSIDE JOHNNY
Wed and Thurs, The Venue, 160 Victoria Street, London SW1 (828 9441)

Without doubt, the rave-up of the week. Springsteen's old pal leads a terrific band and, in "The Fever," I don't want to go home" and "I

Played The Foot", some great songs.

COMPANY WEEK
ICA Theatre, The Mall, London SW1 (330 0433)

Eagerly awaited by those who enjoy the kind of free improvisation which may once have been from jazz but is no longer of it. Derek Bailey's annual assembly of unlikely partners features two "straight" musicians, the clarinetist Anthony Payne and the horn player Philip Eastoe, alongside Thelma Lypers, a drummer from Soweto, John Zorn, the infuriatingly eccentric instrument-maker, and - most intriguingly - Bill Laswell, the bassist who leads the avant-funk band Material.

LINTON KWESI JOHNSON
Fri, Academy, 211 Stockwell Road, London SW9 (274 1525)

The Jamaican dub poet performs with Dennis Bovell's admirable band, supported by Chief Ebenezer Obey, of Nigeria.

TRUMPET SUMMIT
Fri, Piazza Express, 10 Dean Street, London W1 (439 6722)

For all the big names listed above, this event could provide the finest music of the week. Tommy McQuater, John McLevy and Digby Fairweather meet in a colloquy of jazz trumpet.

Concerts: Max Harrison; Galleries: Sarah Jane Checkland; Photography: Michael Young; Rock & Jazz: Richard Williams

Photography

KERTESZ
National Museum of Photography, Prince's View, Bradford, West Yorkshire (0274 727488). Until July 29, Tues-Sat noon-8pm, Sun 2.30-6pm

A retrospective exhibition celebrating the nineteenth birthday of the great Hungarian photographer André Kertész who began his career as a photojournalist. It includes a wide range of material from portraits and elegant still-lives to the well-known views taken from his New York apartment.

GREENWICH MEAN TIME
Royal Festival Hall, Level 5, South Bank, London SE1 (928 3002). June 27-July 8, daily 10am-10pm

Vaughan Grylls is by far the most interesting exponent of the composite colour print technique in the country today with the obvious exception of David Hockney, with whom Grylls is always compared. But the comparison is unfair since in Grylls's hands the technique is used to make huge murals.

EISENSTADT: ABERDEEN- PORTRAIT OF A CITY
Aberdeen Art Gallery, Schoolhill, Aberdeen (0224 646333). Until July 7, Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2-5pm

Alfred Eisenstadt was one of the pioneers of photojournalism who had a long and distinguished career with Life magazine. He is still working at the age of 86 and the pictures exhibited here are from a two-week visit to the city last summer.



Horse traders at Puck Fair, Killorglin, County Kerry, from Martin Parr's series on the west coast of Ireland at The Orchard Gallery, Derry, until July 14. Paperback Promenade Press, £5.95

TRAINS
Fox Talbot Museum, Leacock, Chippenham, Wiltshire (0249 734569). Until July 31, daily 11am-6pm

A wide variety of pictures dating from 1867 to the present which will appeal to all railway enthusiasts. The show, drawn from the archives of British Rail, includes a section on the Victorians who kept the trains running.

BRITISH PHOTOGRAPHY:
1839-1900
Victoria and Albert Museum, London (569 6371). Until Aug 19, Mon-Thurs 10am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-6.30pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm

The best British photography of the

period including the famous shot of Brunel standing in front of the Great Eastern launch chains.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
Stills Gallery, 105 High Street, Edinburgh (031 557 1140). Until June 30, Tues-Sat 12.30-5pm

Sixty-four wrongly filed colour photographs which were rediscovered in 1978, documenting federal assistance programmes to impoverished farm families ravaged by the depression in the American south from 1939 to 1941.

FRANK MEADOW SUTCLIFFE
Impressions Gallery, 17 Colliergate, York (0804 54724). Until July 17, Tues-Sat 10am-6pm

Forty-two original prints by Sutcliffe taken in and around Whitby between 1878 and 1900.

LES FEMMES
Olympus Gallery, 24 Princes Street, London W1 (491 7591). Until June 28, Mon-Fri 11am-7pm

Jacques-Henri Lartigue, possibly the greatest amateur photographer this century, has lived a charmed life, blessed with both money and talent. These photographs of the beautiful women who have, it seems, always surrounded him are a unique document of changing fashions in clothes and style. The exhibition celebrates Lartigue's nineteenth birthday. It covers the period 1902 to the present; he is, of course, still taking pictures.

ENTERTAINMENTS

TELEVISION THE WEEK

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Celebrity Concert
In association with Scott Concert Promotions Ltd.
Tonight at 8.00pm
ILEANA COTRUBAS
soprano
THOMAS ALLEN
baritone
GEOFFREY PARSONS
piano
Wolf's Italianisches Liederbuch
Tickets: From £4.00 Reservations: 01-240 1066/1911

34th King's Lynn Festival

20th to 24th July
The 1984 Festival will have a Venetian theme
Artists appearing include:
Igor Stravinsky's *Les Noces* Jorge Bolet
Collegium Aureum Gillian Weir
English Chamber Orchestra
Choir of King's College, Cambridge
Tallis Chamber Choir Timothy West
Consort of Musicians Royal Artillery Band and Orchestra
Kendall String Quartet Baroque Brass of London
Harvey and the Wallbangers
Exhibitions include: The Venetian Scene Dame Elisabeth Frink
Full Venetian Festival Programme available from:
KING'S LYNN FESTIVAL OFFICE, KING STREET, KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK

Henley Festival '84

4th-7th July
Stewards' Enclosure
Henley-on-Thames
HEMLEY FESTIVAL OFFICE
HEMLEY, OXFORDSHIRE, OX8 9NT
BOX OFFICE OPEN 28th MAY TEL: 0491-575354/575351

THEATRES

APOLLO THEATRE 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 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THE WEEK

Auctions

TRIBAL TREASURES: Strange Celtic stone heads turn up in Yorkshire from time to time, and at first glance a stone figure in Christie's sale of tribal art might have been one of them. Although mysteriously found in Yorkshire it is in fact a stone figure of a man, the so-called 'Pictish' or 'Pict' figure, which could make about £2,000. The star of the sale is likely to be an elegant (if uncomfortable) Spanish wood headrest from the Congo basin, which could make £20,000.

KING OF CATS: One of the fastest growing reputations among contemporary painters is that of the mysterious Bathurst, whose first series of cat paintings, exhibited in 1934 made him avoid publicity until recently. His image of himself at the age of 27, entitled 'A Portrait of HM The King of Cats', is a mixture of haughtiness, irony and reluctance. The painting, which may well fetch £200,000, is one of the most important in a week of Impressionist and Modern sales at Sotheby's and Christie's.

FRUITS OF CIVILIZATION: You can tell a lot about a man by what he accumulates, and the collection of the late Lord Clark was remarkably eclectic. The first part of his sale includes a Nymphenburg porcelain pagoda figure, a drawing of Lizzie Siddals by Rossetti and a number of portraits, including Old Master paintings and a Turner that could make £3m, will follow in two further sessions next week.

Sotheby's, 24-25 New Bond Street, London W1 (493 8080). Viewing Sun, Mon, Tues noon-4.30pm. Sale Wed 2.30pm.

VICTORIAN FOCUS: A valuable hoard of photographs taken in the 1880s by pioneer photographer, Gertrude Elizabeth Rogers, is in a Phillips photographic sale. Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 (629 8802). Viewing Tues 9am-5pm, morning of sale until 11am. Sale Wed noon.

BIZARRE BUYS: A sale devoted to Art Nouveau, Art Deco and Doullion was certainly allows collectors of eccentric and fanciful shapes their heads. Almost nothing is quite what it seems. It is fitting that much of the pottery and porcelain, notably the work of Clarice Cliff, is technically known as 'bizarre'.

LUDLOW FESTIVAL: To celebrate the festival's silver jubilee, the play chosen for its inaugural year in 1980, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, is again staged in the striking setting of the inner bailey of the medieval castle. The second drama on the programme, John Milton masque, *Comus*, has a far longer association with the Shropshire town. It was written for the local Earl of Bridgwater and first performed in 1634 at Ludlow Castle. Now 359 years later, the cast includes Michael Harbour, Zelah Clark and Sam Dale.

Festivals

SEVENOAKS SUMMER FESTIVAL: Aimed to bring good performance and visual arts to the local people. Highlights this year are a horn and piano concert by Barry Tuckwell and Richard Rodney Bennett (June 30), the Endymion Ensemble's chamber concert (July 3), Angela Holmes in cabaret and Donald Swann just entertaining (both July 5); the Stan Tracey Octet and the National Revue Company in cabaret (both July 6). Festival Box Office, Claridge House, Sevenoaks School, Kent (0732 455133), 11 am-2.30 pm.

Other events

HENLEY FESTIVAL: After all the rowing, strawberries and champagne of the regatta from Wed to Sun, a concentrated four-day festival of music and arts will be held in the marquee. From July 4 to 7, three events a night include Carl Davis conducting the Wren Orchestra of London (July 4), the City of London Sinfonia giving an all-Mozart concert (July 5), Yan Pascal Tortier conducting the Orchestre de la Suisse Romande (July 6) and, for the finale, the Band of the Coldstream Guards and fireworks (July 7). Henley Festival Office, Leander Club, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire (0491 575534/575751).

Other festivals include: York Festival and Mystery Play, Museum Street, York (0904 25536/26421), ends July 2; Almeida Festival, central booking at Almeida Theatre, Almeida Street, London N1 (226 4404), ends July 8; Spina Festival (this year at Turro), Festival Booking Office, SPCK Bookshop, Quay Street, Turro (0872 72771), ends June 30.



Top cat: Balthus self-portrait, at Sotheby's (see Auctions).

Sport

OLYMPIC WARM-UP: The 18-year-old South African born Zola Budd wins her first international vest when she runs for England this afternoon in the match against Yugoslavia, Wales and Scotland in Birmingham. Her pace is the 1500 metres, while at the same meeting two more Olympic hopes, Wendy Sly and Jane Furniss, are taking part in an invitation 3000 metres. Meanwhile at Crystal Palace, top names like Ovett, Coo and Cram are due to compete in the AAA Championships. Both meetings are covered in Grandstand, BBC1, from 3.10pm.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL: The European Championship is coming to its climax, with the semi-finals today and tomorrow, and the final on Wed. Highlights of today's match between France and Portugal are on BBC1, 10.50-11.30pm, while tomorrow's game between Spain and Denmark is also on BBC1, 11-11.45pm. The whole of the final comes live from Paris, BBC1, 6.40-9pm, when the commentary team is augmented by the England manager Bobby Robson.

DETROIT GRAND PRIX: The motor racing World Championship reaches its half-way stage tomorrow on the bumpy street circuit of Detroit which may give hope to the non-turbo cars. A Tyrrell won here last year. In spite of Nelson Piquet's win in Montreal, Alain Prost is still well out in front, with 52½ points to Niki Lauda's 24 and Arnoux's 19. Highlights on BBC2, 11.45pm-12.25am.

QUICK PLEASE: John McEnroe, the defending champion and top seed, opens the 1984 Wimbledon tournament on the Centre Court on

Monday afternoon. His main challenge is likely to come from Ivan Lendl, his conqueror in Paris and the second seed, and his old sparring partner, Jimmy Connors. Martina Navratilova starts the defence on her ladies' title on Tues. Dan Maskell, who has not missed a day's play at Wimbledon since 1927, leads the BBC commentary team which will be in action each day from 1.45pm.

STICKY WICKET: David Gower leads his England team into the second Test against the West Indies at Lord's on Thurs hoping to do somewhat better than the innings and 180 runs defeat suffered at Edgbaston. But those adopted Somerset men, Viv Richards and Joel Garner, may simply be too good again. Television coverage starts on BBC1 at 10.55am, while the Test Match Special team will be giving ball-by-ball coverage on Radio 5 medium wave.

Radio

THE POLITICS OF THE THRILLER: An investigation by Owen Dudley Edwards into how British thriller writers, whose main purpose was to entertain, have uncannily reflected the political attitudes of their times. Radio 4, today, 3.30-4pm.

UNMAN WHITTING AND ZIGO: The Giles Cooper season continues with a new production of his most famous radio play, about the terrifying events which follow when a young and untired master arrives to confront the firm of a public school. Radio 4, tomorrow, 2.30-3.45pm. Another Cooper play, *All the Way Home*, is on Radio 4, Wed, 3.02-3.47pm.

Other events

FESTIVAL OF GARDENING: More than 50 exhibitors, including gold medal winners from Chelsea, are taking part in the second annual festival of gardening at Hatfield House. There are also illustrated talks by gardening experts. Hatfield House, Hertfordshire (Hatfield 62823). Today 10am-6pm, tomorrow 10am-5pm. Adults 22, children under 15 £1.30.

ACROBATIC ARTISTRY: the Chinese Acrobatic Company - an ensemble of 80 artists, including acrobats, jugglers, tightrope walkers, trick cyclists and clowns - start a two-week season in London, where they last performed, to considerable acclaim, three years ago. London Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, London WC2 (636 3161). June 25-July 7. Mon-Sat 7.30pm; matinees Weds and Sats, 2.30pm.

CELLULOID OLYMPICS: As an appetite-whetter for the Olympic Games, which opens in Los Angeles on July 28, the National Film Archive has put together a programme of film dating back to the early years of the century. It is being presented at the National Film Theatre, South Bank, London SE1 (928 3232) on Mon, 6pm. Later that evening there is a showing of Kon Ichikawa's *Tokyo Olympiad* (8.35pm).

MERIDIAN DAY: A celebration, attended by the Duke of Edinburgh, to mark the centenary of the adoption of the Greenwich meridian as prime meridian. There is a programme of activities for schoolchildren. Tues, Greenwich Park, London SE10; National Maritime Museum, Park Row, London SE10 (858 4422).

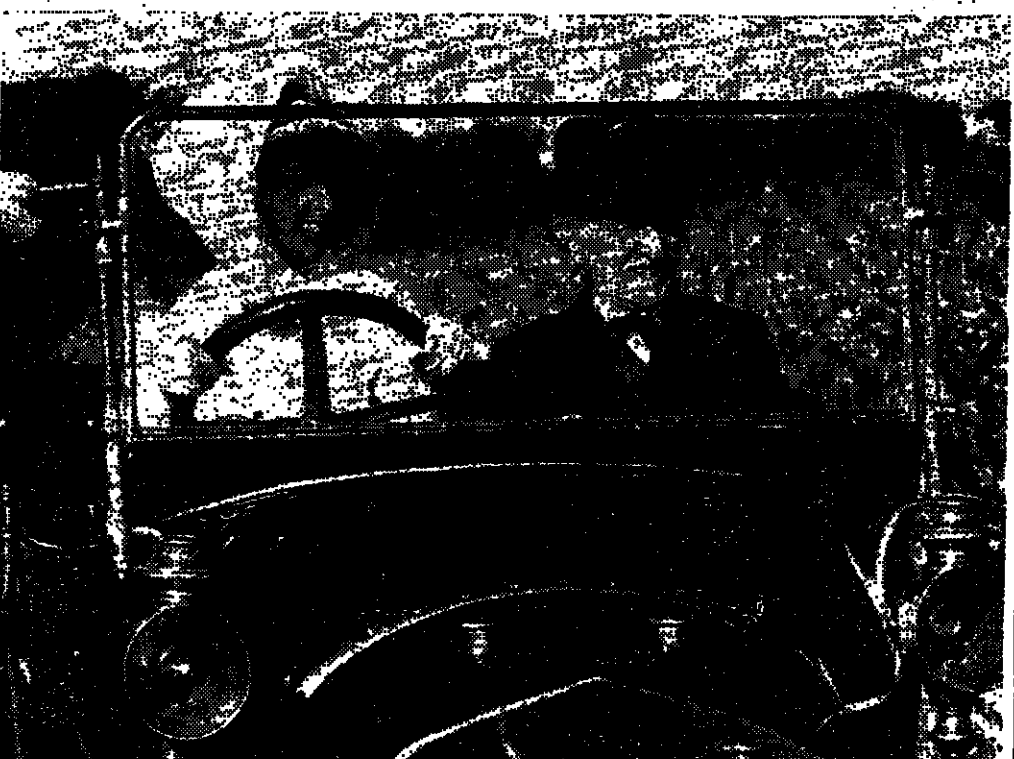
FILMS

A quiet classic for the buffs

Sunday in the country in the summer of 1912: birds chirrup, wasps buzz, children chatter, while a septuagenarian painter of the academic sort muses philosophically on his assembled family and passing life. This is the setting for Bertrand Tavernier's new film, called, inevitably, *Sunday in the Country* and recently awarded the Best Director prize at the Cannes Film Festival.

His choice as an official French competition entry could hardly have been bettered. For Tavernier - like many French directors a raging film buff - pursues the classic goals of French quality cinema: limpid simplicity, clear-cut humanism and extreme good manners. He also plays the *kamome* game to perfection here, drawing inspiration from the late, melancholic chamber music of Gabriel Fauré (eloquently featured on the soundtrack), the pastoral films of Jean Renoir and the mood of Impressionist painting.

For source material Tavernier drew on a short novel of 1945 by Pierre Bost, best known for his script collaborations with Jean Aurenche on a string of cinema classics (*Le Diable au Corps*, *Les Jeux Interdits*); the pair also wrote Tavernier's first feature in 1973, *The Watchmaker*, of *St. Paul*, from Simonen's novel about a father's anguish over his criminal son. Tavernier's subsequent films are an eclectic bunch: they include a colonial adventure set in French West Africa (*Clean Slate*), a futuristic thriller with Glasgow locations



Father and daughter: Sabine Azéma and Louis Ducruex in *Sunday in the Country*

(*Death Watch*) and a mood piece set, like *The Watchmaker*, in his home town Lyons (*Une Semaine de Vacances*).

But the director sees shared themes linking his work to Bost's novel: "The character of the father is very much present in my films. And I like the themes of anxiety over time going by and the moments of happiness that one wants to hold on to. I'm very sensitive to the anxiety of a person who reflects on his life's work and questions its value, the love of life that makes Monsieur Ladamiral tell his daughter 'Stay young'."

To play Ladamiral, the

anxious painter, Tavernier chose Louis Ducruex, aged 73, making his cinema debut after a prestigious career as a stage actor and director. For the exuberant, youthful daughter Irène, he chose Sabine Azéma, a rising star recently seen in Resnais's *La Vie est un Roman*. But this is essentially a film of ensemble effects: it is hard to isolate performers from the gliding camera movements, the country-house decor or the beautiful photography.

Geoff Brown

Sunday in the Country (PG) opens London on Thurs at the Chelsea Cinema, King's Road, London SW3 (351 3742).

Openings

ONE DEADLY SUMMER (18): Meticulous French thriller adapted by Sébastien Japrisot from his own best-selling novel about a neurotic girl in Provence obsessed with avenging the rape of her mother. With Isabelle Adjani, Alain Souchon, and Suzanne Flon; directed by Jean Becker. From Fri at the Premiere Shaftesbury Avenue (734 5414).

SPLASH (PG): The saucy comic tale of a Cape Cod mermaid and a lovelorn New Yorker, neatly directed by former actor Ron Howard and produced by Disney's new Touchstone company (dedicated to films of more than kiddie appeal). With Tom Hanks, Daryl Hannah, John Candy. From Fri at the Odeon Leicester Square (930 6111).

REUBEN, REUBEN (15): Tom Conti stars as the alcoholic, womanizing Scottish poet Gowen MacGill, staggering through the American lecture circuit; the title character is a sheepdog. Written by veteran Julius J. Epstein from a novel by Peter DeVries; directed by Robert Ellis Miller. From Fri at the Warner West End (439 0791). Screen on the Hill (435 3368), Odeon Kensington (802 6644).

Selected

RUE CASES-NEGRES (PG): Chelsea Cinema (351 3742). Few current films offer as much human warmth as this captivating first feature by the West Indian director Euzhan Palcy, describing the life of sugar plantation workers in a Martinique shanty town.

SANS SOLEIL: ICA Cinema (830 3647). Chris Marker's highly personal travel film offers an astonishing, uplifting kaleidoscope of Japanese and African snapshots, bizarre anecdotes and assorted information about earthquakes, cat temples and Hitchcock's *Vertigo*. The editing is dazzling; but what matters most is the film-maker's zest for life and affection for mankind's follies.

TO OUR LOVES (15): Camden Plaza (445 2443). Brilliant, uncomfortable film from Maurice Pialat, acutely exploring emotional deprivation and the pincer grip of family life. Unknown actress Sandrine Bonnaire plays the teenage heroine with stark, painful, natural ease; Pialat himself appears as her surly father.

SWANN IN LOVE (18): Lumiere (836 0691). Schlöndorff's film merely dips into Proust's novel sequence, but therein lies its success. Swann's infatuation with the beautiful but dubious Odette is conveyed with clarity, calm, exquisite photography, and a central performance from Jeremy Irons that expertly captures the melancholic elegance of Proust's bohemian Jew.

The information in the column was correct at the time of going to press. Late changes are often made and it is preferable to check, using the telephone numbers given.

THEATRE

Cambridge and the after-life

The partnership of Simon Gray as author and Harold Pinter as director has yielded a run of important and successful plays over the years. They join now for a sixth time in a production of Gray's new play, *The Common Pursuit*, to be presented at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, next week.

In the past they have collaborated on *Butley*, *Otherwise Engaged*, *The Rear Column*, *Close of Play* and *Quarantine Terms*, which was produced three years ago.

In this new comedy, Simon Gray presents a portrait of a group of people who gather at Cambridge in the early 1960s with the intention of establishing themselves as critics and poets by setting up a new literary magazine. The play follows the fortunes of this group through their personal and professional lives during a 30-year period.

The varied members of the group are Stuart (Nicholas le Provost), whose refusal to compromise on excellence earns him the tag of elitist; Martin (Ian Ogilvy), a cat lover who has enough emotional and financial resources to indulge the obsessions of his friends; Humphrey (Clive Francis), the acid academic and possibly the only true literary talent, whose passion is eventually crushed by his intellect; Peter (Simon Williams) whose ordered mind is at odds with his hapazard domestic life; Nick (Robert East), who becomes a chain-smoking media personality; and Marigold (Nina Thomas), who



Direct involvement: Harold Pinter rehearses Nina Thomas in Simon Gray's *The Common Pursuit*

is the focus for the emotions of all five of her male contemporaries. Its theme sounds similar to that of Frederick Raphael's *Glittering Prizes*. "I did not see it. But I should not think there is much similarity," Simon Gray says.

Cryptically, asked about the play, he says it is about what it is about, adding more helpfully that it concerns friendships and literary manners. He tends to be cautious in describing his work, remembering perhaps the rough treatment of his thriller *Stage Struck*.

After James Fenton in *The Sunday Times* has mauled the

play and its author, claiming that Gray had committed public suicide, the author wrote back suggesting a private performance for Fenton after which he would personally appeal for resurrection. "I shall of course furnish him with a summary of the plot, to help him get it right."

In the light of that, it is perhaps unwise to muse further on *The Common Pursuit*. Mr Gray said that with *Stage Struck* he had known "very early on" that the play in the West End was doomed. That explains why he is happy that *The Common Pursuit* is to open at the Lyric,

where "we can show the play off and can concentrate on getting the production right without the threat of doom hanging over us". If all goes well, of course, it could transfer to the West End. He enjoys working with Pinter, and says that if there had ever been any difficulties in working with another playwright they should be resolved by now.

Christopher Warman

The Common Pursuit, Lyric, Hammersmith (741 2311). Previews Thurs, Fri June 30, July 2 at 7.45pm. Opening July 3 at 7pm. Thereafter Mon-Sat at 7.45pm, matinees Thurs at 2.30pm and Sat at 4pm. Ends Aug 21.

Openings

CAROUSEL: Steven Pimlott directs a new production of the Rodgers and Hammerstein musical. Michael Feast, Janet Dibley, Tracie Bennett, Ludmilla Andrews, Richard Freeman and Jonathan Hackett head the cast, with Jeremy Sims as musical director. The first non-original musical to be presented by the Royal Exchange company, it is a major out-of-London contribution to what seems to be a British revival of interest in the stage musical.

ON YOUR TOES: 7.45pm; matinees Thurs and Sat at 2.30pm. Natalia Makarova (who, alas, is appearing only until Sept 3, and never at matinees) brings tremendous charm and vitality to this appealing revival of the 1936 Rodgers and Hart musical, staged by the co-writer and original director, George Abbott, aged 96.

POPPY NONGENA: Donmar Warehouse (636 1071). Until Aug 25, Mon-Sat at 8pm. This acclaimed show from black South Africa is a story of a harassed, endlessly wandering family that is both tragic and uplifting.

SAINT JOAN: Olivier (929 2252). Thurs and Fri at 7.15pm. In repertory. In Ronald Eyre's spectacular production, Shaw's great play fills especially this vast auditorium without ever quite stilling the doubts it always raises.

SIX FOR GOLD: Six one-act musicals, presented as two trilogies, one English, one American, on consecutive nights, but intended to stand alone if need be. Warner Brown wrote the book and lyrics, Michael Reed the music, and Tony Craig directs. This small theatre has a good track record for musicals, the most recent of which to reach the West End was *Mr. Cinders*. King's Head, 115 Upper Street, Islington, London N1 (226 1919). Previews from today at 7.45pm (dinner from 6.45pm). Mon-Sat at 7.45pm, press night July 5 (both trilogies) at 3.45pm.

Selected

GOLDEN BOY: Lyttelton (928 2252). Wed-Fri at 7.45pm; matinees Thurs at 3pm. In repertory. Clifford Odets's parable of a young boxer-musician in the New York of the Depression sacrificing art to fist and fortune is naive as well as dramatic, but Bill Bryden's powerful period production and Hayden Griffin's magnificent sets make the most of it.

Out of Town

KLING: Mermad (236 5568). Until July 7, Mon-Sat at 7.45pm. Alec McCowen's solo performance as this complex, controversial man is not only an acting tour de force but a thought-provoking moral study.

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BROMLEY: Churchill (480 0677). The Doctor's Dilemma by George Bernard Shaw. Until July 7, Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 8pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm, Sat at 4.30pm.

NEWBURY: Watermill (0635 6044). Wood Wren by Fay Weldon. Until July 7, Mon-Sat at 7.30pm; matinees June 30 at 4pm; gale (followed by a meal and dancing) July 7 at 6.30pm. British premiere run for a tale of a woman who wins the Nobel Prize for Literature, and how it affects her relationships and life.

SCARBOROUGH: Stephen Joseph Theatre in the Round (0723 370541). A Chorus of Disapproval by Alan Ayckbourn. Today at 7.45pm. In repertory. A new play in its first public run: a recently widowed man joins a local light-operative society and soon begins an affair with a fellow member. The production of *The Beggar's Opera* does not go according to plan. Ayckbourn directs, with Paul Todd (also in the cast) as musical director. The Lyric Theatre by J.S. Priestley. Preview on Wed at 2pm, opens Wed at 7.45pm, also Thurs and Fri at 7.45pm. In repertory. A great success in 1947, but



Front line: Sheila Allen in Fay Weldon's *Wood Wren*, at the Watermill Theatre, Newbury

performed comparatively rarely since, this study of one family and its relationships is vintage Priestley.

SHEPHERD: Crucible (0742 73822). *Funny Girl* by Julie Styne. Bob Merrill, Lucille Lerner. Until June 30, Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 8pm; matinees Sat at 4pm. Singer Marti Caine plays Fanny Brice, Ziegfeld Follies star.

STRATFORD: Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789 256223). *The Merchant of Venice*. Today at 1.30pm, Thurs at 7.30pm. In repertory. New production, directed by John Caird, with Ian McKellen as Shylock, Adam Barham as Bassanio, Frances Tomelty as Portia.

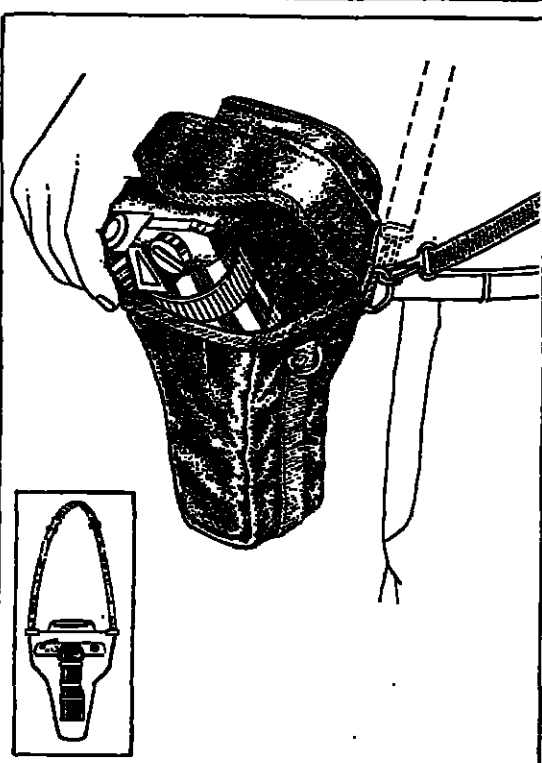
THE OTHER PLACE (0789 256223): Golden Girls by Louise Page. Mon and Tues at 7.30pm. In repertory. Premiere production of a play about five women athletes chasing four places in the national relay team at the Olympics. Barry Kyle directs. Joanne Simon, Kate Suffery, Cathy Tyson, Alphonso, Emma, and Katherine Rogers. Plus Polly James, Kenneth Branagh, George Raitch, and Sheila Hancock directs Roger Allam, Penny Downie, David White, Philip Jackson, Roma and Juliet. Wed at 7.30pm. In repertory. John Caird directs Amanda Root, Simon Templeman, Polly James, Frank Middlemass, Roger Allam, Camille by Pam Gems. Thurs at 7.30pm. In repertory. Ron Daniels directs premiere production of a reworking of *Dumas's La Dame aux Camélias*. Frances Barber, Nicholas Farrell, Alphonso Emmanuel.

Sport and radio: Peter Waymark: Auctions: Huon Mallalieu: Theatre: Anthony Masters and Irving Wardle: Films: Geoff Brown

JUMBO CAMERA CASE

Camera cases are amongst the most useful pieces of photographic equipment, protecting the camera and lens and facilitating transportation. Conventional cases, however, take only cameras fitted with standard lenses - longer telephoto and zoom lenses must be carried separately.

This Sunagor 'Jumbo' Camera Case overcomes this problem as it is roomy enough to accommodate any popular make of SLR camera with a longer lens attached. Made from durable black water-resistant nylon, it is padded to provide protection for expensive equipment. The holster-shaped case fastens with a contact-fastening strip for quick and easy access, and also features a separate zipped compartment for storing films, filters and other items. Very easy to carry, it can be slung from the shoulder or worn round the waist - its adjustable strap will adapt to either position. Measuring approx 25cm long x 12cm deep x 16cm wide at its greatest width and depth, this would make a most useful addition to anyone's photographic equipment. Price: £15.95



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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Trafalgar House is back under starters' orders

Royal Ascot's Gold Cup day usually sees newly knighted Sir Nigel Brookes and Mr Jeffrey Sterling, among Mr Peter Winfield's guests in Healey & Baker's box. "We might do a deal", said one of them. Joking apart, however, the air between Trafalgar House and P & O remains electrically charged and if the antlers of the two chairmen are not locked, they remain in touching distance.

Trafalgar House, which has retained 6.7 per cent of P & O, is today technically free to renew the bid it made a year ago. Sir Nigel, in characteristically cool and languid manner, has played down the possibility of Trafalgar's returning to the fray, while at the same time admitting to keeping a close watching brief over P & O's performance. In so doing, Trafalgar is doing no less than a good shareholder with a major interest ought.

Trafalgar can also afford to wait, for a time, though clearly not forever. If its original analysis of the benefits of putting P & O (or most of it) and Trafalgar together was sound a year ago it is no less sound today. Trafalgar's logic was powerful and persuasive and directly relevant not only to the British cruising business but, more importantly, to the future of the merchant navy.

At some stage, the two will come together, though not necessarily as one group. Within Trafalgar, Sir Nigel might be more amenable to something less than a full merger than his ambitious, hard-driving chief lieutenant, Mr Eric Parker. The breadth of their horizon was demonstrated yesterday by their £44m bid for Comben Group, a deal which would make Trafalgar the fourth or fifth largest householder in the land. As for P & O, Mr Sterling was made chairman last year to keep the company independent - a brief from which he will not willingly depart.

In a few brief months he has completed or begun moves that will radically transform P&O's balance sheet and properly equip the group to finance its operations. The sale, for £71m, of P&O's former City head office in Leadenhall Street to Union Bank of Switzerland, is almost completed and any time now, P&O Falco Inc is likely to be sold, in the United States, for some £40m. Not only will these two sales improve P&O's gearing, the disposal of Falco will also remove a potential financing burden.

The immediate question mark is against P&O's interest, real and possibly about to be revived, in Nineteen Twenty-eight Investment Trust. P&O had indicated its willingness to take out 100 per cent of the equity at net asset value - a deal with more appeal to both the board and institutional holders than London & Manchester Assurance's "partial" offer at 95 per cent of net asset value. L&M has the advantage of owning 29.6 per cent but there is still a good deal of manoeuvring to be done before the issue is settled.

Acquiring the trust and subsequent liquidation of its portfolio (a now fashionable alternative to a rights issue) would further strengthen P&O's cash position. But if, at the same time, Sterling Guarantee Trust were to underwrite a successful offer, Mr Sterling, wearing his SGT hat, would presumably end up with more P&O shares.

P&O is plainly leaving nothing to Trafalgar nor to chance.

Public face of private finance

Promoting private enterprise in developing countries is the vogue among aid agencies. The decision of the board of the International Finance Corporation on Thursday to double its capital to \$1.3 billion (£956m) over the next five years was consistent with this trend. But how

much of an act of faith is involved?

Encouraging private enterprise in the Third World is a laudable ambition. For too long the leading development agencies, not least the World Bank and its affiliates such as the IFC, have laid themselves open to the criticism that they lent heavily to the public sector, to the detriment of efficiency, competitiveness and even individual liberty.

The IFC was set up in 1956 precisely to alleviate these dangers. But the size of its operations has always trailed way behind those of the World Bank itself and of the International Development Association. It has hardly been in the public eye. The idea now is to change all that.

The capital increase will allow the IFC to provide \$7.4 billion in equity and loan finance over the five years from July 1. The priorities will be energy exploration and exploitation, generating entrepreneurship in sub-Saharan Africa, and restructuring troubled Third World companies, particularly in Latin America. To these ends, \$235m has been earmarked for wildcat drilling around the world, and no less than \$450m for local enterprise in Africa.

In a sense, this is business as usual at the IFC, except for the increased emphasis, which is in keeping with the rethinking within the World Bank, on direct encouragement for relatively small scale private enterprise in Africa. Yet this is the problem. Can the African entrepreneurs be found, and even if they can, will companies in developed countries be prepared to go into partnership with them?

In south and south-east Asia, and even in Latin America, there is plenty of local entrepreneurship. But IFC officials admit privately that Africa is a different proposition.

It may be, of course, that a generous supply of capital from the IFC will create its own pool of enterprising African businessmen. But then to dispose of its cash the IFC will have to convince the second line western companies, whose expectations of Africa probably stop at instant nationalization, to participate. Depending on its well-tried list of leading corporations will not be enough. It would be deeply embarrassing if, come 1989, the IFC is still desperately trying to find borrowers for the tranche earmarked for Africa.

SE rebels face performance test

Behind every rebellion lies the danger that perspectives change once rebels become part of the establishment. The struggle to gain the foothold very often takes over as the objective rather than what can be achieved once there.

The Stock Exchange rebels are at this point. They have come from nowhere in a few months to put three of their number on to the ruling Stock Exchange Council. But this is where the hard work starts. With a mandate from the highest Exchange poll for a decade, the three mavericks must now prove they have the ability to produce sound alternatives to those advanced so far.

With a 50-plus membership, three may be insufficient for a majority, but a large number of members in the small and medium-sized firms see this as giving them a direct line to the policy makers which was so lacking when the Stock Exchange "green paper" on change was drawn up.

This trust will not be misplaced. But the alternative ideas from those who have rejected the green paper, should be trumpeted at least as loud as their election addresses.

Hill Group action ends

The High Court action in which it was alleged that a negligent report by the firm of chartered accountants Touche Ross caused the collapse of the Hill Group of building companies has been settled.

Touche Ross said the firm had agreed to pay £12,500 towards the legal costs of the four members of the Hill family, in the knowledge that three of the Hills had been granted legal aid. As a result, Touche Ross could not expect to recover the costs of successfully defending the action.

The case, which began on

Voluntary agreement under threat

EEC warns Reagan over steel curbs

From Bailey Morris, Washington

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Mr Ehlermann was a leading witness at a hearing yesterday on steps the ITC will recommend to President Reagan to protect American steelmakers from imports.

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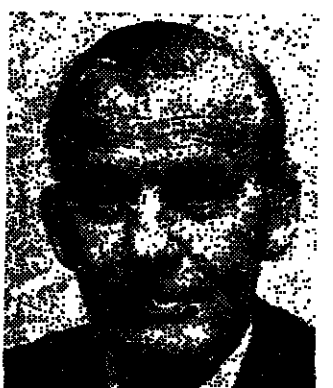
Kleinwort to buy Grieseson

By William Kay City Editor

Grieseson Grant, arguably Britain's biggest stockbroker, has finally climbed off the fence and thrown in its lot with Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank. This is the latest in the series of links being forged ahead of the abolition of fixed commissions on the Stock Exchange next year.

Initially Kleinwort will take a 5 per cent interest in Grieseson's distributable profits, subject to the approval of Kleinwort shareholders at an extraordinary meeting. Then, when the Stock Exchange's rules have been formally changed, Kleinwort will acquire Grieseson's business entirely.

Grieseson, headed by Mr Andrew Rutherford, will then



Andrew Rutherford: President over Grieseson link-up

move from its present City Offices in Gresham Street to share Kleinwort's striking Fenchurch Street tower.

The deal is unusual in that bidders have normally wanted more than 75 per cent of their new partner's equity, leaving the rest to be used as incentives. This suggests that Kleinwort will be offering some other form of inducement to keep hold of Grieseson's key executives.

Mr Michael Hawkes, the chairman of Kleinwort Benson, said his company was buying only 5 per cent at this stage because that was enough to show a commitment.

"We absolutely rule out linking up with a second broker," Mr Hawkes explained. "But that does not rule out buying a small jobber or starting a jobber of our own." He insisted, however, that no such announcement was imminent.

Lloyd's offer called 'insulting'

By Alison Eadie

A meeting yesterday of about 400 of the 1,500 Lloyd's underwriting members of syndicates managed by Richard Beckett Underwriting Agencies (formerly PCW Underwriting Agencies and WMD Underwriting Agencies) showed that several of the "names" were not satisfied with the compensation offered them.

Minet Holdings and Alexander & Alexander Services offered the names £38.17m compensation for premiums channelled abroad. The meeting voted to set up a

steering committee of 12 names to review the offer and look at alternatives. The committee holds its first meeting tomorrow evening.

Mr Jeremy Norman, one of the names elected to the committee, described the offer as "insulting, arrogant and niggardly". He objects to the lack of interest paid - the offer is equivalent to money put in by the names - and to the fact that names have to sign away their rights to sue without knowing whether they will be liable for further losses.

He also objects to the time scale pressure the names are being subjected to, which he says Lloyd's itself appears to condone. Names have to pay up their underwriting losses by mid-July which coincides with the closing of the Minc/A&AS offer.

Mr Norman said there were several names, including himself, who were not prepared to pay up their deficiencies by the due date. The question of whether to sue Lloyd's for its role in the affair will be raised at the steering committee meeting.

Court bars Fraser share sale

Three Scottish judges yesterday refused to allow 2 million

House of Fraser shares, now frozen, to be sold to an Egyptian businessman, alleged to have recent close links with Lord Rho.

The judges at the Court of Session in Edinburgh had listened to arguments over a petition by a German merchant bank, Richard Daus and Co. of Frankfurt, to lift the restrictions imposed by the court in October 1982.

The Court of Session at the time granted an order to House of Fraser after Daus refused to identify the company that wanted to buy the shares. The order prevented any transfer of the shares - representing 1.3 per cent of the voting share capital - and removed voting rights. Several attempts were later made to have the court order lifted.

Yesterday the court was told that the Egyptian businessman, Dr Ashraf Marwan, who already held 4 million House of Fraser shares worth about £9m had an option through Max Morrell (Nominees) to buy the 2 million shares worth about £4m.

Lord Emslie, the Lord President, sitting with Lord Cameron and Lord Scott, yesterday said: "Having considered the entire history of these shares, the court is not at all satisfied that all the relevant facts about these shares have yet been disclosed to the House of Fraser. The judge said he would go so far as to say that the court was satisfied that all the relevant facts had not been disclosed."

Debt summit thrashes out details

By Sarah Hogg Economics Editor

Ministers from Latin American countries spent yesterday discussing the declaration to be issued at the end of their summit meeting in Cartagena, Colombia. Although this was designed to call for easier terms for the repayment of their international debt, which for this group of 11 governments exceeds \$350 billion, their representatives were still steering clear of the notion of a debtors' cartel.

Points at issue in the drafting of the Cartagena declaration included:

● A rejection of joint renegotiations of the region's debts. However, common goals had been much under discussion, particularly the notion that debt service payments could be expected to amount to 25 per cent of export earnings (today's average is as high as 65 per cent).

● A call for industrial countries to accept their share of responsibility for resolving the debt crisis, in particular by opening their markets for Latin American exports.

● A general commitment to the principle of debt repayment, together with some agreement to life restrictions on the remittance of profits to encourage inward investment.

● A call for a more flexible approach to economic adjustment by the International Monetary Fund, plus longer working periods for commercial bank debt.

● A mechanism to ensure that the decision taken at Cartagena were followed through.

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Euro Ferries' shareholders force climbdown on perk

By Jeremy Warner

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Economic index dips

A further suggestion of a slowdown in economic growth next year came from the new cyclical indicators, published yesterday. The "longer leading" index, which predicts turning points in the British economy about one year in advance, declined in May for the second month in a row.

The April decline reflected a small drop in the level of industrial optimism reported in the quarterly survey of the Confederation of British Industry. Lower share prices and higher interest rates contributed to the bigger May drop.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1033.1 down 8.5 (high: 1040.2; low: 1029.8)
FT Index: 811.7 down 7.4
FT 100 Index: 78.49 down 0.31
FT All Share Index: 1125.99 down 1.24
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 102.97 down 0.70
New York Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1125.99 down 1.24
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,163.58 down 17.18
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index: 937.58 up 6.26

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling \$1.3638 up 15pts
Index 79.4 unchanged
DM 3.80 unchanged
FF 11.8450 up 1.25
Yen 321.2 up 1.25
Dollar Index 133.2 up 0.6
DM 2.7815 up 0.0020
Sterling 1.3645
Dollar 2.7805
ECU 20.589919
SDR 20.757368

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9.5%
Finance houses base rate 8%
Discount market loans week fixed 8%
3 month interbank 9%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 12%
3 month DM 5%
3 month FF 12%
US rates:
Bank prime rate 12.50
Fed funds 11-14%
Treasury long bond 9 7/8%

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$373.00 pm \$374.25
close \$374.25-374.75 (\$274.25-274.75)
New York (latest): \$375
Krugger 50-87 (\$275-283.75)
Sovereigns (new): \$88.50-89.50 (\$65-65.75)
Excludes VAT

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8.75% NET for 5 years

for basic-rate taxpayers this is equivalent to

12.5% GROSS

This investment from M&G Life is designed to provide a high, guaranteed, fixed return of 8.75% per annum net to a basic rate taxpayer.

This will not change over the next 5 years, regardless of any fall in interest rates.

In addition the value of your capital is guaranteed and will be returned in full when the Bonds mature.

DEFINITION M&G Guaranteed Bonus Bonds are single premium endowment assurance policies with guaranteed cash bonuses. They mature after 5 years and incorporate a valuable conversion option.

CASH BONUSES Cash bonuses at the guaranteed rate of 8.75% per annum will be paid on each policy anniversary. You will have no liability in basic rate income tax on the bonuses.

You can, however, elect to have all your bonuses reinvested. This means that you will receive £1,521 on the maturity date per £1,000 invested, but you will receive no cash payments until then. If you wish to select this option, tick the appropriate box in the application form.

CONVERSION OPTION At maturity you will have the option of taking the whole of your investment out in cash or converting into one of M&G's existing Bond Funds at a discount of 20% of the initial charge. This will be particularly attractive to any higher-rate taxpayer who is in a position to defer a sale until he is in a lower tax bracket - for example on retirement (See Taxation).

GUARANTEE You are guaranteed the return of your original investment when the Bonds mature. Furthermore, you are guaranteed bonuses at the rate quoted in this advertisement. These guarantees are backed by the size, financial resources and reputation of the M&G Group, who look after £2.5 billion for some 300,000 people.

EARLY SURRENDER You may cash in your holding of Guaranteed Bonus Bonds at any time you choose. The amount you would receive will depend on the interest rates at the time. At present you would receive 95% of your original investment.

IF YOU DIE Should you die before your Bonds mature,

your estate will be paid back 101% of your original investment plus any bonuses reinvested

**THE
NINETEEN TWENTY-EIGHT
INVESTMENT TRUST PLC
("1928")**

(“1928”)

OFFER BY
LONDON AND MANCHESTER ASSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED ("LMA")

URGENT ADVICE TO 1928 STOCKHOLDERS

The Board of 1928 announces that those Stockholders who had previously stated their intention to accept the LMA offer, thereby ensuring its success, have not made their position clear. In these circumstances the Board of 1928 and its financial advisers, Hill Samuel & Co. Limited, have no reason to suppose that the LMA offer, which closes at 3.30 pm on Monday next, 25th June, will not succeed, notwithstanding the fact that the Board had secured a proposal for a higher offer.

Accordingly, the Board's advice now follows that given in the Circular to Stockholders dated 21st June, 1984. This was that those Stockholders who wish to realise their holding for cash should accept the LMA offer. As such Stockholders may have a liability to capital gains tax, they should obtain professional advice on their individual position before accepting. They should also be aware of the need for urgent action in view of the closing time for the LMA offer.

Those Stockholders who do not wish to realise their holding or establish a liability to capital gains tax should take no action. Such Stockholders should, however, recognise that:-

- ★ 1928's share price after the LMA offer is likely to fall to below the offer level.
- ★ Stockholders are likely to suffer a decrease in income.
- ★ They would be minority Stockholders in an LMA subsidiary.

Each Director of 1928 (including those who have delegated detailed supervision of this advertisement) has taken reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and opinions expressed in this advertisement are fair and accurate and each of them accepts responsibility accordingly.

Mount Charlotte in £27.7m hotels deal

Mount Charlotte Investments, the Leeds-based hotels and property group, yesterday made an agreed £27.7m shares bid for Skean Dhu, which owns five luxury hotels in Scotland.

The publicly-quoted Sidlaw Group, a Dundee-based North Sea services and jute company, will receive £9.1m for its 31.4 per cent stake in Skean Dhu.

The deal is the fourth major acquisition for the rapidly-growing Mount Charlotte in the last two years.

The group forecasts pretax profits for the half year to mid-July of at least £3.4m (£1.4m) and an interim dividend of 0.46p.

● **SKEAN DHU**, with three hotels in Aberdeen, one in Glasgow and one at Prestwick made £1m profit before tax and interest in the year to April. Mount Charlotte believes it can improve profitability.

In brief

● **UNITED GUARANTEE:** Results for 1983, compared with previous 15 months. Turnover £14.23m (£20.07m). Operating profit £71,000 (£206,000). Total dividend 0.75p (10p).

- **RAND LONDON CORP.** Year to March 31. Turnover £2.3 million. Profit £1.2 million. RAS 57.6p. Pretax loss £6,639 (R7.733 loss). No dividend (same).
- **CHARTER TRUST & AGENCY:** Half-year to May 31. Net earnings for ordinary capital £1.2 million. Dividend 10p. Offer them to Sheraton shareholders in proportion to their holdings on a one-for-four basis at 13p each. Clabir International, which owns 15.2 million ordinaries in Sheraton (25.58 per cent) will take up 10 million of the 3.95 million shares and will also underwrite the balance of the offer.

£844,000 (£767,000). Interim payment raised from 0.46, adjusted, to 0.75p, partly to reduce disparity between payments. Present indications of income for current year remain reasonably buoyant and the board expects to pay a total dividend of not less than 2.1 - a rise of 6.3 per cent.

• JOHN BOOTH & SONS (BOLTON): Turnover £11.23m (£8.97m). Pretax profit £207,000 (£88,000). Dividend 2p (1p).

• DUNDEE & LONDON INVESTMENT TRUST: Half-year to April 30. Pretax revenue £448,000 (£515,000). Interim dividend 1.5p

● **STONEHILL HOLDINGS:** Year to April 1. Turnover £16.06m (£15.08m). Pretax profit £386,000 (£102,000). Total dividend 3p (2p). This improvement is expected to continue in the next 12 months (same).

● **NASH INDUSTRIES:** Half-year to March 31. Turnover £8.36m (£6.86m). Pretax profit £258,000 (£256,000). Interim payment 1.5p (same).

continue in the next 12 months because of the increased market share obtained by the company's main marketing division.

● **C. & W. HOLDINGS:** Year to Jan. 28, Turnover £7.26m (£9.26m), Pretax profit £81,000 (loss £191,000). No dividend (same).

● **ROBERT HORNE GROUP:** March 31, 1984, Turnover \$49.125,000 (£40,750,000), Pretax profit £2,689,000 (£1,826,000), Interim dividend 1p (0.5p). The company reports a 20 per cent

● **BELHAVEN BREWERY:** Terms have been agreed for Belhaven to acquire from Saccane and Speed and Courage, certain of their Scottish operations. The price will be determined 16 weeks after completion. It is unlikely to be more than £600,000 (and in any event cannot be more than £1m) and will be in cash and shares.

● **BRITISH STEAM SPECIALTIES** has agreed to purchase from Babcock Industrial and Electrical Products the issued capitals and inter-company indebtedness of Babcock Gardner and Toulers Gardeners. Price: £507,914, in ordinary shares. Industrial mixing and

LOOKERS: Six months to March 31, 1984. Turnover £72,042,000 (£70,332,000). Pretax profit £2,502,000 (£484,000). Interim dividend 1.5p (1.2p). Second half has started well but the rate of increase in profit is unlikely to be as great as in first half.

[illegible]

WALL STREET

New York. (Reuters)—Wall Street share prices were lower in early trading as investors remained cautious about interest rates, the economy and the money supply.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell four points on Thursday in a mixed session. Telephone operating company stocks were active, with Pacific Telephone up 1½, to 56%.

[illegible]

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Some profit taking developed in the dollar during the afternoon, but overall the US currency stayed firm.

Sterling which fell below last night's record closing "low" of 1.3620 during yesterday's session was showing about 1 per cent higher at 1.3635 in mid-afternoon.

The pound was improved, although below the best, against the Deutsche Mark at 3.7945 (3.7900), but its trade weighted index reverted to an unchanged 79.4 after 79.5 at the opening.

Swiss francs eased at 2.3150 (2.30890) along with the French franc 8.5420 (8.5225) and the yen at 235.60 (234.65).

MONEY MARKETS

Discount houses were again able to take their money quite cheaply. Top rate of the day was 8½ per cent but balances in size moved at 7½ per cent during the morning, though the rate had crept up to 8½ per cent again by lunchtime.

There were some erratic movements in the afternoon, but the houses were mostly cautious at following the upswings that took place in the interbank market.

Books were eventually ruled off for the day within bounds of 8½ per cent and 7 per cent, a late decline occurring once it was seen that the authorities had successfully bought out the shortage in the afternoon.

[illegible]

TEMPUS

Still waiting for the boat to come home

The time must be fast approaching when Associated Fisheries seriously considers its continued involvement in fishing. Although losses in this division for the first half were down £500,000 to £273,000, the fleet is still shrinking and operations are being reduced. Trawlers cannot generate enough income to offset on-shore costs. Fishing is still the main drag on the group's overall performance. Without swift improvement it will be difficult to justify the steady drain on resources from the division, which has not returned a trading profit since 1979. Reassessment becomes even more critical in the light of the demands on cash flow from working capital requirements for the group as a whole. Associated Fisheries reported net interest income of £269,000. This time last year, net interest income was £127,000. This was one of the factors which contributed to a fall in the group's pretax profits from £1m to £546,000. The picture is distorted, however, by the end of government grants under the fishing vessels support scheme. These ended when the European Fisheries policy agreement was reached, and contributed £521,000 above the last time. Elsewhere, the group also had problems with food processing and trading division which went into the red after a £218,000 profit last time. Fast foods struggled and could get worse as demand drops following the imposition of VAT on fish and chips. Although other divisions performed well, there is still a great deal of uncertainty over short-term prospects. The share price reflected this with a fall of 8p to 82p.

Burnett
The most understandable part of Burnett and Hallamshire's yearly statement is that the finance director, Mr William Oakley, is leaving to take up a new appointment. After the troubles of Burnett, it can only be a bed of roses, by comparison. The pretax profit of £8.8 against £30m was between £1m and £2m below market expectations. This, as it happens, is what the management concedes has been the effect of the miners' dispute on trading between November and March. But presumably the analysts read the newspapers and had built the miners' impact into their calculations. The fact is that the group is in a mess which will take some time to sort out, even without the doubtful assistance of Mr Arthur Scargill. The chairman, Mr Eric Grayson, is already quietly toning down the more

optimistic City predictions for the present year. On the plus side, the company expects a £2m turnaround in its interest in Rand London Corporation, the South African mining business, and Mr Grayson hopes to sell \$15m (£11m) of Californian properties this year. That should start to wind down Burnett's £63m exposure in the company's supporters will wish the beginning of the end of the West Coast adventure.

Mr Grayson says that the group's future lies in mining, even though the contribution from petrol stations should double to about £1.2m this year. He is firmly on the side of Mr MacGregor in the miners' strike, but meanwhile the effect on the group could be painful and unpredictable in the ensuing months. Burnett should be able to make £11m this year, but if Mr Scargill is still on the picket lines all bets are off.

Either way, it cannot be a bad time for the board to launch employee share option schemes. At 145p, the shares yield 8.6 per cent. If the worst is indeed over, it could be time to buy.

S & U Stores
S & U Stores of Birmingham is disappointed by taxable profits down 5.5 per cent to £755,000 on turnover 8 per cent ahead. Buoyant consumer spending and growth in demand for credit seem to have passed it by. The consumer credit side, which accounts for 90 per cent of turnover, showed only slight expansion with TV rental business notching up the fastest growth rate. S & U apparently wins customers through the old-fashioned policy of collecting rental payments door-to-door.

Men's clothing manufacturing dragged profits down, with margins being squeezed on the home front. S & U intends to concentrate on the more lucrative export market to Europe (40 per cent of manufacturing turnover). Tax has made a dire leap to £422,000 from £238,000 or 58 per cent of taxable profits, but the company does not expect a large chunk of this liability to crystallize for some years, if ever. The rise is due to growing leasing income from previous years increasing taxable profits. S & U intends to stay in the leasing business.

Again, there was no dividend on the ordinary or preferred ordinary shares. The directors still have outstanding unsecured loans of £390,000, which it seems will have to be repaid before shareholders see a dividend. The shares were unchanged at 22p.

FRAMLINGTON

Japan & Gas Fund
High Bid Low Offer Bid Offer Yield
52.4 47.6 44.4 48.5 0.33
Japan Accum
52.4 47.6 44.4 48.5 0.59

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank 9%
Barclays 9%
BCCI 9%
Citibank Savings 9%
Consolidated 9%
Continental Trust 9%
C. Hoare & Co 9%
Lloyds Bank 9%
Midland Bank 9%
Nat Westminster 9%
TSB 9%
Williams & Glyn's 9%
Citibank NA 9%
Hutchinson Finance 9%

* These figures are based on the 12 month period ending 31.03.84. 9% = £10,000 and 9% = £100,000 and 9% = £1,000,000.

MONTAGU

UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LTD
10 Devonshire Square
EC2M 4YU 01-625 4273
Daily Dealing Prices as at 22nd June 1984

	Sold & Price	Net	Offer	Change	Yield
Accum Units	23.9	23.8	24.2	-0.2	2.11
Japan Unit	44.5	44.2	44.8	-0.2	0.33
Japan Unit	44.5	44.2	44.8	-0.2	0.59
US Unit	51.5	51.2	51.8	-0.2	0.26
US Unit	51.5	51.2	51.8	-0.2	0.26
US Unit	44.9	44.6	45.2	-0.2	0.08
US Unit	44.9	44.6	45.2	-0.2	0.08

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If your wife is for tax purposes, your employee can save tax (and possibly N.I.L.) and build up TAX FREE CAPITAL AND INCOME by a simple investment arrangement.

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STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hawker Siddeley makes £42m bid for J. H. Fenner

By Michael Clark and Wayne Lintott

Hawker Siddeley, the aerospace company, surprised the market late yesterday by announcing a £42.8m takeover bid for J. H. Fenner (Holdings), the power-transmission engineers.

Hawker has held 16 per cent, or just over 5.4 million shares in the company for some time, and rumours about the potential bid had been circulating for a couple of days.

Fenner's shares jumped 9p to 117p amid confusion. Some brokers knew of the terms but the jobbers did not. While that situation lasted some firms were able to make a quick killing as the Hawker terms valued the Fenner shares at 139p each.

Hawker announced that they were offering two of their shares for every nine Fenner shares plus 405p in cash. For Fenner's 3.85 per cent cumulative preference shares Hawker was offering 68p in cash.

Fenner had been suffering badly from the recent recession but had recently turned the corner with substantial improvements in export sales and some hope that domestic sales were improving.

Elsewhere, the shares of life insurers London and Manchester fell 8p to 540p and The Times story that Citicorp would definitely not be making a bid. The company chief executive, Mr David Jubb, confirmed that it had not been involved in any bid talks and had not seen any

evidence that there was any big buyers of the shares. "I am not sure that such a high price with a large speculative content is a good thing for a company. Frankly, I think the share price is a bit on the high side," he said.

Elsewhere, interest rates continued to dominate events. The economic news from America this week has made gloomy reading and points to a further rise in US prime rates. Share prices lost ground throughout.

Last minute details are being worked out this weekend for the flotation of the Linguaphone Institute, the foreign language tuition expert, on Gravit's over-the-counter market. The flotation follows a management buyout from the US parent Westinghouse Brake & Signal.

The day on persistent selling that left the FT index 7.4 lower at 811.7. Gilt was another dull market keeping a close eye on the performance of the pound against the dollar on the foreign exchange where it continued to hover dangerously near its all time low. Prices in long fell by as much as 1/4p, while at the shorter end the losses were restricted to 1/4p. The FT Government Securities index lost 0.31 to 78.49.

Among the leaders, Marks & Spencer fell 10p to 222p, Lucas

Industries 5p to 172p, Grand Metropolitan 4p to 419p and TI Group 4p to 216p. Peninsula & Oriental lost another 4p to 293p after confirmation it had sold its Leadenhall Street offices for £71m.

The world debt crisis and rising interest rates did little for the banks. Barclays fell 7p to 477p, Midland Bank 5p to 302p, while Lloyds was unchanged at 524p. Only National Westminster was able to resist the trend hardening 3p to 567p.

First time dealings in Gees Rosen Organisation on the Unlisted Securities got off to a firm start. The 2 million shares were placed by broker Schaverien at 35p to raise £660,000. The first price quoted on the jobbers board was 36p, but after advancing to 38p the price eventually closed at 37p.

This week's other newcomer, Etam, the women's fashion retailer, spurred another 5p to 117p following the 'eventual' start to dealings on Thursday. Word in the market suggests menswear retailer J. H. P. has picked up nearly 50 per cent of the equity and may be behind the strong demand for the shares which now stand at a 22p premium.

Equity turnover on June 21, was £218.701m (13,329 'bars'). The number of British and Irish stocks traded was 124.7 million. Gilt bargains totalled 3,646.

FAMILY MONEY

FAMILY MONEY MARKET

Banks
Current account - no interest paid.
Deposit: accounts - Midland, Barclays, Lloyds, NatWest 5% per cent, seven days notice required for withdrawals. National Girobank 8 per cent. Lloyds extra interest 8% per cent. Monthly income account NatWest 9% per cent. Fixed term deposits £250-£25,000 - 1 month 8.0, 3 months 8.25, 6 months 8.5 per cent. Rates quoted by Barclays. Other banks may differ.

MONEY FUNDS
Fund Name APRA Telephone
Athena Fund 8.75 9.11 01 636 8070
A of Scotland 8.65 9.00 01 626 8060
Britannia 8.5 8.85 01 588 2777
Maitland 8.15 8.41 01 498 6634
High interest deposit account 7.84 7.99 01 236 3887
S & P 8.15 8.5 0705 86966
Schroder 8.35 8.5 0705 82773
over £10,000 8.80 8.95 0705 82773
Tullet & Pease 8.15 8.32 01 236 0922
7 & 7 day 8.67 8.77 01 236 0922
Tyndal 8.5 8.75 0272 72221
Tyndal 8.48 8.75 0272 72221
UNIT 8.5 8.85 01 623 3022
Western Trust 8.31 8.53 0752 261151
Henderson Money Account 8.65 9.08 01 636 5757
M & P 8.0 8.42 01 626 4386

National Savings Bank
Ordinary accounts - interest 6 per cent on £500 minimum on deposit for whole of 1984, otherwise 3 per cent. Investment Account - 9% interest paid without deduction of tax, months notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £50,000.

National Savings Certificates 27th issue
Return totally free of income and capital gains tax, equivalent to an annual interest rate over the five year term of 7.25 per cent, maximum investment £25,000.

National Savings Income Bond
Min investment £2,000 - max £50,000. Interest - 10 per cent variable at six weeks notice - paid

monthly without deduction of tax. Repayment at 3 or 6 months notice - check penalties.

National Savings 2nd Index-linked certificates
Maximum investment £10,000, excluding holdings of other issues. Return tax-free and linked to changes in the retail price index. Supplement of 0.2 per cent per month up to October 1984 paid to new investors; existing holders receive a 2.4 per cent supplement between October 1983 and October 1984 4 per cent bonus if held full five years to maturity. Retirement Issue Certificates purchased in June 1979, £170.99 including bonus and supplement.

National Savings Deposit Bond
Minimum investment £500 max £50,000, 10 per cent variable at six weeks notice. Credited annually without deduction of tax. Repayment at three months notice.

Guaranteed Income Bonds
Return paid net of basic rate tax, higher rate taxpayers may have a further liability on maturity. 2 years Canterbury Life and Capital Life 8.5 per cent. 3 years Premium Life 8.8 per cent. 4 years Continental Life 9.25 per cent. 5 years Pinnacle Insurance 9.25 per cent.

Local authority town hall bonds
Fixed term, fixed rate investments, interest quoted gross (basic rate tax deducted at source reclaimable by non-taxpayers). 1 year Leicester City 9% per cent. 2 years Nottingham City 10% per cent. 3 years Kingston upon Hull 11 per cent. 5 years Hammersmith & Fulham 10% per cent. 8 & 7 yrs Harford & Worcester 11 per cent. 8-9 years Worthing 10% 4 years Kingston upon Hull 11 per cent. 8 years Kirklees 11 per cent. 9 years Kirklees 11 per cent. 10 years Kirklees 11 per cent. 10 years Thameside 10% per cent.

Finance house deposits (UDT)
Fixed-term, fixed-rate deposits, interest paid without deductions of tax. Five-Fifty scheme: 6 months 9% per cent. 1 year 9% per cent. 2 years 10% per cent.

Foreign currency deposits
Rates quoted by Rothschild's Old Court Int. Reserves 0481 26741 seven days notice is required for withdrawal and no charge is made for switching currencies.

Swearing US dollar 7.87 per cent
Yen 16.22 per cent
Yen 5.99 per cent
D Mark 4.49 per cent
French Franc 11.10 per cent
Swiss Franc 2.71 per cent

April RPI: 349.7 (The new RPI figure is not announced until the third week of the following month.)

Scottish Widows haven't kept pace with inflation, they've knocked it into a cocked hat.



In the ten years to 31 March 1984 inflation averaged 10 1/4% a year. During the same period the Investor Policy (First Series) produced an annual rate of return on the gross premiums of over 17 1/4%. That's 64% over inflation and completely tax free. And it is equivalent to over 24 1/4% a year gross interest to a basic rate taxpayer. That means that if you had been 39 in 1974 and you had saved £40 a month, you'd have collected a tax free cheque for £11,907 this year.

Although past performance isn't necessarily a guide to future performance the advantage of investing your money in a proven investment fund is obvious. The Investor Policy provides an excellent opportunity for anyone who wants to build capital over a relatively short period and then take the benefit entirely free of tax.

By investing a regular sum each month for only ten years in Scottish Widows Investor Policy (Third Series) you'll be joining thousands of investors who are already enjoying the fruits of our investment performance.

When the ten years are up you can cash in your Policy, or you can leave your investment in the Policy for further growth.

The Professionals' Choice
Scottish Widows enjoys an excellent reputation amongst professional advisers. The Society's fine performance over the years is acknowledged by the country's leading experts in life assurance and investment.

See how much you could receive 10 years from now.

YOU PAY: OPTION 1: £20, OPTION 2: £30, OPTION 3: £40

Minimum Death Benefit £1,800, £2,700, £3,600

Age next birthday Cash Values after 10 yrs at 5% at 10% at 5% at 10% at 5% at 10%

A profitable future
The major part of your monthly premium will be invested in the Investor Policy Fund where the investment emphasis is on ordinary shares, aiming to produce the best possible results.

The illustrated figures are based on assumed annual growth rates of 5% and 10%. In fact since the Investor Policy was launched in 1966 the Fund's performance has been well in excess of these figures.

At the end of ten years, you may take your capital as tax free cash or leave it invested for further growth.

The progress of your investment can be closely followed in the national financial press. You will also receive an annual statement which details your allocated units and their value.

Records that speak for themselves

See for yourself from the graph how successful the Investor Policy has been since its introduction 18 years ago, compared with the FT-Actuaries 'All-Share' Index.

PROGRESS OF THE INVESTOR POLICY FUND

Investor Offer Prices FT-Actuaries 'All-Share' Index

Extra protection for everyone
A small proportion of your premium goes to provide valuable life assurance cover to protect your family or dependents. The remainder is invested for growth.

This offer is open only to residents of the United Kingdom

SEND NO MONEY. YOU DON'T EVEN NEED A STAMP.

APPLICATION FOR INVESTOR POLICY (THIRD SERIES)

Name in full (BLOCK LETTERS) Mr/Ms/Ms/Ms

Ordinary residence (offer only available to UK residents)

Tel No (Home) Tel No (Business) Postcode

Occupation Date of birth (and age next birthday) Max. age 60

N.B. Proof of age and a marriage certificate in the case of a married woman, will be required before a claim is paid and should, if possible, be produced with the application.

If the answer in any of the first 4 questions is 'Yes' full details should be given on a separate piece of paper.

1 Have you consulted a doctor during the last 5 years for other than minor ailments?

2 Have you ever consulted a specialist and afterwards had further investigations or treatment?

3 Has a proposal or application for life, sickness or accident insurance on your life ever been declined, not completed for any other reason or completed on the basis of an extra premium or on special terms or conditions?

4 Have you engaged within the last 3 years, or are you likely to engage in future, in any hazardous sport or pursuit (including private flying)?

5 Name and address of your usual doctor to whom reference may be made, if necessary

A copy of the policy conditions is available on request

I wish to take out an Investor Policy (Third Series) Monthly Premium

*Tick option selected

DECLARATION

I apply for membership of Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society, and I declare that I am not a member of any other insurance society or company.

Signature Return application through your adviser or direct to us (no stamp required)

SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND, FREEPOST, EDINBURGH EH16 0NE

Name and address of your insurance broker or financial adviser, if any:

64% above inflation over the past ten years.

No medical necessary. If you are under 50 no medical evidence is required, provided you can complete the short application form satisfactorily and return it to us before the Closing Date.

Early cash-in
Policies may be cashed-in at any time after six months premiums have been paid. However, in the early years the surrender value may well be less than the premiums paid.

Work out your own future
Decide how much you wish to invest each month... and then see in the table below how large that cheque could be in 1994.

Simple application procedure
If you would like your financial adviser to endorse your decision, please do so. Then either forward the completed application through your adviser or post it, without a stamp, to SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND, FREEPOST, EDINBURGH EH16 0NE. Do not send any money.

As soon as we receive this form we shall send you a personal illustration, a booklet describing the Policy in more detail, and a Direct Debitting Mandate for completion. Your Policy will commence when we have accepted your application and have the Direct Debitting Mandate returned to us.

SCOTTISH WIDOWS

THE INVESTOR POLICY

THIRD SERIES

SELLING

Guarding against bouncing cheques

Selling your car? Then you will have to negotiate the difficulties associated with payment. If you accept a personal cheque make sure the money is cleared and in your account before you hand over the keys and logbook.

Some sellers demand cash because many deals are done in the evening, when banks are shut, but this can be risky for the buyer.

A bankers draft is the safest solution. This is like a cheque drawn on the bank - rather than the carbuyer's personal account. It cannot be stopped and it is as good as cash. But do not leave it lying around the house as anyone can pay it into his or her account, or get cash for it.

Building society cheques are probably the most common method of payment because building societies do not allow their customers to have an overdraft. But be careful - it is possible for a building society third-party cheque to be stopped.

"There are no legal restrictions against building societies stopping cheques but unless there is a clear case of fraud, they generally don't do it," says Mr Stewart Gowans, of the Woolwich Building Society. Curiously, car purchase was the commonest situation in which building societies were asked to stop cheques.

Lorna Bourke

Pinnacle Life

In last week's article on Income Bonds we stated that some companies paid interest on their bonds *pro rata* in the event of death of the bondholder before the bond's maturity. Pinnacle Life has asked us to make it plain that they are not one of these companies.

Half-test plea

The married women's half-test which affects only women who reached the age of 60 before April 6, 1979, should be abolished, says the Consumers' Association, which has published an *Action Guide* explaining how the fight this "discriminatory age rule".

Some 200,000 women caught by this half-test are not entitled to a State pension in their own right and must wait until their husbands reach retirement age, says the Consumers' Association.

The CA goes on: "A relic of the previous State pension scheme when a woman could choose whether to pay full-rate National Insurance contributions towards her own pension or pay at a reduced rate and rely on her husband's contributions, the married women's half-test was the standard for judging whether or not a woman had maintained a 'substantial contributions record' if she had contributed to her own pension".

Abolition of the half-test would cost about £50m, according to the CA. Copies of the *Action Guide* are available free from the Consumers' Association, Castlemead, Gascoyne Way, Hereford, SG14 1LH.

Trust contest

Investment competitions are the latest gimmick for promoting almost anything you can think of and the fund managers

Save & Prosper are the latest entrants into this field. As part of its 50th anniversary celebrations, Save & Prosper is running a competition on Prestel.

Competitors have to use their skill to select which of Save & Prosper's 27 unit trusts will show the best performance over the six-month period from July 2, 1984 and the price of that trust at the end of the year. If more than one person picks the correct trust and correctly estimates what the price will be, then it will be the earliest entry which will win. First prize is £250 invested in the winning unit trust. Full details of the competition appear on page 481 285 on Prestel. Closing date for entries is June 29.

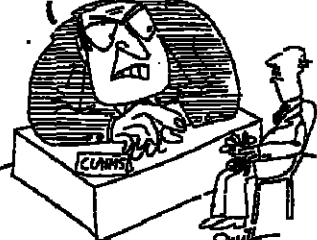
Sharing in jubilee

The Catholic Building Society is launching a Jubilee Bond to celebrate its 25th anniversary. It is a two-year term share and pays 8 per cent interest net (11.43 per cent gross) to basic rate income tax payers. There is a minimum investment of £1,000 and a maximum of £50,000.

The bond can be added to during the two-year period by taking out further bond accounts for a two-year term from the date of your additional investment. Further details from Catholic Building Society, 7 Strutton Ground, London SW1P 2HY (Tel: 01-222 6736/7).

I SEE... YOUR FRIDGE

DE-FROSTED AND SHORT-CIRCUITED THE TV SET WHICH BLEW UP THE STOVE AND SET FIRE TO THE HOUSE



Aid for retired

Hill House Hammond is offering savings of up to 30 per cent on the cost of household insurances for retired people. For example, a householder buying cover for both buildings and home contents in a rural area with a £50,000 house and contents of £12,000 would pay a total of £98.70 compared with £78.40 if retired, a saving of more than 20 per cent.

These policies also include automatic cover for deterioration of fridge and freezer contents as well as accidental damage to TV, stereo and video sets. This scheme will be particularly

attractive to people who are not tied by building society requirements to a specified insurer for buildings insurance. For those who are, cover can be arranged on contents only.

Details from Hill House Hammond Insurance Brokers, Tel: Bristol (0272) 292906.

Specialist help

The mutual life office Clerical Medical and the unit trust group Fidelity International Management are coming together to manage and market a range of unit-linked products.

New funds will be introduced with the two organizations taking an unusual step of sharing management by concentrating on their investment specializations. For example, Clerical Medical will manage UK equities, fixed interest, property, and the mixed fund, while Fidelity will be responsible for overseas investment, particularly in America and Japan. Clerical Medical and General Life Assurance Society will underwrite life cover.

The first products of the new partnership will be launched in November and are likely to include a single premium investment bond, a maximum investment plan and a pension scheme for the self-employed. Included in the products will be several designed to mitigate capital transfer tax and to optimise effective investment for higher rate taxpayers. Details from Clerical Medical and

General Life Assurance (Tel: 0272 290566) or Fidelity International Management (Tel: 01-263 09911).

Increased offer

Rising interest rates have enabled investment advisers R.J. Temple to negotiate an increase in the yield on its present offer of 3-year Guaranteed Income Bonds.

The bond is now being issued with an annual income of 8.8 per cent net for a basic rate taxpayer, equivalent to 12.57 per cent per annum gross. The income bond, which is exclusive to R.J. Temple, is underwritten by Premium Life Assurance Company. Minimum investment in the bond is £1,000 and there is no upper limit. Investors of £10,000 minimum have the choice of receiving monthly income payments. Further details from R.J. Temple and Company, Tel: Brighton (0273) 673136.

Waltham's new share

No notice no penalty shares are all the rage with building societies embroiled in hot competition for savers' money. Latest on the scene is Waltham Abbey Building Society with its Extraordinary Shares paying 7.5 per cent net of basic rate tax - 1.25 per cent above the basic ordinary share rate. There are no notice requirements and no penalties on withdrawal.

Details from: Waltham Abbey Building Society, Greenwood House, 6 Church Street, Waltham Abbey, Essex EN8 1DZ. Tel: Lea Valley (0982) 716161.

Super saving

A new Supershare account "Super 80" from Town and Country Building Society, is a 90-day notice account offering interest rate at 8 per cent net, 11.43 per cent gross for basic rate taxpayers. There is a minimum investment of £500. Interest is payable half-yearly or monthly. If interest is added to the account, the annual yield is 8.16 per cent net, 11.66 per cent gross to basic rate taxpayers. Details from Town and Country (Tel: 01-353 2439).

Mortgage deal

Home loans of up to £200,000 are available at the highly competitive rate of 10.75 per cent from Baronworth Ltd, a mortgage broker, of Gants Hill, Essex. Mr Colin Jackson of Baronworth said: "Not only will the lenders consider mortgages, but also re-mortgages for any purpose at the same rate of interest. This is a good deal for a person who wishes to borrow a larger-than-average amount who would normally be charged a higher rate." Details from Baronworth Ltd, 40 Woodford Avenue, Gants Hill, Ilford, Essex, LG2 6XG. Tel: 01-551 5557.

NATIONAL SAVINGS

Bonuses to stem the cash exodus

National Savings has announced improved terms, along with a raft of other changes to stop the flood of funds out of index-linked savings certificates.

Both issues of index-linked National Savings certificates are to receive further supplements to index linking, and a second bonus. The annual supplement for the year to November, 1985, of 3 per cent compares with the 2.4 per cent added in 1983 and 1984.

"There will be at least three further annual supplements, the size of which will be announced each summer," says National Savings. "In addition, savers who hold certificates or a full 10 years will get a second 4 per cent bonus on the tenth anniversary".

Assuming inflation at around 6 per cent over the 12 months

from November 1984, investors will see a tax free return of 9 per cent.

The cash value of an £100 index-linked certificate, purchased in June 1979, is now £171.62, which works out at a tax free return of just under 10 per cent a year over the five-year term, so the new bonuses will ensure the return continues at roughly this level over 1985.

National Savings had been concerned for some time at the number of investors cashing in index-linked securities, and it was clear that something had to be done to stop the exodus. January saw a net outflow of £52m, with £50m moving out in February, rising to £66m in March but falling back to £23m in April.

The new 1985 bonus rate of 3 per cent and the carrot of a further bonus of 4 per cent at

the end of the 10-year term should go some way towards checking the flood.

Small savers are being wooed too. National Savings is introducing a new Yearly Plan for investment in savings certificates. Regular savers will be able to subscribe from £20 to £100 a month by standing order to buy a Yearly Plan Savings Certificate at the end of the year.

The return, compared with the standard five-year certificates, is attractive. If a saver completes all 12 payments and then holds the Yearly Plan Certificate for four full years, the overall five-year return is 7.31 per cent taxfree, compared with 7.25 per cent offered on the existing 27th issue.

Investors will be able to buy the Yearly Plan in addition to the maximum holding of £5,000

in the 27th issue. The year-by-year return on the new Yearly Plan is 6 per cent in the first year, when you are making the monthly payments, rising to 7.5 per cent for each of the subsequent four years.

If you cash in your Yearly Plan within the first two years, you will earn 6.25 per cent, and between years two and four, the return is 6.75 per cent.

Those who continue to hold Yearly Plan certificates after the five-year term will receive the same general rate of interest as other fixed interest Savings Certificates, under the common extension terms (currently 6.84 per cent tax free). The new Yearly Plan will be on sale in Post Offices from July 2.

Terms for repayments from Income Bonds have also been improved.

LB

COMPENSATION

How to calculate your redundancy payment

According to the latest unemployment figures, approximately 77,000 people are made redundant in the first four months of this year. If you are unfortunate enough to encounter redundancy, how do you go about calculating the amount you are entitled to?

Redundancy payments are based on three factors: your age, your period of continuous employment with your employer and the amount you were being paid when you were made redundant (known as your "week's pay").

To be eligible for redundancy pay you must have been continuously employed for at least two years by your employer. Part-time employees have no right to redundancy pay unless they have worked at least eight hours a week for five years. Moreover, you are disqualified from claiming if you were younger than 18 or of retirement age, (65 for men, 60 for women), when you were made redundant.

Certain categories of employees are excluded from the redundancy payments scheme: these include seasonal workers, employees of the Crown, the National Health Service and civil servants. Furthermore, if you were employed on a fixed-term contract of two years or

more and agreed in writing to waive any right to redundancy pay, then you are also excluded from claiming. If you were made redundant and are not caught out by any of the above hurdles then you are entitled to a redundancy payment calculated in the following manner:

- Half a week's pay for each complete year worked between the ages of 18 and 21.
- One week's pay for each complete year worked between the ages of 22 and 40.
- One-and-a-half week's pay for each complete year worked between the ages of 41 and 64 (men) or 59 (women).

You cannot claim redundancy pay for more than 20 years' service, so if you exceed that the last 20 years are taken into account.

A week's pay is your gross pay and includes the value of any bonuses you were receiving - provided you were entitled to them as opposed to their being at your employer's discretion. Benefits in kind, such as free board and lodging, and overtime (unless compulsory and guaranteed) are disregarded. Moreover, the maximum week's pay for the purposes of redundancy payments is limited to £145, so any excess you were being paid above that amount

will not be counted. This means the maximum you could receive under the statutory provisions governing redundancy payments, is limited to £4,350, ie, 20 x £145 x 1½. The good news, however, is that statutory redundancy payments are tax free.

Special rules apply to the calculation of redundancy payments where an employee is aged 64 (men) or 59 (women). Here the normal redundancy entitlement is scaled down by one twelfth for each complete month you worked beyond your 64th (or 59th) birthday.

Take the example of a woman earning £100 a week who is made redundant at the age of 59 years and 4 months, after 15 years of service. She will receive 15 x £150, less one third for the four months she worked after her 59th birthday, leaving her with redundancy pay of £1,500.

Finally, your employer is required by law to give you a written statement showing how he or she has calculated your redundancy pay. Once you have received your redundancy money, your employer will usually be able to reclaim 41 per cent of it from the Redundancy Fund.

Martin Griffiths

HOME LOANS

Societies that charge more

Seventeen building societies are charging at least 1 per cent more than the Building Societies Association rate of 10.25 per cent for a straight repayment mortgage, according to the latest edition of *Blay's Mortgage Tables*.

"One significant move is that Abbey National Building Society has increased its lending rates for mortgages between £15,000 and £25,000 by 0.25 per cent to 10.5 per cent for annuity

mortgages, and by a 0.25 per cent to 10.75 per cent for endowment mortgages. This change has prompted other large societies to review their rates", the guide says.

"The Woolwich is still charging only 10.25 per cent on all annuity mortgages and has said it will not reintroduce a differential rate structure," it adds.

The tables cover all available sources of house purchase

finance in the United Kingdom, including building societies, banks, finance houses, insurance companies, and bodies such as district councils and metropolitan boroughs. One of the main features of the tables is loan availability.

Details are available from *Blay's Guides*, Churchfield Road, Chalfont St Peter, Buckinghamshire, SL9 9EW. (Tel: Gerrards Cross 0753 884417.)

Minster Trust

2ND Business Expansion Fund

(a fund approved by the Inland Revenue under the terms of the Finance Act 1983)

Objects

■ To allow higher rate taxpayers to take advantage of the attractive tax relief made available by the Finance Act 1983.

■ To achieve capital growth through investment in new equity share capital of unquoted UK companies.

Investment Policy

■ To achieve a portfolio balanced between risk and potential growth by investing in a spread of companies from diverse sectors.

■ To invest in companies where the managers have good track records and with a view to realisation in due course.

Subscription period:
21st June 1984 to
31st July 1984

Minimum investment £2,000; maximum £40,000.
Special arrangements are available for participation by practising accountants.
Note: You should realise that investment in unquoted companies carries more risk than many other forms of investment. Before you invest, you should consult your stockbroker, accountant, solicitor or other professional adviser.
Applications may be made only on the Application Form contained in the Memorandum and must be received on or before 31st July 1984.

Minster Trust

To: Mr Jan Hildreth, Minster Trust Limited, Minster House, Arthur Street, London EC4R 8BE.

Telephone: 01-623 1030

Please send me a copy of the Memorandum inviting investment in your 2nd Business Expansion Fund

Name

Address

Telephone

NEW! Nationwide Bonus-7

THE 7-DAY RATE WITHOUT THE 7-DAY WAIT

Nationwide's Bonus-7 Account pays 1% extra interest and offers immediate withdrawals

Nationwide's new 7-day account is the best choice for investors. For the big investor, above £10,000, there are no-notice, no-penalty withdrawals from the balance above this threshold. But you don't have to have this much invested to benefit from immediate withdrawals.

For everybody On lower balances, you can also get at your money immediately, and lose just seven days' interest on the sum withdrawn. On £100 that's just 14p - less than a first-class stamp! And if you give seven days' notice you lose no interest at all.

7.25% worth 10.36% All investors in Bonus-7 earn 7.25%, worth 10.36% to basic rate income tax payers; you need to invest £500 or more.

With £3,000 or more invested you can choose to have your interest paid as monthly income.

Come into Nationwide soon, or use the coupon. Take advantage of the 7-day rate without the 7-day wait!

It pays to decide Nationwide

Nationwide Building Society, New Oxford House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6PW.

These new terms apply to all existing Bonus Accounts. All interest rates quoted including the extra interest are variable.

To Nationwide Building Society, Investment Department, FREEPOST, London WC1V 6XA.

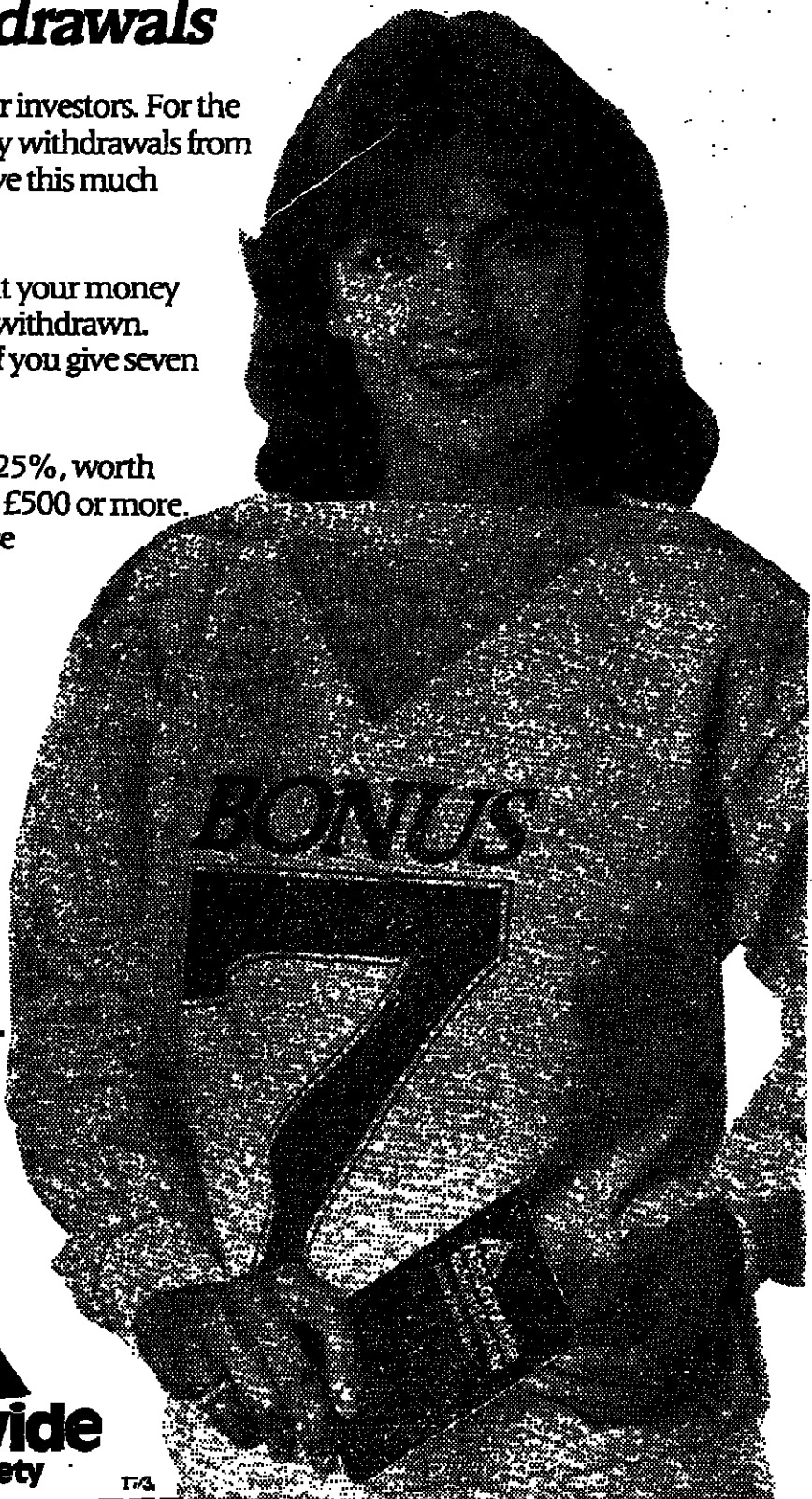
I/We enclose a cheque for £ to open a Bonus-7 Account (£500 to £30,000 or up to £60,000 in a joint account).

☐ Interest to be paid monthly.

Name

Address

Postcode



FAMILY MONEY

TRUSTS

31 ways to avoid the CTT problem

Inheritance trusts are a popular way of mitigating the worst effects of Capital Transfer Tax - the difficulty is in deciding which of the many schemes available is suitable for your particular requirements.

A new review of most of the present schemes has just been published by investment advisers, Investment Planning, Analysis & Management, covering 31 plans on offer. The booklet is comprehensive but costs £25 a copy. And, presumably, once IPAM knows you are interested in avoiding CTT and has your name and address, you will have to deal with the inevitable sales calls.

This is, however, a hazard with obtaining information from any financial consultant or adviser. You will not have to pay £25 for the advice in most cases. Towry Law produces a similar review of CTT trusts, available free, though it is by no means as comprehensive as the IPAM booklet. It sticks to general principles and gives no details of the actual schemes on offer.

The difficulty with all inheritance trusts is that with only two exceptions (the Noble Lowndes scheme and Henderson's) you are locked into the insurance products of the insurance company selling the scheme.

The Noble Lowndes plan (the only scheme run by a broker but not covered in the IPAM review) allows the investor to choose the insurance products of a range of companies. The Henderson scheme lets you put virtually any kind of investment into the trust. Both these schemes offer much greater flexibility than the plans on offer from individual insurance companies.

Best of all, get an accountant to set up an inheritance trust tailored to your specific requirements and pick your own investment manager. If you are investing large sums (and there is not much point doing a CTT scheme unless you are thinking of sums in excess of £50,000 to £100,000) it is worth having something that is just right.

Accountants Spicer Pegler have just produced a booklet (price £1) on the use of trusts in tax planning which highlights the advantages of a discretionary trust in CTT schemes. Spicer and Pegler will, no doubt, be prepared to set up a scheme for a fee, leaving you free to choose your own investment vehicles or advisers. This should work out considerably cheaper than the 5 to 7 per cent front-end loading imposed by the insurance companies.

Details from Spicer and Pegler, 56/60 St Mary Axe, London EC3. Towry Law, Windsor, Berkshire, SL4 1LX. IPAM, Emerson Court, Alderley Road, Wilmslow, Cheshire SK9 1NX.

Lorna Bourke

Holiday guides are full of commonsense advice for the traveller - don't carry cash, cheques and Eurocheque card all in the same back pocket. Don't leave your camera on the rear-window car shelf, particularly in Italy. Keep a separate note of your traveller's cheque numbers.

But according to Mr James Haswell, the insurance ombudsman with the job of sorting out contentious claims, a major problem is that while holidaymakers are lounging on some faraway beach, back in Britain their home is being burgled.

There is, for instance, the awful tale of the couple who left their french windows unlocked by accident. They returned from their holiday abroad to find their home stripped of furniture. The insurance company paid up on most of the contents - but not the valuables, invoking the often-overlooked clause that requires policyholders to take reasonable care.

Some insurance companies state that cover is void if the house is unoccupied for a certain length of time - 30 days usually, but it can be as little as 21 days. And if you lend your house in an exchange, or even to a friend, you should inform the insurer.

Apart from locking doors and windows and cancelling the milk and newspapers, what is a "general duty of care"? It could mean putting your jewelry in the bank and, if you have a burglar alarm system, telling the neighbours what to do if it goes off.

"It's wise to phone your insurance company before you go on holiday and ask if you should take any special precautions," says Mr Haswell, "then there can be no arguments if anything does happen."

When it comes to holiday insurance itself, it may not be wise to buy the first policy you are offered by the travel agent or package-tour operator. The

HOLIDAY INSURANCE

The hazard of home thefts while abroad



latter can be good value but it is not worth having if it simply does not offer what you need. So check what you are offered against the following:

• Medical cover. Nowadays this should be a minimum of £50,000 for the Continent, and £100,000 or more for travel in the US, where medical costs are stratospheric.

Leading insurance companies like the Prudential and the Norwich Union offer a 24-hour emergency medical service through groups like Europ Assistance or Medex, which can be contacted on a freephone

number by holidaymakers to organize hospital treatment or even repatriation.

One point to watch with medical cover is reference to "pre-existing ailments" among the exclusions. This means the insurer can refuse to pay if you fall ill on holiday with a complaint previously suffered at home. The best insurance policies no longer contain this clause, but exclude anyone who travels against medical advice.

• If granny is going along, make certain of the insurance age limits - some companies exclude holidaymakers over the age of 70.

• Motor scooter or moped hire is popular in places like Greece, particularly with teenagers, but is very frequently excluded from holiday insurance policies. You can usually buy this cover as an extra from the insurer before you go, however. The student insurers, Endsleigh, have a good package policy which covers motorcycling and is available to anyone.

• Luggage and cash cover is subject to limits - many policies will pay out a maximum of £150 on the loss of any one article or amount of money. If you buy clothes to take on

holiday, keep the invoices - otherwise you may be repaid at secondhand value, not cost. And if you get anything stolen, report the theft to the local police and get written confirmation that you have done so from them, or someone else on the spot.

Family Money readers will be familiar with the problem of obtaining adequate car-hire insurance in the US and Canada. In a series of articles we highlighted the fact that transatlantic insurance regulations do not impose unlimited third-party cover on motorists as they do in the UK, leaving many British holidaymakers unprotected in view of very low state minimum requirements. Many flydrive tour operators now offer a package of third-party liability and insurance, but if you are going it alone to the US and hiring what you arrive, what can you do?

You cannot buy this extra cover over there. At the moment the only individual cover available in Britain is through Topsisure Insurance, available through members of the Association of British Travel Agents. This provides third-party liability cover of up to \$1m, or \$2m in the event of an accident caused by the policyholder. The snag is that it is an excess policy, paying out on the difference between the claim and \$300,000, which is the standard third-party cover provided by national car-hire companies like Hertz and Avis.

If you hire from a local renter, however, you should check the minimum third-party cover on the car-hire policy for with the Topsisure policy you will not be covered properly if this is below the \$300,000 level, as it often is.

Just as important is the Topsisure extra personal accident cover, costing just £9 a vehicle for up to 8 weeks and providing personal injury cover of up to £300,000 for each occupant.

Margaret Drummond

VENTURE CAPITAL

Why the expansion funds have to woo the investor

Now that business expansion funds are an established investment channel, the fund managers are finding it more difficult to raise capital.

Mr Charles Ewell of Electra Risk Capital, which is the granddaddy of them all - it was the first in the field in 1981 - said that it is more difficult than ever to raise money.

They are handicapped by not being able to sell prospective investors the details of the companies they are likely to invest in. So the only way of weighing up the different company's funds is to look at the spread of investments in their previous funds.

Mr Jan Hildreth of Minister Trust said that although it was more difficult to raise the money it was easier to find worthwhile investments. "Small businessmen are more receptive to equity capital."

Minister's first fund had a spread of investments which went back to basics - the need for food and shelter. The £1.2 m fund holds stakes in Rising Dough a chain of hot bread shops on the south coast, a farm, Waterducks which makes rainwear, hotel catering, an aluminium roof system company and a seismic data processing company - which serves the oil industry.

Electra Risk Capital is Electra's third fund and the application list will be open until July '20. Electra is the largest operator under the BES Scheme, having already raised and invested or committed almost £19m.

Investment will be in unlisted companies, primarily to finance the expansion of established companies rather than start-up capital. The fund has been approved by the Inland Revenue and investors should qualify for tax relief on investments in the fund at their highest rate paid on up to £40,000 invested in the present year. Details from: Electra, Electra House, Temple Place, Victoria Embankment, London WC2R 3HP, and Minister Trust, Minister House, Arthur Street, London EC4.

MEDICINE

Credit card hospital care

A credit card for paying for private medical care - which offers six months interest free credit has been launched by AMI Hospitals.

AMI is American-based but has eight hospitals in Britain, including the Princess Grace Hospital and Harley Street Clinic in London and the Princess Margaret Hospital in Windsor, Berkshire. It has a 65 per cent bed occupancy rate but plans to open new hospitals mean that it is seeking to expand the market for private medical care.

About 5 million people in Britain are covered by medical insurance. Those whose treatment is paid for by an insurance company make up 65 per cent of AMI's patients with 20 per cent paying for themselves and 15 per cent by companies or foreign embassies.

So AMI believes that there will be a demand for the card from those wanting private treatment who are not covered by insurance.

"When you are sick it is too late to get insurance, but you can still get an Amicard," said Mr Jim Mills-Webb, AMI's finance director.

The card can also be used by people needing treatment for existing conditions which are excluded from cover by the insurance companies, those who are underinsured and need top-up cash, and in areas such as child birth and cosmetic plastic surgery which have always been outside the scope of insurance schemes.

AMI has not turned to the finance houses to organize the card because their rates are too high - typically 26.8 per cent APR. Instead, they are looking

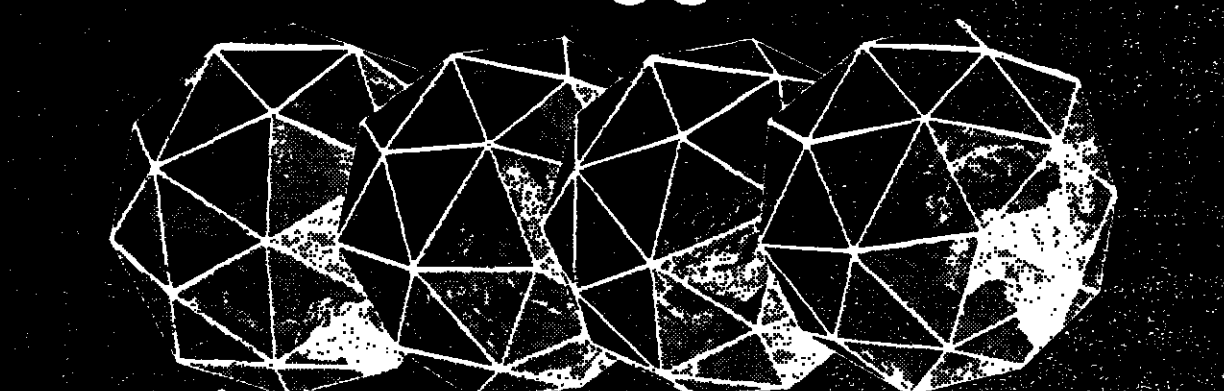
to the money markets to fill the cash gap and are charging less than 1 per cent a month after the six months' free credit which gives an annual percentage rate of 12.4 per cent - only slightly over half that charged by Access and Barclaycard.

There is a legal limit of £5,000 credit on the cards but under AMI's procedure pricing scheme even open heart surgery is £4,700 with an absolute maximum of £6,000 if complications set in. But the card does not yet cover doctors' fees just the hotel, drugs and nursing side of hospital treatment.

Card holders will be subject to a routine credit-rating check and will receive monthly statements. They will have to pay off a minimum of £50 or 5 per cent a month.

Vivien Goldsmith

The Best of Both Worlds - a new fund offering growth + income



GEOFUND CONVERTIBLE BONDS

A NEW LUXEMBOURG INVESTMENT COMPANY

Manufacturers Hanover is the fourth largest banking group in the USA with over \$30 billion under investment management. Yamaichi Securities is one of the four largest investment firms in Japan. Their affiliates, who have joined forces to create this Fund, specialise in investing globally in both fixed income and equities.

Over the past year, the Japanese market rose by over 35%. The yield on equities, though, was barely 1%. By buying Euro-dollar convertibles issued by Japanese companies, an investor could have participated in the growth of the market and had 5-6% in income as well. With the bond and equity markets down from their recent high levels, this could be another opportunity for those who missed it before.

Convertible bonds provide the investor with "the best of both worlds". They are linked to the underlying share price and should appreciate when the price of the share does. At the same time, they provide a yield related to bonds, which offers a higher income flow than the underlying equities and some protection when markets decline.

In addition to convertible bonds, the Fund will also make limited investments in straight bonds with equity warrants attached and in equities to achieve its twin goals. Initially, as much as 50% of the net assets will be invested in Japanese names but the Fund will have the flexibility to seek out the most attractive opportunities anywhere in the world. Shares in

the Fund will be issued in either bearer or registered form and shareholders will have the option to receive or reinvest dividends.

Geofund Convertible Bonds
Registered office:
43 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg

Managers:
Manufacturers Hanover Asset Management Limited, Guernsey
Investment advisers:
Manufacturers Hanover Limited, London

Yamaichi International Capital Management Co. Ltd., Tokyo

*This information is historical only and not indicative of future results. Subscriptions will be accepted only on the basis of the prospectus, obtainable from Manufacturers Hanover Limited, 7 Princes Street, London, EC2P 2EN. Telephone: 01-800 4585

To: Manufacturers Hanover Limited
FREEPOST, London, EC2B 2DX
Please send me a prospectus of Geofund Convertible Bonds.

Name Mr/Ms/Miss
BLOCKCAPITAL PLEASE
Address

Post code Telephone

GEOFUND CONVERTIBLE BONDS

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	This Plan	Building Society
Year 1	11,519	9,601
Year 2	15,453	9,277
Year 3	16,320	9,132
Year 4	24,004	9,009
Year 5	28,499	8,803
Year 6	46,779	8,425
Year 7	53,745	8,004

To find out more, complete and return the coupon without delay. It should be remembered that unit values can fall as well as rise. What past performance cannot necessarily be taken as a guide to the future. The value of the management group involved are clearly well above average.

To: Reed Stenhouse Gibbs, 10 Grosvenor Gardens, FREEPOST, London SW1W 0BR (no stamp required) Telephone: 01-730 8221.

Please contact me with details of your recommended investment for high monthly income.

Name _____
Address _____

County _____ Tel No _____

Present income £ _____ Date of Birth _____ Tax Rate _____

Lump sum amount available for investment £ _____

Amount available for regular savings £ _____ per year/month

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Please send me details of Prolific Technology Trust.

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FOOTBALL: DENMARK FAVOUR TO FACE HOST NATION IN CLIMAX

ATHLETICS

France deprived of revenge but can claim final victory

From Clive White, Lyon

By the end of the weekend, Europe, if not France, should have the final it always desired - France v Denmark. Yet the French wanted West Germany so badly that they wanted to encourage them all the way to the climax of the European championship at the Parc des Princes stadium in Paris, and then destroy them before a nation of witnesses.

But there is to be no revenge for the hénache - not to mention the physical pain suffered by Bastien - of that July evening two summers ago in Seville when, after leading their World Cup semi-final 3-1, France lost 5-4 on penalties to West Germany.

Still, the French cannot be displeased with the prospect of another duel with the steely Danes. The French squeezed past them, deservedly in that fine opening match of this championship, which has grown even greater in stature and entertainment since, and the next meeting promises to be even more thrilling.

Michel Hidalgo, the French manager, has been keen to defend the competition. Attempts have been made to evaluate it because of the absence of countries like Italy, the world champions, the Soviet Union, the Netherlands and England.

He believes the standard is higher and more even than in Spain. How he must wish this were World Cup year. By next Wednesday evening, France will have confirmed, he believes, that they are superior in Europe. And who in South America, judging by England's reasonably successful tour could challenge their claim to world dominance?

Rarely can the outcome of both semi-finals of a major competition have seemed so obvious. But if anyone has the temerity to trip those dainty French feet, then perhaps it is someone who also moves - neatly, subtly, unobtrusively - in the shadows. The French apart, the Portuguese have more natural skill than anyone else in the championship, possibly in the rest of Europe too.

Their overlord of the Russians by a disputed penalty seemed to sully their admission ticket to the finals, particularly in view of the fact that they lost 5-0 in Moscow. In the intervening seven months between qualifying and kicking off against West Germany, they played not a single match, because of club priority. The vacuum has left them, at least fresh, as they showed in drawing unlikely, against the Germans. Their failure to convert the cheeky enterprise of Chulana and the improvisation of Carlos Manuel cost them victory against Spain in the same Marseille Velodrome stadium, meaning that supporters will converge in their thousands today.

Fernando Cabrita, their manager, for reasons he would not disclose, chose to omit Fernando Gomes, the captain of one Golden Boot, in recognition of his achievement as top goalscorer in Europe the season before last. There was a noticeably sharper edge to the Portuguese on his return against Romania, though it was remarkable that they achieved their victory largely without Chulana, who was carried off on a stretcher. But he is expected to raise himself today.

The Angolan-born Jordao may well unnerve Domergue, who plays probably his last game at full back in place of the suspended Amoroso. But the Portuguese can look strangely bemused in defence, as they did eventually even against the uninspiring Spaniards. After what France did to such reputable defenders as the Belgians, one can only fear for Bento in goal and for his defenders in trying to mark forwards who, with the exception of Lacombe, do not exist.

There should be a few more goals to savour here at the Gerland Stadium tomorrow, in the other semi-final. I don't expect even such notable characters as Spain's Goicoechea and the towering blond hero, Macedo, to restrict the Danish whirlwind below force three in the face of equally powerful but more subtle individuals such as Eljies Larsen and Arnesen. Goicoechea, the butcher of Bilbao, has been remarkably well behaved, save for one gruesome tackle on West Germany's Volter.

Spain, against Romania, made you weep for the absence of the Dutch, whom they ousted with an odd dozen against Malta. They have largely improved with each match, to the point where they deserved to lose only about 3-1 against West Germany, whom Hidalgo believes were scared of losing.

It is highly unlikely that even a better Spain would remotely trouble Denmark, whose ever without Simonson and Jesper Olsen, are still a frightening force. By comparison, Spain are small men and in midfield have players of inadequate vision, notably Victor and Callego. In attack, while Carvallo is always liable to spring an opening, he is never sufficiently composed to act upon it.

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The resolute Goicoechea (left) may be disappointed, but Platini's talent should be rewarded

Beckenbauer hints at taking over

Bonn (Reuters) - Franz Beckenbauer emerged yesterday as a leading contender for the job of restoring West German football to its past glory. As newspapers heaped blame on the trainer, Jupp Derwall, for the team's failure in the European Championship, the former West German captain was already being hailed as his successor.

"Derwall's time is past," said the West German paper *Bild*, in a front page headline. "It doesn't matter if Derwall resigns now or later: The Derwall era is over." The newspaper continued, *Bild* quoted Beckenbauer, who led West Germany to the World Cup in 1974, as saying he did not want to be the team's trainer. But he said he was prepared to consider the position of technical director to the national team. "On this point I'm ready to talk," he said. "But one must discuss the division of tasks clearly."

In a guest column he writes for *Bild*, Beckenbauer yesterday blamed West Germany's present plight on the long practice of producing soccer athletes, not footballers. He said he could not remember having seen the West German team play a good match over the past two years.

Rainer Holzschuh, the press spokesman of the West German Football Federation (DFB), said there was no intention of creating the kind of post envisaged by Beckenbauer. "We have got on very well with our present system," he said, "we are not thinking of changing anything."

Douglas Alexion, the Tottenham chairman, said: "We submitted that, taking into account all the circumstances, we fielded our best available side. Graham Roberts was suspended for the game, while others were ruled out by injury. We also pointed out that we had tried several times to change the fixture. He said that they will decide on Monday whether to appeal."

Tottenham have delayed naming their new manager. A decision had been expected yesterday, with Peter Sturges, their coach, hoped to take over from Keith Burkinshaw.

Spurs may appeal on £7,500 fine

Tottenham were fined £7,500 by the Football League yesterday for fielding a weakened side in last month's first division game at Southampton. The game came 48 hours before Spurs faced Anderlecht in the UEFA Cup final first leg in Brussels - and Paul Miller, a defender, was the only player to start both games.

Alan Everiss, a West Bromwich Albion director, admitted afterwards: "The commission was most impressed with the lucid way Tottenham presented their case and was very mindful of Spurs' success in Europe and the contribution it made to the reputation of British football in general. Unfortunately we had no alternative but to uphold the regulations."

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Elliott could trip up Olympic champion in home straight

By Pat Butcher

There is a wall in the imagination of officials and followers of athletics in Britain on which is indelibly scrawled the graffiti: "Middle Distance Running Rules." OK? No matter how vociferously sprinters, field eventers and even the ubiquitous marathon runners may complain that it is not OK, they can neither run through, nor scale, even less demolish a wall that becomes more substantial with nearly every major meeting.

The 104th Amateur Athletic Association championship at Crystal Palace today and tomorrow builds on the legend that began with Walter George - winner of the first AAA mile, and those world record listed almost 20 years ago - through Roger Bannister to the current legends of Sebastian Coe, Steve Ovett, and, if he wins the Olympic 1,500 metres title, Steve Cram.

Cram and Coe are competing this weekend, and the 1,500 metres, the 3,000 metres steeplechase, and the 5,000 metres have the additional attraction that each contains a clash between two fine athletes seeking the last Olympic team place in their event. The final selections for Los Angeles are to be made tomorrow, immediately after the meeting, which is sponsored by U-Bi Copies.

Coe, whose health seems to be holding at this crucial point in the season, following his defeat and withdrawal from the major championships in the last two years, faces Peter Elliott in the 1,500 metres.

Both have been selected for the Olympic 800 metres already, but despite being current Olympic 1,500 metres champion, Coe has been put in the invidious position of having to race to gain the last place beside Cram and Ovett because he has not registered the fastest time that Elliott has done this season.

The independent meeting promoters are not making enough of Britain's four world-class steeplechasers, the strongest representation in the event since the days of Brasher, Disley and Shirley 30 years ago. Colin Reitz and Roger Hackney are also among the 50 British athletes already selected, so Paul Davies-Hale, who was an outstanding junior three years ago, needs to reproduce his victory of two weeks ago over Graham Fell to deserve a British record holder, and fifth in the world last year, of an Olympic place.

What a disappointment it would be if Tim Hutchings did not get the last place in the 5,000 metres. His second place in the world cross-country championships in March Hutchings looked good for an Olympic medal. But another in a succession of injuries curtailed his training, and although he showed signs of recovery with a fast 3,000 metres at Loughborough last weekend, Jack Buckner, who beat him there, has decided to switch his attention to the major championships in the last two years, faces Peter Elliott in the 1,500 metres.

Cram is not going for an Olympic 800 metres place, and Alberto Juantorena has been denied his last Games because of Cuba's withdrawal from Los Angeles, but their 800 metres tomorrow could be one of the best races in championship history, with the Cuban legend in real danger. Cram looked more controlled than ever in his 1,000 metre race last week, and he has led the world 800 metres rankings, with a best of 1 min 43.61 sec, for the last two years.

Mike McLeod resumes his battle for a 10,000 metres place, but since there are still two left open, he feels that if he can avoid the sort of accident that stopped him at Cwmbran last month, he will have the edge on Julian Goster and Steve Jones. The 400 metres will have a direct bearing on Olympic medal prospects, since Bert Cameron, of Jamaica, Mike Paul of Trinidad, and Darren Clark, of Australia, three of the best in the world, are all competing.

The England women's match in Birmingham will also serve as final basis for selection. Wendy Sly has her first big domestic race after illness, and should ensure at least her 3,000 metres place, but she will probably be selected for 1,500 metres as well. She was fifth in both distances in the world championships last year. Zola Budd has already been selected for 3,000 metres, but she makes her international debut at 1,500 metres today.

Lewis takes a giant step towards Owens

Los Angeles (Reuters) - Carl Lewis yesterday completed the first step towards equalling Jesse Owens' feat of winning four Olympic gold medals by qualifying for the 200 metres in the US track and field trials at the Los Angeles Coliseum. His winning time, 19.86 seconds, was the fifth fastest of all time and earned him qualification for his fourth Olympic event.

Earlier in the week he won the long jump and the 100 metres, which also gained him a place in the 4 x 100 metre relay team. "I look forward to duplicating this week at the Olympics," Lewis said.

Kirk Baptiste finished second in the 200 metres final in 20.05 seconds, while Thomas Jefferson was third in 20.37, in a semi-final round earlier in the day. Calvin Smith, who won the 200 metres at last year's world championships, was eliminated when he finished fourth.

Antonio McKay won the men's 400 final in the fastest time in the world this year - and the fastest ever in the Coliseum, breaking the mark of 44.8 set by Vinde Matthews in 1972.

He forged in front with about 10 metres remaining in the 400, passing Alonzo Babers to win comfortably. Babers took second place in 44.86, and Sunder Nix, the bronze medalist in the 1983 world championships, was third in 45.15.

Mary Decker, the world champion in the women's 1,500 and 3,000 metres, won heats in both events. In the opening round of the 1,500, she coasted to victory in 4:13.70. Eight hours later she captured her 3,000 semi-final in 8:56.12.

"I felt fine," Decker said after her first race. "I ran nice and easy and relaxed. I felt stronger than I've felt before. I've tried to run through my qualifying heats as slowly as I can."

Evelyn Ashford, America's top woman sprinter, failed in her bid to qualify for the 200 metres when she had to drop out of a first-round race because of a recurring hamstring problem.

The problem is not believed to be serious, however, and Miss Ashford will still compete in the 100 metres and the women's 4 x 100 metre relay, for which she had qualified by winning the 100 metre event earlier in the trials.

Mike Tully regained the American record in the pole vault, clearing 19 ft 9 in. Tully had established the American record of 18 ft 11 in last month at Los Angeles, but held it for less than three weeks before Earl Bell took it.

Tully is the third American ever to clear 19 ft, the others being Bob Beamon and Billy Olson, who did it during the 1968 indoor season. The world record in the pole vault is 19 ft 3 1/2 in by Sergey Bubka, of the Soviet Union.



Decker qualified easily

Judy Brown established an American record in the women's 400-metre hurdles with a time of 54.93sec.

TEAM QUALIFIERS: Men's 200 metres: 1. C Lewis, 19.86; 2. K Baptiste, 20.05; 3. T Jefferson, 20.37; 4. A Babers, 44.86; 5. S Nix, 45.15; 6. S Sunder, 45.16; 7. M Tully, 45.19; 8. D Lytle, 45.19; 9. S Bell, 45.44; 10. W Nix, 45.44; 11. J Brown, 45.44; 12. S Sunder, 45.44; 13. S Bell, 45.44; 14. W Nix, 45.44; 15. J Brown, 45.44; 16. S Sunder, 45.44; 17. S Bell, 45.44; 18. W Nix, 45.44; 19. J Brown, 45.44; 20. S Sunder, 45.44; 21. S Bell, 45.44; 22. W Nix, 45.44; 23. J Brown, 45.44; 24. S Sunder, 45.44; 25. S Bell, 45.44; 26. W Nix, 45.44; 27. J Brown, 45.44; 28. S Sunder, 45.44; 29. S Bell, 45.44; 30. W Nix, 45.44; 31. J Brown, 45.44; 32. S Sunder, 45.44; 33. S Bell, 45.44; 34. W Nix, 45.44; 35. J Brown, 45.44; 36. S Sunder, 45.44; 37. S Bell, 45.44; 38. W Nix, 45.44; 39. J Brown, 45.44; 40. S Sunder, 45.44; 41. S Bell, 45.44; 42. W Nix, 45.44; 43. J Brown, 45.44; 44. S Sunder, 45.44; 45. S Bell, 45.44; 46. W Nix, 45.44; 47. J Brown, 45.44; 48. S Sunder, 45.44; 49. S Bell, 45.44; 50. 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RACING: CAUTHEN HAS LAST-DAY DOUBLE AT ROYAL ASCOT BUT CHAMPION JOCKEY RETAINS RITZ TROPHY

Arbuthnot to land prize catch with Padre Pio

By Michael Seely

David Arbuthnot, in only his third year as a trainer, has a good chance of landing his biggest catch to date with Padre Pio (Nap) in the Steel Plate and Sections Victory Cup at Ascot today.

Padre Pio was particularly impressive at Redcar 12 days ago when he stormed home by five lengths carrying 9st 5lb.

Obviously today's race represents a much harder assignment, yet all the indications are that he is an improving horse and one glance through this week's *Racing Calendar* was enough to show that he will never be so well handicapped again. Even with a 7lb penalty he will be meeting others on noticeably better terms than he will in the future.

Arbuthnot was particularly pleased to hear that the course was being watered after racing, had finished yesterday in readiness for today's programme, because he did not relish the going being like a road this afternoon. Nevertheless, his horse has already won on firm ground this season, so he should cope.

Followed by Follow, Clansman, Crosby Hill and Yallah look the pick of his opposition. Follow Me Follow ran an immensely promising race at Sandown Park when he finished fourth behind Sussa Steel, Derry River and Stafs Anna, but even she may not be able to give a stone to my nap, who is clearly on the upgrade at the right end of the handicap.

What ever else happens, Crosby Hill ought to beat Yallah again. They will be meeting on the same terms as they did when they clashed last at Sandown only a week ago.

The Churchill Stakes promises to be an intriguing race, even though there are only five runners. In George Lewis's care, Dealway has done nothing but improve this season and he was especially impressive at Epsom when he gave Caro's Gift—who is not without a good chance of winning the 2.0 at Ayr this afternoon—10lbs and a seven length thrashing.

Cherry Hill is the horse who lost a race that he ought to have won at York in May in sensational circumstances when Willie Carson dropped his hands and got caught napping.

Hannah Lightfoot, my selection for the High Yield Steel Stakes has been covered by the stallion Kind of Hawk this year and already tested in final last year she was rather highly strung but impending motherhood seems to have had a calming effect and she could not have won her first race of this season at Yarmouth more easily.

Last season she finished

fourth to Jupiter Island, His Honour and Wonderful Surprise in the Autumn Cup at Newbury and it is not hard to envisage her being too good for her opponents this afternoon on today's terms.

I thought that Seattle Rose ran well enough in the Ebbisham Stakes at Epsom to suggest that she will continue the better run currently being enjoyed by Seven Barrows in the Fern Hill Stakes.

Watch Tower, who finished fourth behind Old Bailey in the Coventry Stakes on Thursday, looks the one to be on for the Philip Cornes Nicked Alloys Stakes at Redcar. Philip Robinson, who is very much the man in form, with his confidence boosted by those exhilarating rides on Karies and Pebbles, can win the Hanna Lager Sprint Cup on the top weight, All is Forgiven.

Followers of Jimmy Fitzgerald, that popular Irishman currently training with such success in Yorkshire, enjoyed a good touch when Kaydeck won the Ascot Stakes on Tuesday. Today they could collect again at Ayr if Stinging High runs as well in the Long John Scotch Whisky Handicap as she did at York last Saturday.

Finally, Silent Sam (7.35) must be the banker bet for the evening meeting at Warwick. At Newbury recently she was trying to give weight to Bellindery, who then went on to win the Ribblesdale Stakes at Royal Ascot.

By Michael Seely

Habibi retained her European champion sprinter's crown by the narrowest of margins after winning the King's Stand Stakes at Royal Ascot yesterday. Making up five lengths in the last furlong and a half, Willie Carson and the 5-4 favourite mastered Lester Piggott and Anita's Prince in the final stride to gain the day by a short head. Sayf Al Arab, last year's winner, finished third, two lengths away.

Pandemonium reigned before the result of the photo-finish was announced. The general opinion was that Habibi had been beaten by Carson's ride straight into the enclosure reserved for the second. "If I've won, it's only by a whisker. Five furlongs is much too short for Habibi now."

Piggott made for the winner's circle. Anita's Prince's trainer, Richard Lester commented: "Lester said he doesn't know. It's very close." Pandemonium then ensued. Habibi had prevailed. The 34-year-old Westford handler took the blow straight on the chin. "Piggott got me down from my colt. I'm well satisfied."

Habibi is now undefeated since finishing second behind Tazayats in the Goffs Irish 1,000 Guineas last May. During this period she has won the July Cup, the William Hill Sprint Championship, the Vaselet Sprint Cup and the Prix de l'Abbaye at Longchamp. On the last of these occasions, she over the minimum distance, the 1,000 Guineas, she was beaten by a head. This victory gave Peter Hobbs a remarkable double, as his Marlborough-trained horse also won the Queen Mary Stakes on Wednesday with Hi-Tech Girl.

The Hardwicke Stakes is always one of the highlights of the group two mile-and-a-half test proved to be no exception. In the absence of Teemore, Lester Piggott and Jupiter



Grey day: Petong leads 27 rivals home in yesterday's Wokingham Stakes at Royal Ascot (Photograph Ian Stewart).

during the four days. Just as in 1983, Cauthen finished second with three successes to his credit.

The Windsor Castle Stakes saw a thrilling duel between Cauthen on Sea Falcon and Tony Ives on Durham Place before a photo finish showed that the American had won by a head. This victory gave Peter Hobbs a remarkable double, as his Marlborough-trained horse also won the Queen Mary Stakes on Wednesday with Hi-Tech Girl.

The Hardwicke Stakes is always one of the highlights of the group two mile-and-a-half test proved to be no exception. In the absence of Teemore, Lester Piggott and Jupiter

Island looked like landing a public panning when moving into the lead a furlong and a half from home. But Cauthen the persnickiest Khaipur to fight back and win by one and a half lengths.

"Khaipur stays well," the jockey said afterwards. "And when Walter Swinburn's saddle slipped on Daxari about five from home, I thought I'd better make a break for it." This victory gave Fuke Johnson Houghton his second success of the meeting, the Highbury trainer also having captured the Queen's Vase on Wednesday with Bayroom.

"Khaipur deserved a race like this," the trainer said. "The five-year-old has been placed in both the

Ormeau Stakes and the Yorkshire Cup this season. The Aga Khan has just sold Khaipur. He's been bought by Gary Chittick. Khaipur will be sent to stand in stud in New Zealand in about a month's time, to be there for the start of their covering season."

Geoffrey Wragg was fined £250 for withdrawing both Teemore and MJB Phantom from the British Stakes. Bill O'Grady was penalized £225 for taking out Superative from the King's Stand Stakes. The authorities said that, although they sympathized with both trainers' decisions to withdraw because of the firm going, they felt that they had no

The biggest gamble of the meeting, the six-furlong Wokingham Stakes, resulted in a popular victory when Bruce Raymond bought Petong with a stunning late run to defy 3rd Giff. Entering the last furlong, Raymond was settling along with a clear advantage, but when the jockey found a clear run on Petong, this much-improved four-year-old passed out of the picture. Luca Cuman had his first victory of the four days when Darrel McHargue brought Toward home four lengths ahead of Courtship Scupper in the British Stakes. This was an amazing margin by which to win such a competitive three-year-old handicap.

ASCOT

[Televised: 2.0, 2.30, 3.0]

GOING: firm

Draw advantage: 8f over (round) hands best

Total: double 3.0, 4.10; treble 2.30, 3.35, 4.40

2.0 ERROLL STAKES (3-y-o; £6,555; 6f) (7 runners)

105 3 AL-TABIR (H Al-Masoudi) C Berrington 5-11 B Prouse 3
107 105 3 AL-TABIR (H Al-Masoudi) C Berrington 5-11 B Prouse 3
108 105 3 AL-TABIR (H Al-Masoudi) C Berrington 5-11 B Prouse 3
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120 105 3 AL-TABIR (H Al-Masoudi) C Berrington 5-11 B Prouse 3

Ascot selections

By Michael Seely

2.0 Sulaifah, 2.30 Hannah Lightfoot, 3.0 PADRE PIO (nap), 3.35 The Miller, 4.10 Seattle Rose, 4.40 Gracia Magna.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Sulaifah, 2.30 Hannah Lightfoot, 3.0 Deal, 3.35 King of Naples, 4.10 Miralove, 4.40 Al Bahathi.

By Michael Seely

3.0 PADRE PIO (nap), 4.40 Silver Dollar.

2.30 HIGH YIELD STEEL HANDICAP (55.284; 2m) (7)

201 4-00004 CURRENT RABBIT (L Mather) C Berrington 5-11 B Prouse 3
202 110-0 201 4-00004 CURRENT RABBIT (L Mather) C Berrington 5-11 B Prouse 3
203 4-00004 CURRENT RABBIT (L Mather) C Berrington 5-11 B Prouse 3
204 4-00004 CURRENT RABBIT (L Mather) C Berrington 5-11 B Prouse 3
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219 4-00004 CURRENT RABBIT (L Mather) C Berrington 5-11 B Prouse 3
220 4-00004 CURRENT RABBIT (L Mather) C Berrington 5-11 B Prouse 3

AYR

[Televised: 1.30, 2.0, 2.30]

GOING: good

Draw: 7f, over low numbers best

2.0 ROMAN WARRIOR SHIELD (2-y-o; £1,528; 6f) (7 runners)

4 3-00000 ROMAN WARRIOR SHIELD (2-y-o; £1,528; 6f) (7 runners)
5 3-00000 ROMAN WARRIOR SHIELD (2-y-o; £1,528; 6f) (7 runners)
6 3-00000 ROMAN WARRIOR SHIELD (2-y-o; £1,528; 6f) (7 runners)
7 3-00000 ROMAN WARRIOR SHIELD (2-y-o; £1,528; 6f) (7 runners)
8 3-00000 ROMAN WARRIOR SHIELD (2-y-o; £1,528; 6f) (7 runners)
9 3-00000 ROMAN WARRIOR SHIELD (2-y-o; £1,528; 6f) (7 runners)
10 3-00000 ROMAN WARRIOR SHIELD (2-y-o; £1,528; 6f) (7 runners)
11 3-00000 ROMAN WARRIOR SHIELD (2-y-o; £1,528; 6f) (7 runners)
12 3-00000 ROMAN WARRIOR SHIELD (2-y-o; £1,528; 6f) (7 runners)
13 3-00000 ROMAN WARRIOR SHIELD (2-y-o; £1,528; 6f) (7 runners)
14 3-00000 ROMAN WARRIOR SHIELD (2-y-o; £1,528; 6f) (7 runners)
15 3-00000 ROMAN WARRIOR SHIELD (2-y-o; £1,528; 6f) (7 runners)
16 3-00000 ROMAN WARRIOR SHIELD (2-y-o; £1,528; 6f) (7 runners)
17 3-00000 ROMAN WARRIOR SHIELD (2-y-o; £1,528; 6f) (7 runners)
18 3-00000 ROMAN WARRIOR SHIELD (2-y-o; £1,528; 6f) (7 runners)
19 3-00000 ROMAN WARRIOR SHIELD (2-y-o; £1,528; 6f) (7 runners)
20 3-00000 ROMAN WARRIOR SHIELD (2-y-o; £1,528; 6f) (7 runners)

Ayr selections

By Michael Seely

1.30 Greenmont, 2.0 Caro's Gift, 2.30 Singing High, 3.0 Apple Orchard, 3.30 Al Sylah, 4.0 Spaced to Run.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.30 Smiller, 2.0 Caro's Gift, 2.30 Singing High, 3.0 Al Sylah, Last Card. Michael Seely's selection: 2.0 Singing High (each way).

2.0 SCOTTISH FARM DAIRYFOODS HANDICAP (3-y-o; £2,603; 1m 2m) (8)

4 4-00000 SCOTTISH FARM DAIRYFOODS HANDICAP (3-y-o; £2,603; 1m 2m) (8)
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Law Report June 23 1984

Accepting £50 excess no bar to accident claim

Buckland v Palmer
Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Griffiths
[Judgment delivered June 21]

It was an abuse of the process of the court to bring two actions in respect of the same cause of action; but where there had been no judgment in the first action, that action could, in appropriate circumstances, be revived and amended so as to enable there to be an adjudication upon the whole of the plaintiff's claim.

The Court of Appeal in reserved judgments on a point of general importance to motorists and their insurers allowed an appeal by a defendant, Mr Glenn Palmer, from the order of Judge Pickles at Kitching County Court on November 23, 1983, which dismissed the defendant's appeal from the registrar's order that the second cause of action of the plaintiff, Mrs Sheila Buckland, based on the same cause of action (motor car collision) as a previous action which had been stayed by a payment into court should not be struck out as an abuse of the process of the court.

Mr Stuart Bridge, for the defendant, Mr Edwin Glasgow for the plaintiff.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that on February 10, 1982, the plaintiff had been driving her Honda car when it was involved in a collision with the defendant's Alfa Romeo. The plaintiff's car was damaged. The cost of repair was said to be £1,142.

The plaintiff was insured under a comprehensive motor policy under which it was her duty to bear the first £50 of each and every claim.

The plaintiff said that the defendant did not dissent from the proposition that the accident was his fault but told her that he was insured with Palladin Policies at Lloyd's.

The plaintiff notified her own insurers, Eagle Star, who told her that they had a "knock-for-knock" agreement with Palladin, as a result of which, as between Eagle Star and Palladin (and thus the defendant), Eagle Star would be responsible for meeting the damages claim other than the first £50 of each and every claim.

In April 1982 the plaintiff began an action in her own name in the Kitching County Court, claiming £50 and £5 court fees. She stated the nature of her claim as being "uninsured excess car insurance" on the ground that the defendant was the liable party in the collision.

On May 6, 1982, the defendant paid the full amount claimed (£50 plus £5) into court indicating that he disputed the plaintiff's claim and wished to counterclaim.

The plaintiff accepted the £55 wherewith her action became stayed under Order 11, rule 3 (3) of the County Court Rules.

Eagle Star then found that the defendant was not or did not appear to be insured with Palladin Policies at Lloyd's. It did not necessarily follow that at the time of the accident the defendant knew that he was uninsured.

Eagle Star set about suing the defendant in the Kitching County Court. They used the subrogation rights which they had acquired upon meeting the plaintiff's claim to sue in the name of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff's action in the Kitching County Court in September 1982. They claimed £1,142 but gave credit for the £50 which the plaintiff had received.

At the time of the trial the defendant applied to strike out the process of the court. The registrar dismissed the application and Judge Pickles dismissed the defendant's appeal on the ground that the matter was decided by a decision of the Court of Appeal in *Taylor v O'Hay & Co Ltd* [1971] 1 Lloyd's Rep 497.

For the defendant it was said that where proceedings were in existence claiming damages for a particular cause of action, it was an abuse of the process of the court to begin a second action based upon the same cause of action. That was supported by a considerable body of law starting with the rule in *Fetter v Beal* (1701) 1 Ld Ray 339, 692.

The Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, and Lord Justice Griffiths) so stated on June 7, when granting an application by the plaintiff, VCS

For present purposes one could start with *Taylor v Williams* (1939) 2 All E.R. 559 where the Court of Appeal clearly accepted that acceptance of £50 in the first action precluded the plaintiff from bringing a second action in respect of the same cause of action.

That view of the law was reinforced in *Lambert v Mainland Market Deliveries Ltd* [1977] WLR 825, *Taylor v O'Hay & Co Ltd* was clearly distinguishable.

While his Lordship disliked procedural technicality, there were reasons for involving the public interest in avoiding any possibility of two courts reaching inconsistent decisions on the same issue was, undoubtedly, equally clear being finality in litigation and in protecting citizens from being "reared" more than once by what was really the same claim.

Against that was the public interest in seeing that justice was done. It would not be done if a plaintiff accepted payment of a full sum which was only part of his claim in the belief that the remainder was not in issue and would be paid in due course.

The competing public interests would be differently reconciled on the differing facts of particular cases if the court held, on principle and on the authorities that (1) it was an abuse of the process of the court to bring two actions in respect of the same cause of action but (2) where there had been no judgment in the first action, that action could, in appropriate circumstances, be revived and amended so as to enable there to be an adjudication upon the whole of the plaintiff's claim.

The court could have power to transfer the matter to the High Court if the enlarged claim was outside its jurisdiction.

If the first action had proceeded to judgment, his Lordship would be surprised and disappointed if the courts were to allow the plaintiff to bring two actions in respect of the same cause of action but to allow the plaintiff to amend his claim to include the remainder of his claim which had been taken of an ill-informed plaintiff by an experienced defendant who had offered to submit to judgment in a full sum which was only part of his claim in the belief that the remainder was not in issue and would be paid in due course.

His Lordship would allow the appeal and order that the September action be struck out, without prejudice to an application to remove the stay on the April action and for leave to amend the particulars of claim in that action.

LORD JUSTICE GRIFFITHS, agreeing, said that the appeal raised a point of general importance to motorists and their insurers. Most drivers would have comprehensive motor policies agreed to bear the first £5 of any accidental damage to their car and to pay a significantly smaller premium.

If as the result of an accident the cost of repairing the car was £1,000 and the policy holder had agreed to bear the first £100 of the damage could the policy holder recover £1,000 in one action and the insurers recover the £900 which they had paid to their policy holder in another action or must both sums be claimed in the same action. A claimant must prove and recover damages arising from one and the same cause of action, once for all: see per Lord Sumner in *Clark v Lippard* [1930] AC 28, 34.

An insurer who paid his insured under a comprehensive policy and then sought under his right of subrogation to recover the sum in the name of his insured could have no greater rights against the tortfeasor than those of his insured. *Taylor v O'Hay & Co Ltd* appeared to be out of line with the general stream of authority and it would appear *Derrick v Williams* was not cited to the court.

His Lordship agreed that it was a case decided on very special facts to do justice on that particular occasion. It did not govern a case apparently settled by acceptance of money in court. That was supported by a considerable body of law starting with the rule in *Fetter v Beal* (1701) 1 Ld Ray 339, 692.

Solicitors Hatchett Jones & Kiddell for Turner & Wall, Kitching; Huxall, Erskine & Co for A. V. Hammond & Co, Bradford.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the respondent's notice covered three different situations (1) a claimant who had accepted a payment into court in respect of a claim, (2) a claimant who had accepted a payment into court in respect of a claim, (3) a claimant who had accepted a payment into court in respect of a claim.

The time limit in relation to cross-appeals was exactly the same as that which applied to a notice of appeal.

If the note in the supplement suggested that all three situations were dealt with in the same way, it was wrong and the present practice should cease. In view of the fact that the note was misleading it would be unjust to refuse the plaintiff's application by the plaintiff, VCS

Weekend's radio
From facing page
SUNDAY'S RADIO 1

News on the half-hour from 11.30am, then 2.30pm, 3.30pm, 5.00pm, 7.30pm, 9.30pm and 12.00midnight (MFMW). 6.00am Mark Page, 8.00am Tony Blackburn's Sunday Show, 10.00am Adrian Jolly, 12.00pm Jimmy Savile's "Old Record Club", 2.00pm Steve Wright, 4.00pm Paul Gambaccini with an appreciation of Bob Marley, 5.00pm Top 40 with Simon Bates, 7.00pm Arne Nightingale, 8.00pm Bobbie Vincent with the delights of dance music, 11.00-12.00am Gary Bryd's Sunday Night, 12.00am Radio 1 and 2, 4.00am Radio 1 and 2, 6.00am Radio 1 and 2, 8.00am Radio 1 and 2, 10.00am Radio 1 and 2, 12.00am Radio 1 and 2.

SATURDAY'S WORLD SERVICE
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7.25 Good Morning Britain begins with Thought for Sunday from Edwin Robinson.

7.30 Rub-a-Dub-Tub. Fun and games for young early risers

8.30 Good Morning Britain, presented by David Frost begins with news headlines with Jayne Irving and includes Jayne's Pick of the Week.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 LWT Information. 9.30 Me and My Micro. Part three of Fred Harris's series on about how to program home computers. 10.05 Wesley Worship from St Mary's Parish Church, Whitkirk, near Leeds.

11.00 Link. Namie McAleer meets families who have coped with physically handicapped. 11.30 Star Fleet. Episode 1 of the science fiction series.

12.00 England, Their England. A portrait of Peter and Lynn Collins, whose love of ballroom dancing has led to a new and odd science (?) 12.30 Jobwatch. Roger Elyth and Shelley Rhoads examine new technology.

1.00 Police 8. Shaw Taylor with new clues to unsolved crimes. 1.15 Eastern Tales. Sir Michael Hordern reads The Ugly Daughter, a fable from Japan. 1.30 The Groovy Grooves.

2.00 Credo. Philip Whitehead talks to the Archbishop of Canterbury about the Bishop-elect of Durham's assertion that many biblical accounts are exaggerations of fact rather than the literal truth.

2.30 London news headlines followed by Flims Goldengirl (1979) starring Susan Anton and James Coburn. A two-part film (two tomorrow) about a top American girl athlete who is expected to attract \$20 million of endorsements if she wins sprint medals in the Olympics. The agent hired to handle the business soon disappears but there is more to her than is apparent on the surface. Directed by Joseph Sargent.

4.00 The Smurfs. 4.30 Murphy's Mob. Football series (?)

5.00 The Goodies (?) 5.30 Magnum. Investigates a strange case involving a wealthy Japanese businessman.

6.30 News.

6.40 Topping on Sunday. Among Frank Topping's guests are Helen Geizer, Wynford Evans and Lady Sue Ryder. Tonight's theme is 'The Love of Living. Go for it, Comedy' from a whole range of impressionists..

7.45 Film: Disaster in the Sky (1977). The inaugural flight of a new super airliner is endangered by the tampering of the hydraulics system of the plane by a peevish employee of the airline. Starring Doug McClure and Peter Graves.

9.15 News.

9.30 The Professionals. An ex-CIA agent begins to try to kill his former chiefs. Can Bodie and Doyle get to him before he completes his task? (?)

10.30 The South Bank Show: A portrait of sculptor, Anthony Caro.

11.30 London news headlines followed by Antibes Jazz Festival featuring singer Jon Hendricks.



the subject of Nigel Watts's film
now (TV, 10.30 pm)

CHANNEL 4

- 1.35 Irish Angle focusses on the woman of the Aran Islands, off the west coast of Ireland. How do they cope with what has been described as the harshest climate in western Europe and with childbirth without a hospital?
- 2.05 **Questions.** Marcel Berlins's second guest is the President of the SDP, Shirley Williams. She talks about the morality of politics and about the dilemma she faced when, as a divorced Roman Catholic, she wanted to marry again.
- 2.35 **Opera on Four: The Marriage of Figaro.** Foster Hall's famous production of Figaro, recorded by Southern Television in 1973, is given its first complete transmission. The cast includes Knut Svam as Figaro, Frances Cocks as Susanna, Benjamin Luxon as Count Almaviva, Kin Te Kanawa as Countess Almaviva and Frederica Von Stade as Cherubino. The London Symphony Chorus and London Philharmonic Orchestra are conducted by John Pritchard
- 5.45 **News** summary followed by **Face the Press.** Virginia Wade is in the hot seat and is asked, among other questions, whether or not bad behaviour on court should lead to a permanent ban from the tennis circuit. Her questioners are Anne Robinson, assistant editor of the Daily Mirror and The Guardian's sports editor.
- 6.15 **The Mississippi.** Lawyer Ben Walker is called upon to defend an old retainer on a charge of stealing her employer's valuable necktie.
- 7.15 **Design: Milton Glaser.** The second film of the series on various aspects of design features the graphic artist Milton Glaser who is perhaps best known to the general public as the man who conceived the "I Love New York" campaign.
- 8.15 **Upstairs, Downstairs.** It is Christmas time and Lady Southwood's orphaned step-daughter, Georgina, befriends the maid who looks after her.
- 9.15 **Country and Irish.** The third of four films about country music examines the different aspects of Irish country music.
- 10.20 **Film: Grand Hotel** (1932). Four guests at the luxury Berlin hotel find their lives intertwined. Grumpy, a ballerina, believes her career is on the wane; Krupelien, a clerk, is a dying man; Freysling, a bullying tycoon; and Flaemmchen, a typist determined to live life to the hilt. **Grand Hotel** stars Lionel Barrymore, Wallace Beery and Joan Crawford.

edition reflecting the changing world of plants and animals: "What Future for the Tiger?"

5.00 News: Travel.

5.00 Down Your Way. Brian Johnston. 5:55 Lancaster. 5:00 Shipping. 5:55 Weather. Programme News.

6.00 News.

6.15 Soundings. The series that take a current issue and "sounds out" its moral and religious implications. With Chris Smith.

6.45 Feedback with Mary Whitehouse.

7.00 Travel. David Sax. The last episode of this series is in six parts by John Fletcher

7.30 Bookshelf. Radio 4's book programme. With David Sax.

8.15 Letter from... Shandung. With Stephen Jessel

8.15 Tour de France by Robin Magowan. With John Shrapnell

9.00 News: The Moon and Skerpena by W. Somersaugh. The last of our episodes! 5.58 Weather.

10.00 News.

10.15 Enquiries. Winners of the Radio Times/Radio 4 Competition for Small Businesses (p. 1).

11.00 Enquiries in Healing. The Rev Stanley Brinkman continues his exploration of the Christian experience of healing.

11.15 Inside Parliament.

12.00 News. Weather. 12.15 Close. Shipping Forecast.

12.15 Tour de France by Robin Magowan. As above except: 6.45-7.45 On Openheart. 8.45 Industrial Relations. 7.05 Love in Shantung's Emerald. 7.25 Skinheads. 4.00-5.00 Study on 4: A.D. Patients' Guide to the NHS. 4.20 Farming Life. 5.00 Back on Course. 5.30 A Great Day Out... at a Satran Park.

Radio 3

7.55 Weather. 8.00 News.

8.05 Chamber Music by Dvorak: Four Seasons. Op 44. Nos. 172-14, 6, 8 and 7 played by Baroff and Collard, pianos and Piano Op 51 (Flury)/Julliard String

REGIONAL TELEVISION

CENTRAL As London except: 3.55pm Professor Michael. 3.30-10.00 All Britain. 11.30-12.00 Me and My Micro. 1.00pm

ANGELIA As London except Starts
9:30-10:00 Once Upon a
Time... Man, 11:30-12:00 Me and My
Micro, 1:00pm Ladies' History, 1:25
The Secret Garden, 2:00pm The 400-
Blow, 2:30pm Gooden, Laurel and Hardy,
3:00pm The Little Rascals, 3:30pm
Devil Connection, 12:30pm People Like
Us, Closedown.

BULSTER As London except Starts
11:00am Lunch, 1:30-12:00
Me and My Micro, 1:00pm University
Challenge, 1:30-2:00 Lycopodium, 2:30
Sport Relief, 3:00pm The 400-Blow,
3:30pm The House on the Prairie, 5:30-6:30 Whiz
Kids, 7:45-8:15 Golden Girl, 11:30
Sports Illustrated, 11:35 Herds, 12:00
Closedown, Closedown.

S4C Starts 1:35pm Black & Black,
2:35 Open: Marriage of Figaro, 3:
45, 4:45 7 Days, 6:15 Mississippi, 7:15
Borrower, 7:20 Newydd, 7:30
The Secret Garden, 7:45 The 400-
Blow, 8:00 The Little Rascals, 8:15
Mr Borrower, 8:45 Big Bird, 9:45
Design, 10:35 American Camera, 11:05
Portrait of Jenny.

Directed by Edmund Goulding.
Close-down.

where a tunnel leads to an ancient burial mound. Cast also includes Maria Bickerton and Max Branner!

9.00 **Royal Danish National Orchestra:** a Royal Festival Hall concert; part one. With Janet Baker (mezzo). From the 1960s. 14 episodes of a fun; and, Robert Scherzer's *Scherzerade!*

9.30 **Radio 3:** Peter Stephenson completes these readings from Berlioz's *Les Grotesques de la Musique*.

9.50 **Royal Philharmonic Orchestra:** concert, part two. Mahler's *Symphony No 11*.

10.15 **Radio 4:** Concert. Royal Danish Orchestra, the composer and Anker Stryme and Herman D. From the 1960s. 14 episodes. Chamber Concerts for 11 musicians. On 52.

11.15 **News.** On 52.

11.30 **Radio 4:** *University* 6.55 an Modern Art. Berlin Daily: 7.15 Two Worlds; 7.35 Language and Authority. Ends at 7.55am.

Radio 2

4.00 **Steve McMichael:** 6.00 Sheila Tracy / 7.30 Paul McDermott: Good Morning Sunday: 7.30 The Jacobson / 8.00 *Deserted* / 8.30 *Carroll* / 9.00 *Time Greats* / 12.30 *The Random Jottings of Things and Brackets* / 12.55 Sport, 1.00 *News* / 1.05 *Country* / 1.15 *Summer Sounds: Coverage of all of today's* / 1.30 *main sporting events including Athletics, The U-S-A* / 2.00 *Championships* / 2.30 *Crystal Palace* / 3.00 *Chase Chester* / 3.30 *Sunday* / 4.00 *News* / 4.30 *Country* / 5.00 *Cricket Scores: Glamorous Nights* / 5.30 *Robert Boyle* / 6.30 *Sunday Hall-Hour* / 7.00 *Country* / 7.30 *Country Church, London* / 8.00 *Yvonne* / 8.30 *Hundred Best Tunes with Alan Keith* / 9.00 *News* / 9.30 *Country* / 10.00 *Waltzing, 11.00* *Sounds of Jazz (stereo from 12.00)* / 11.30 *Spore* / 12.05 *Sport* / 12.30 *Country Church* / 1.00 *News* / 1.30 *Country* / 2.00 *Country Church* / 2.30 *Country Church* / 3.00 *Country Church* / 3.30 *Country Church* / 4.00 *Country Church* / 4.30 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Unita lets 20 Czechs go free for high price

Continued from page 1

now, all of them medical workers.

It is known, however, that when the 64 Czechoslovakians were taken by Unita from the wood pulp mill at Alto Caturba in March, 1983, there were more than 24 working at the Tatra lorry and Zetor tractor plants at Lobito. It is also known that workers who were away from Angola at the time did not return.

In what was planned as a repeat of the visit of Sir John Leahy, a senior British Foreign Office diplomat, who came to Jamba last month to witness the release of the 17 British hostages, Dr Jonas Savimbi, the Unita leader, brought the world's press to witness him meeting representatives of the 'hostages' Governments. This time, however, the embarrassed Government was among the MPLA's main backers.

Mr Svoboda avoided the military and cultural parade laid on by Unita by arriving several hours late, but he greeted Dr Savimbi as 'Mr President' when he met him outside the red hut where he was to stay on Wednesday night.

To add to his discomfort, Mr Svoboda had to spend the two previous nights in Johannesburg. He stayed at the Red Cross House there and refused to meet South African officials. 'I'm here at last', he said when he met the hostages. He handed them letters from their families and passed around Czechoslovak cigarettes.

The hostages looked fit and tanned, but were considerably less enthusiastic about their ordeal than the British hostages were. Like them, they were forced by Unita to sign documents promising never to return to Angola until the war was over.

When they arrived in the Unita-held territory after their three-month march on which one hostage died, the women and children were sent back to Czechoslovakia.

The rest were kept in pairs in isolation for seven months. One described the experience as 'mental torture'. No explanation for this was given by Unita.

The freed hostages and Mr Svoboda flew from the airstrip near Jamba to Pretoria yesterday before returning to Prague.

Smiling Savimbi, page 6

Musician's wives outnumber his band



The Nigerian musician Fela Anikulapo Kuti (left) and six of the nine wives who were with him when he arrived in London yesterday for a two-week tour with his band, Egypt 80. Sadly, perhaps, Fela Kuti was forced to leave his other 18 wives at home. All 27 - more than the players in his band - come from the tiny Nigerian village Fela Kuti once tried to declare an independent republic. When the authorities disagreed he took the women into exile in Ghana and married them.

(Photograph: Dod Miller)



Letter from Long Beach Atlantic queen on a golden pond

Soon she will be 50. Despite all the breathless platitudes about the Queen Mary, she does look terribly peculiar sitting in her permanent pond of 47 feet of the Pacific, growing old with very little dignity.

But she does make a profit at last, which has finally endeared her to the taxpayers of Long Beach, California, who until now have been extremely ambivalent about this money-gobbling Clyde-side marvel.

She made her final journey to America 18 years ago, bought by the city of Long Beach for her scrap value of \$3,450,000 (£2,464,000). For 16 years she was a loss-making, poorly-run hotel but new management - the Weather Corporation, based in Beverly Hills, whose empire includes the Disneyland Hotel - has finally made the Queen profitable. Weather gave her a \$20m clean-up in 1981 and, according to its publicity blurb, she 'again sparkles as the pride of British shipbuilding'.

The Hotel Queen Mary, as she is known, rises and falls with the tides although for all planning and insurance purposes she is officially a building. She has a 'captain' who lives permanently on board and none of the 1,000 'crew' would think of calling him anything else.

'Captain' John Gregory, born in Hampstead and now a naturalized American, was a hotel manager in Glasgow when the Queen Mary rolled down the slipway at the John Brown yard on September 26, 1934. He gives the impression of being privately amused by all the make-believe that goes with his unique job, although he goes about his business with a formal, official seriousness.

An ordained priest in the Church of Antioch, he also serves as the ship's 'chaplain', conducting about 500 weddings on board each year. 'They like the idea of a captain marrying them,' he says. 'We have a lovely chapel.' He also conducts christenings, renewals of vows, baptisms and Mass. 'The captain is the most popular figure on the ship,' he says.

Captain Gregory is working on ideas for the Queen Mary's fiftieth birthday, which will be

a gala event for southern California. 'I would like to get a proclamation from the Provost of Clydebank, saying something like 'We made the best ship in the world, and thanks for taking care of her'. Perhaps we'll be able to bring him over to present it.'

The Hotel Queen Mary is a warren of bars and restaurants, all with a hint of the highbrow. The cost of accommodation is not especially prohibitive, although you pay more for a 'cabin' with porches. There have been dreadful stories about cockroaches undermining all this dignity. 'They are the most tenacious of insects. I will not deny that there are cockroaches but the programme we now have in force is so good that I challenge anyone to find any.'

He acknowledges that the Long Beach taxpayers did not initially respond kindly to the Queen because of the cost. 'They spent a lot of money,' he said. 'I hear all sorts of figures - 20 million, 30 million. I don't know what the truth is. Some say 80 million. But now that it's a success and making money for the city they are all starting to say it's beautiful. It's lovely.'

The Queen will be in heavy demand during this year's Los Angeles Olympics, since some of the events - including yachting - will be held in Long Beach. This will all help to boost her unaccustomed profitability. At the end of her Atlantic career she was costing Cunard \$7m a year.

These days she shares Long Beach with Mr Howard Hughes's wooden aeroplane Spruce Goose, which had the biggest wing-span of any aircraft that has flown although it went only one mile before Mr Hughes hid it away for 30 years. This amazing creature is housed directly alongside the Queen.

Reports indicate that the Queen's hull is sound, although it will eventually need scraping. Recently workmen were clambering all over the wheelhouse, setting up a sound and light exhibition depicting the Queen in a crisis, heading for a collision. Somehow all this fantasy seems a little ignominious for the old lady.

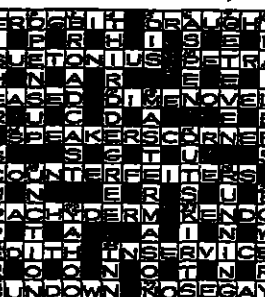
Christopher Thomas

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Solution of Puzzle No 16,458



Solution of Puzzle No 16,463



The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,464

A prize of The Times Atlas of the World (comprehensive edition) will be given for the first three correct solutions opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times, Saturday Crossword Competition, 12 Colney Street, London WC9N 1YT. The winners and solution will be published next Saturday. The winners of last Saturday's competition are:

Mrs P. M. Timmins, Shah-Shah-Gah, Hengrove Road, Chislehurst, Herts.; Mrs D. H. Chubb, 74 Cambridge Road, Middleborough, Cleveland; Dr H. J. Pollitt, 7 Brunel Avenue, Bromsgrove, Worcs.

Name: _____ Address: _____

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Europe's leaders gather in new mood of hope

By Julian Haviland and Ian Murray

The 10 heads of government of the European Community will gather at Fontainebleau today in the restrained but growing hope that they will at last achieve a draft agreement on the reshaping of the Community's finances.

Officials in several Community capitals spoke yesterday of a new willingness on all sides to reach agreement on redistributing the burden of costs, or finding a solution to what Britain's partners choose to call the British budget problem.

The hopes are founded mainly on new evidence of the British Government's willingness to reduce the level of rebate being sought for 1985, on which later rebates, to be paid under a permanent mechanism, will be calculated.

But the determination of President Mitterrand of France, as chairman of the European Council, to succeed in his aim of relaunching the Community, and the intense efforts of French diplomats to bridge the gap, have also raised expectations.

Britain has made it clear that it is prepared to demand less provided the others will offer more. The financial gap over a starting figure for the new system, which was agreed in principle at the last summit in Brussels in March, is believed to have shrunk from £150m then to no more than about £30m now.

But difficult philosophical gaps remain to be bridged.

Some of the nine are having second thoughts about the system, and there has been talk instead of offering Britain a simple annual rebate of about two-thirds of its net contribution.

The British side insist, however, that discussions at Fontainebleau must be resumed on the basis of the text agreed at Brussels, which relates each country's net contributions to its ability to pay.

The faster sharing of costs is crucially linked with the two other urgent practical problems of controlling the Community's spending and increasing its resources, which the Stuttgart summit in June last year agreed must be tackled. The difficulties of reaching agreement on all three points defeated the 10 leaders in Athens last December and Brussels last March, and may floor them again.

President Mitterrand means to start proceedings today with a three-hour discussion on the international situation before turning to the "British problem". This will give him the chance to report on his recent visit to Moscow, while officials of the 10 delegations have a further meeting to reduce differences over the budget.

M. Roland Dumas, the President's close adviser and Minister for European Affairs, said yesterday that officials would work late into the night on the dossiers to be put into the politicians' hands this afternoon.

On Britain's part the belief that agreement must be found is strengthened by the growing agitation in other member countries at the prospect of the Community's having no money after October.

There is no disposition on Mrs Margaret Thatcher's part to help ease the squeeze. President Mitterrand last week asked Britain to contribute to a loan to meet the Commission's expected £1,400m deficit in the current year. The request has been refused.

The view in London is that the sum can be found from savings elsewhere in the budget, that no case for a loan has been made, and that the Community has no legal power to borrow on such a scale.

On the other hand, the British government has agreed in principle that, as part of a comprehensive agreement, there should be an increase in the Community's own resources by raising the VAT ceiling from 1% to 1.4%.

If Mrs Thatcher returns to tell the Commons on Wednesday that the Fontainebleau summit has reached agreement, her battles in the Community may be over. But her difficulties with Parliament may begin.

A growing number of Conservative MPs, as well as the entire Labour Opposition, is beginning to protest that the case for increasing the Community's resources on any terms has not begun to be made out.

Railmen to tighten coal blockade

From David Felton, Labour Correspondent, Llandudno

Rail union leaders have drawn up plans to make sympathy strikes more effective, by stepping up dispute pay to workers taking part in such action, including those operating the coal blockade.

The required change to the rules of the National Union of Railwaymen will be discussed tomorrow at its annual conference in Llandudno, amid union optimism that movements of coal by rail will come to a complete halt within a matter of days.

A joint meeting of the union and members of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) at the Shirebrook depot in Nottinghamshire, at the weekend decided to accept union instructions and not to move coal without the reservations expressed at previous meetings.

The depot is crucial because it handles coal being produced by Nottinghamshire miners for use in the big power stations on the Trent.

Previously the Shirebrook men had shown some reluctance to become involved, but the 70 workers who at the end of last week were being suspended daily by British Rail for refusing to handle coal trains are likely to be the first in benefit from higher strike pay.

The change in the rules, which will almost certainly be agreed at a debate behind closed doors, is designed to raise the present £1 a day strike pay to levels which the union leadership feels would be necessary to secure backing for secondary action unlawful under the employment legislation.

Action already being taken by railway workers is unlawful under the 1980 Employment Act, but so far none of the public bodies affected, the British Steel Corporation, British Rail or the National Coal Board, has shown an inclination to seek injunctions.

The rule change, likely to have an immediate effect, will also make it easier for the union to organise selective industrial action.

Mr Jimmy Knapp, the union's general secretary, said last night that selective action by union-paid workers could replace the present tactics of industrial action involving all 140,000 members working for British Rail.

It is believed that the union has identified key groups of workers such as signallers who could cause considerable disruption of rail services without involving all railway workers.

The conference tomorrow will decide the amount of strike pay to be given to the Shirebrook workers if the rule change is accepted.

The level of pay could range up to the full basic wage which a person suspended or on strike



Tangled wreckage of the train that was derailed near Morpeth. Five carriages tore free and crashed into houses (Photograph: Alan Glenwright).

Derailed express ploughs into houses and gardens

By Ronald Faux

An Aberdeen-to-London sleeper train wrecked two houses, plunged into five gardens, and tore up over one hundred yards of railway track when it left the rails just south of Morpeth yesterday.

British Rail began a full inquiry into the accident, but, meanwhile, could give no explanation for what happened, although some passengers said the train appeared to be travelling too fast when it left the rails.

Mr Gerald Flood, the actor, travelling to London with his wife, said the train was rocking and things were sliding along the top of the wash basin.

He said: "I believe the train was going far too fast. It was heading backwards and forwards around bends. I was just drifting off to sleep when there was the most almighty crash and everything went black. I ended up in a heap against the compartment door and my wife, Anne, landed on top of me."

Mr Mark Barker, aged 53, marketing director of the 1986 Commonwealth Games to be held in Edinburgh, said: "I travel on this train every week and it was definitely going too fast last night."

The 120-ton locomotive lay on its side and five concentrated coaches were in the gardens of houses adjoining the track. Sleepers were smashed and the derailment tore wheel-bogies from all 43 coaches.

A woman was under sedation after one coach smashed through the bedroom wall of her bungalow while she was in her living room. Another house whose occupants were on holiday in Spain, was pushed from its foundations.

Thirty-eight of the 76 passengers were taken to hospital but only five were detained. Many continued their journey in another sleeper from Newcastle.

Rescue workers said it was miraculous that no one was killed.

Mr Wilfred Carr, 66, of High Park, Morpeth, and his wife were watching television at about 12.30am when there was a crash outside.

He said: "I thought it was an earthquake, the idea that it might a train never entered my mind. Then stones and lumps of metal rained down on the roof. It was very frightening. Eventually, we went outside and in the darkness I realized that where some trees in my garden should be there was a railway carriage less than 30 feet away."

The train had entered the Morpeth Curve and for some reason had left the rails some 200 yards outside Morpeth station.

The engine and two carriages ground to a tangled halt on the

Continued on back page, col 8

Vauxhall threatened by German strike

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Nearly 15,000 Vauxhall and Ford car workers could be laid off by the end of the week if the five-week strike which has paralysed West German component production is not resolved by Wednesday.

The Vauxhall plant at Luton and the Ford plant at Dagenham have agreed to put union demands for a 35-hour week to arbitration, but prospects for a quick settlement were yesterday said to be unlikely.

Vauxhall said last night that its Luton and Ellesmere Port plants, which depend on West Germany for more than half their component supplies, are getting by on a day-to-day basis only.

A spokesman said: "We had to stop Bedford van production on Thursday and lay off 240 workers. Unless the decision to call in an arbitrator leads to a quick settlement, more than 11,000 Vauxhall employees face lay-offs."

Under the company's wage security plan, employees laid off are guaranteed wages for a period of three weeks and three days. This would take them up to the three-week summer shutdown, which begins on July 20, and would ensure they suffer no financial loss.

But the effect on Vauxhall's fast-improving position in Britain would be disastrous - it is challenging Austin Rover for second place after Ford, the market leader.

However Vauxhall depends on Opel factories in West Germany for more than half the parts it sells here, and an even larger proportion of parts for cars assembled at Luton and Ellesmere Port.

Shipments of German-built components and engines dried up two weeks ago, leaving Vauxhall, Manganese, Sedans and Monzas.

Ford is a little better off, because only one in three of the cars it sells here are made in its West German factories.

But shipments of German-made Capris, Granadas and Ghia models have stopped, with key components such as fuel injection equipment from Bosch, and some automatic gearboxes.

A Ford spokesman said: "We see no immediate problems for our British factories, but we are reviewing the position weekly. We have been able to maintain production up to now by switching the emphasis to models which are not dependent on German parts."

However, Ford, like Vauxhall, is extremely worried about the effect on sales during August, when more than one in five of all cars are bought.

It is already apparent that both American companies will be short of some models.

Volkswagen, Audi, BMW and Mercedes are totally dependent on their West German factories and will be even harder hit. A BMW dealer said last night: "We have been warned that August could be an absolute disaster."

Games blow to Coe as Elliott wins

By Our Sports Staff

Sebastian Coe, the Olympic 1500 metres champion, seems certain to be denied the chance to defend his title in Los Angeles, after a surprise loss to a 21-year-old Yorkshireman, who won the 1500 metres at the AAA championships at Crystal Palace.

With Steve Cram and Steve Ovett already selected for the distance, Coe was outstripped in what was unofficially a race for the final British place.

The British Amateur Athletic Board will announce today their remaining team selections but they can hardly ignore Elliott's claim after he was passed by Coe coming off the final bend but overtook him again five metres from the line. It was only his fourth outing at the distance.

Both men survived anxious moments in a physical race which saw Coe almost stumble to the ground and which left Elliott, a 21-year-old Yorkshireman, with two gasps in his legs.

While Coe's handshaking gesture towards Elliott appeared to signify his acceptance of having only the 800 metres to run for in Los Angeles, Elliott remained unconvinced that he would be chosen. Two years ago he was overlooked by England for the Commonwealth Games when he had seemed an obvious candidate.

Athletics report, page 21

US budget deal under threat

From Bailey Morris, Washington

US Senate and House negotiators resolved significant differences to agree on \$50,000m in tax increases, falling heavily on consumers, and \$11,000m in spending cuts, including middle class house benefits, but the bulk from the popular Medicare health insurance programme for the elderly.

The decision sends an important signal to financial markets, which have pressed the Administration for action. Trouble is threatened, however, by a Democrat attempt to enact larger cuts in defence spending in return for supporting the Medicare cuts.

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Oil tanker hit by Iraqi planes

By Our Foreign Staff

Iraqi fighters attacked the 152,000-ton Greek super-tanker Alexander the Great off Kharg Island in the Gulf yesterday. The tanker, laden with oil, was hit but continued its journey. It was one of four "big naval targets" attacked during the day by Iraqi aircraft according to a Baghdad military spokesman.

President Mubarak of Egypt made an emotional appeal to Iran to halt the Gulf war "because brothers should be allied to Arab and Islamic countries". His appeal was seen as a gesture intended to recover for Egypt the leading position in the Arab world which it lost after the signing of the Camp David accord.

Mr Mubarak told Egypt's new Parliament in his inaugural address that he did not want to be made President for life and offered to step down after a second term of office.

Reports, page 5

Million in Paris protest

From Alan Tiller, Paris

Paris, the city of street demonstrations, broke its own records yesterday when up to one million people took to the boulevards in a protest about education. It was the biggest rally since the liberation 40 years ago.

Many of the demonstrators were Roman Catholics, protesting against plans to reform private education. They came from all parts of the country, in special trains and about 6,000 coaches. They marched 30 abreast along boulevards leading from the main railway stations to the Place de la Bastille.

Such was the length of the procession that some protesters never made it to the square. A third of the city was paralysed for 10 hours by the event.

Given the dire warnings by the Government about extremist trouble makers, the protest passed off peacefully. The mood of the well-scrubbed crowd was determined - hundreds of banners denounced the government plans for private education - but it was also exceptionally good-humoured.

The organizers had their own crowd controllers and the thousands of riot police deployed on the Left Bank and in the eastern arrondissements stood idly by. Even M Jean Marie Le Pen's extremist National Front, which took part in the march, behaved.

The police estimated the size of the crowd at 850,000, or some 200,000 more than the last big Roman Catholic protest against the Government Bill two months ago. The parents' association said there were 2 million.

Farmers hope for record harvest

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

As well as growing well, winter wheat in particular seems to have been largely free of disease, although a correspondent in Forth, Scotland, reports instances of stress and sharp eyspot. He points to the extreme vagaries of the weather in his area, with heavy snowfalls in January, damaging gales, four and a half inches of rain in three days in late March, and a drought between then and the end of May.

Prospects for oilseed rape seem good, although the same was true at this time last year and the eventual harvest was disappointing. The main problem appears to be not so much disease as damage by pigeons, reported by a Suffolk farmer to be "worse than ever".

The dry spring was ideal for planting, and potatoes almost everywhere are reported to be healthy and well advanced. "Crops look exceptionally well after recent rain", a reader in Cumbria says.

Sugar beet presents a less cheerful picture. Many crops had to be redressed and have also been damaged by vermin. "Looking the worst ever", a Suffolk man says. "Too many gaps", an Essex colleague comments.

For many growers the early June rains came only just in

time. "On our chalk land we were very worried", a correspondent in Dorset writes.

Although the dry weather delayed grass growth, it has for the most part recovered, and silage cuts have been surprisingly good. "Most of the first cut is made well, and yields are outstanding", a report from Derbyshire states.

"The early sunshine has fattened all lambs", a farmer in North Wales comments. "It could be a good year, except for dairy farmers."

"The most promising report I have ever given", a Bedfordshire farmer writes.

Figures, page 4

"I'll stop at the Piccadilly and fly back to Amsterdam from Manchester."

HOTEL PICCADILLY

PICCADILLY PLAZA, MANCHESTER

The best hotel in the North of England

Embassy Hotels

Portfolio starts today

Times Portfolio, the new Stock Exchange game starts today. The Times Portfolio list of 40 companies appears at the top of column one on the prices page (page 16).

A prize of £2,000 can be won outright today and in addition totals counted towards the weekly prize of £20,000. Entry is free to anyone with a Times Portfolio share card.

The game is based on the share movements of companies in the special Times Portfolio that correspond to the eight members on the card.

Cards have been distributed free over the weekend with The Times and with the colour magazine of The Sunday Times. Demand for both newspapers has been great. Readers who failed to obtain a card should send a stamped addressed envelope to:

The Times Portfolio, PO Box 40, Blackburn BB1 6AJ.

A list of rules, instructions on how to play, and how to claim are published in the Information Service on today's back page.

Tomorrow

Synchro or swim
Fashion takes a dive into deep water



Daylight robbery
John McVie beats a path to the professional shop "boaters".

Food for thought
Roger Scruton eats meat to save the animals

'No rates' plan by councils

Some Labour-controlled councils, encouraged by Liverpool's example, may protest against the Government's rate-capping policy by refusing to levy rates next year. Liverpool has not fixed this year's rate, and London Labour boroughs may adopt the strategy.

Page 2

Body found

Thames Valley police have called in a pathologist to examine the body of a girl aged two found in woodland at Seer Green, near Beaconsfield.

Frustrated MPs

The Speaker of the House of Commons has talked of the "frustration Parliament". The Times begins a three-part series on the problems created by the Government's majority of 142.

Page 4

Test changes

Moxon and Broad, opening between, are included in the England 12 chosen for the second Test match against the West Indies at Lord's on Thursday. Randall and Cook are dropped.

Page 20

Leader page, 11

Letters: On satellite broadcasting, from Professor A. S. C. Ehrenberg and Mr. R. Graef; Europe, from Mr. David Howell, MP; Rates Bill, from Lord Chelwood

Leading articles: Mitterrand in Moscow; Child abductions; Uruguay

Obituary, page 12: Colonel Roderick Macleod, Professor Sir Idris Foster

Features, pages 8-10

Prophets of doom disproved; Bernard Levin is conquered by the Normans; a call to rout the bus monopolies; Spectrum in the underworld with McVie; Monday Page: agony aunts have problems too

Special Report, pages 13-15: Aston University

Classified, pages 23-25: Crené de la crème; Super secs; Educational.

Home News	2-4	Law Report	6
Overseas	4-6	Letters	11
Arts	12	From Bonds	28
Books	7	Sale Room	12
Business	17-20	Science	12
Court	12	Sport	19-22
Crown Court	12	TV & Radio	27
Diary	18	Theatre, etc	27
Features	8	Weather	28

Labour councils may refuse to levy rates in capping protest

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Some Labour councils may refuse to levy rates next year as a protest against government policy. Labour councillors are encouraged by the success of the Labour majority in Liverpool in running a large city council, for three months so far, without fixing a rate.

The strategy of refusing to charge rates next year originated among Labour councillors in London boroughs which are certain to appear soon on the first government list of candidates for rate capping next year.

Mr John Austin-Walker, leader of Greenwich Borough Council, said yesterday: "I think the Government is now on the defensive. I think there could be a united strategy by London authorities."

"I do not believe you could get support from all authorities because that would be pie in the sky. But I think we could get a sufficient number of authorities to force the Government's hand."

The Government will soon announce the names of the minority of councils to be capped next year. Capping will mean that they will not be allowed to raise rates above a ceiling fixed by ministers. Rate

Thatcher's benefit cuts estimated at £6.5bn

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The Government appears to have cut social security spending by more than £6.5bn since it came to office in 1979.

Spending this year, at £39bn, would be more than £2bn higher — the equivalent of more than 2p on income tax — if spending had continued at the 1979 rate.

The figures, which are rough estimates, have been compiled by the House of Commons library at the request of MPs, after the repeated refusal of social security ministers to produce their own estimates.

The last official estimate was made in 1982 by Mr Antony Newton, Under-secretary of State in the Department of Health and Social Security. He estimated that spending that year of £32bn would have been about £1.5bn higher without the changes.

Using the same basis, the figures compiled by the House of Commons library show savings in the years between 1980/81 and 1983/84, of £400m, £600m, £1,500m and £1,800m respectively, producing a cumulative total of £4.3bn.

The key changes have been the legislation to uprate pensions and other long-term benefits by comparison with prices only, and not with earnings, which have risen faster, and the ending of earnings-related unemployment benefit.

This year uprating pensions by 8 per cent for earnings rather than 5 per cent for prices would alone have added £420m to the budget. Spending on housing benefit has been cut by £190m. Substantial sums are being saved on the miners' strike because benefit to families is being reduced by £15 a week.

Added to last year's figures compiled by the library, these sums suggest a cumulative five-year savings of perhaps £6.7bn.

Mr Michael Meacher, Labour's social services spokesman, said yesterday: "Cuts of this scale in spending on pensions, the poor and the unemployed are quite staggering, particularly when higher-rate taxpayers have received £12.9bn in tax concessions since 1979. This represents a redistribution from the poor to the rich unequalled since the war."

The figures represented an average loss to the 11 million recipients of social security of £600 each.

The Government's record was defended as "impressive" in a weekend speech by Dr Rhodes Boyson, Minister for Social Security. He said: "We are not the sort of government that throws taxpayers' money around as if it came from a bottomless purse."



Exhibition match: Dressed at the Hurlingham Club in costume of the last century, from left, Charlotte Leatham, Jane Plackett, Sarah Butterfield and Debbie Parker. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia)

The Season hails the 20p berry

By Alan Hamilton

The English strawberry made its official debut of The Season yesterday and, in the immortal English tradition, the merchants sought a king's ransom for their rubies.

At yesterday's annual Hurlingham Club garden and tennis party, which for years has raised the special curtain on Wimbledon fortnight, strawberries were to be had from the caterers at 95p a portion which, on the evidence of careful study by *The Times*, ranged from seven berries down to five.

Seasoned Seasoners calculated that, at the lower end of the portion scale, the price of the strawberry was proportionate with that at last year's opening day of Wimbledon, when dismay was expressed at an all-time record base rate of 17p a berry. Old hands were predicting confidently that today's opening day display would witness the arrival of the 20p berry.

Wise shoppers have, by contrast, been buying early strawberries for an average 50p a punnet, which, even in the

hands of stallholders, contains a number at least approximately a dozen.

But Hurlingham is not what it once was, and that is not just because the strawberries are now served in sealed plastic containers, with the cream in a plastic side pocket. Nor is it just because, this year, the fresh cut cucumber sandwiches were replaced by a pre-packed variety in the British Rail mode.

The leading potential stars of Wimbledon no longer attend, presumably because they are not paid enough money. Mr McEnroe, Mr Lendl and Miss Navratilova were absent, although the crowd enjoyed some exhibition play by somewhat lesser luminaries such as Bill Scanlon and the Collickson twins. Four ladies in period costume also re-enacted the first Wimbledon ladies' final, of which this is the centenary.

Miss Sarah Butterfield, who took the part of Wimbledon's first woman champion, Maud Watson, for the afternoon, recalled that Miss Watson had won by being the only woman

of her time to develop a serve and volley game, thus beating her opponent, Miss Blanche Bingley, who was the only woman of her time to develop a baseline game.

But the leading Wimbledon participant yesterday was the man who, on last year's form, will be Mr John McEnroe's adversary in all the champion's matches this year, Mr Alan Mills. Mr Mills is the Wimbledon referee, in charge of 206 umpires. He will be giving them a stiff lecture at 11 am this morning.

"I would not tolerate that sort of behaviour. It is just not on," Mr Mills said, referring to Mr McEnroe's argumentative appearance at Queen's Club recently. He denied suggestions that a special squad of six particularly tough umpires is being detailed to take charge of Mr McEnroe's games.

Clearly, the raspberry will not be tolerated on court, but as undoubtedly superior fruit to the strawberry, it is high time it found favour in the tea tent.

Wimbledon preview, page 20

GLC drops threat to sports centres inviting Zola Budd

By Our Local Government Correspondent

The Greater London Council has quietly dropped its threat to stop financing facilities used by Zola Budd, the South African-born athlete. The issue is not on the agenda for today's meeting of the ruling Labour group of the council, even though Miss Budd is to compete again at the Crystal Palace sports centre next month.

Her appearance at Crystal Palace earlier this month led the council to question its support for the centre, the cost of which is split equally between GLC and the Sports Council.

The campaign caused disagreement in the Labour group, however, because some members thought it might leave the council open to accusations of vindictiveness against a young athlete just as the Government was losing support for its effort to abolish the GLC.

A report from the ethnic minorities committee of the council makes it clear that

opposition to the appearance of Miss Budd at centres financed by the council has been absorbed into a wider council campaign against the use of leisure facilities by South African supporters of apartheid.

The campaign covers artistic as well as sporting performances. The report is to be presented to tomorrow's meeting of the council, says: "Reports on the use of council premises for arts and entertainment by performers intending to perform in apartheid South Africa are to be presented for committee approval very shortly."

Mr Peter Pitt, chairman of the arts and recreation committee of the council, said that the Government was involved in a tacit campaign to win respectability for South Africa despite apartheid.

Birmingham result, page 21

Donations to Tories 'link to honours'

By Peter Hennessy

The 10 honours lists published since Mrs Margaret Thatcher became Prime Minister in 1979 show that a prominent businessman doubles his chance of a peerage or knighthood if his company has contributed to Conservative funds, according to an analysis produced by the Labour Research Department.

Mr John Walker of the department, which is funded by 50 trade unions, said yesterday that of the eight private sector industrialists who received knighthoods in this month's Birthday Honours, five were associated with donating companies, sustaining the pattern of the last five years.

He noted that companies associated with the five gave £277,453 to the Conservative Party or its immediate allies (such as the Centre for Policy Studies or British United Industrialists) between 1979 and 1983. A further sum of £36,951 went to the Economic League.

In monetary terms, Mr Walker added, those donations were lower than the £476,000 over the same period made by companies associated with those industrialists honoured in the New Year list.

PRIVATE SECTOR INDUSTRIALISTS KNIGHTED IN THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST, 1984

Name	Directorship	Donation 1979-83
Nigel Brookes	Trifford Hse	170,000
Robert Lickley	Fairley Hse	82,000
George Bowman	Shaw	18,253
Boss	Bank of Scotland	1,500
Thomas Risk	Merchandise Trust	500
Owen Green	BTR	500
Patrick Sargent	Associated Newspapers	500
Edie Sharp	Cable & Wireless	500
Leslie Young	Cable & Wireless	500

*Donation made by parent company, S. Pearson, includes £8,000 to Centre for Policy Studies and £4,500 to British United Industrialists.

Source: Labour Research Department

Provisional IRA cause most deaths

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Provisional IRA appears to have overcome the setbacks caused by "supergrass" informers and in the first half of this year has been responsible for the most violent deaths in Northern Ireland.

Despite the claim almost a year ago by Mr James Molyneux, leader of the Official Unionist Party, that the worst would be over by now, more people have been killed in the first six months of this year than in corresponding periods in 1982 and 1983.

As the killings continue, spending on law and order has increased to more than £400m this year, or about 10 per cent of total public expenditure in Northern Ireland.

The Provisional IRA has been responsible for 26 out of 39 deaths this year.

The figure is lower than in the early 1970s, but the Provisionals have become much more efficient in their operations.

They are still able to keep the province unstable and occasionally push tension to fever pitch with spectacular acts of violence.

Mr Margaret Thatcher is expected to meet Dr Garret FitzGerald, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic during the EEC heads of government summit meeting in France tomorrow for private talks about the Northern Ireland problem.

It will be the first meeting between the two leaders since the report of the New Ireland Forum and will occur only a week before the House of Commons debates the report, during which the Government's response will become known.

COST OF ULSTER VIOLENCE

DEATHS	RUC/PLC			Ch-Jes
	RUC	PLC	Army	
Jan/June '83	7	5	15	
24/June '84	9	13	19	

SECURITY 1982-84	
Crown prosecution legal services	£4.8m
Crime-related services	£2m
Compensation	£20.9m
Pensions	£70.5m
Protection training schools	£11.8m
RUC	£255.9m
Miscellaneous	£24m
Cost of army	£143m
Total	£450m

Sunday Times criticized by Press Council

The *Sunday Times* was justified in commenting on the affairs of two building societies, but wrong to juxtapose its comments, unfairly giving the impression that they were equal trouble spots, the Press Council said yesterday.

The Council upheld a complaint by the Britannia Building Society that it was improper of the newspaper to associate the Britannia in an article and photograph with the closure of another building society.

The feature, headlined "New Cross: the hidden fears" was accompanied by a composite picture captioned: "Trouble spots: New Cross and Britannia shop-fronts and Britannia boss Sir Hubert Newton".

It suggested that the action of the building societies' "watchdog" Mr Michael Bridgeman in shutting the New Cross Building Society had highlighted a crisis of confidence.

The feature said that the Chief Registrar had embarked on check visits to societies, the Institute of Chartered Accountants had warned members against lax standards and Britannia Building Society had embarked on the third version of its official return for 1982 to the Chief Registrar.

Overseas selling prices
 Australia \$1.25, Canada \$1.25, Hong Kong \$1.25, Japan \$1.25, New Zealand \$1.25, Singapore \$1.25, South Africa \$1.25, Switzerland \$1.25, Taiwan \$1.25, Thailand \$1.25, USA \$1.25, West Germany \$1.25, Yugoslavia \$1.25.

Consecration will go on, bishop-elect says

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Bishop-elect of Durham, Professor David Jenkins, said yesterday that he was not being deflected from consecration in York Minster next month by the controversy over his views on the Virgin Birth, the Miracles, and the Resurrection.

The Archbishop of York, Dr John Habgood, who will preside at the consecration, has also indicated his determination to proceed. Professor Jenkins replied to his critics yesterday, in a sermon at Worksop Priory, by quoting the New Testament back at them. Jesus himself was "remarkably cautious" about miracles, and attacked those who wanted "signs", he said.

Meanwhile the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, went on television yesterday to say that to remove difficult passages from the Gospels because of their element of miracle and mystery would be

to "erode, adulterate, and water down faith to our twentieth century level of insight".

A group of 11 Northern churchmen has asked Dr Habgood to defer the consecration, due on July 6, so that it can be discussed at next month's meeting of the General Synod, which starts the next day. Dr Habgood is expected to reply to this next week, but he has already made it clear that he has no intention of complying. His diocesan newsletter contains a long and learned defence of modern theology, which, while not mentioning Professor Jenkins, is, it is understood, Dr Habgood's defence of him.

There is, in any case, no procedural way in which this Synod can debate the matter, either before or after the consecration.

Letter, page 11

Relocation costing firms 'at least £250m a year'

By Christopher Warnman, Property Correspondent

British industry is spending at least £250m a year on relocating staff within Britain and yet companies have no real idea of the detailed costs, according to a survey published today.

The £250m figure applies just to firms listed in *The Times* 1,000 companies, and the total figure, including moves of staff by smaller firms, may be considerably higher.

The survey, the first detailed study of the relocation management market in this country was undertaken by Merrill Lynch Relocation Management International in conjunction with Harris Research Centre.

The survey shows that one in four companies thought the cost of relocating individual staff was between £2,000 and £3,999, while one-third believed it ranged between £4,000 and £6,000, and a further 16 per cent estimated the cost to be £8,000.

About 14 per cent said the cost of moving personnel was more than £8,000.

Merrill Lynch estimates that the cost is about 20 per cent of the value of the house the employee is leaving. That includes sale of house, removal expenses and bridging loans. Therefore on a £40,000 house, the relocation cost would be about £8,000.

About 90 per cent of all companies compensate employees for relocation expenses

such as removals, temporary living and travel costs, house sale, and purchase costs. But staff moving from a low-cost housing area to a more expensive one, receive little help.

While most companies provide financial reimbursement for a member of the staff asked to move, few give any practical help.

The survey found that 56 per cent of staff interviewed said disruption of children's schooling was the most serious

Class costs 'irrelevant for results'

By Colin Hughes

High spending on education is no guarantee of buying better results, a study published today by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy shows.

Smaller classes are not linked to improved achievement, and quality and experience of teachers count more than quantity, says the study by Mr Rodney Lord, a special adviser to the Chief Secretary at the Treasury.

Mr Lord compared success in examinations with spending per pupil between education authorities which have similar proportions of disadvantaged children in their area. Newcastle and Lancashire, for example, have similar populations and similar numbers of pupils leave with examination grades.

Value for Money in Education (Public Money/Cipsa, 1, Buckingham Place, London SW1E 6HS; £10.50).



Battle commences: Players in action yesterday on the first day of the chess match between the USSR and the Rest of the World at the Northern and Shell Building in London's dockland.

Left to right: The Soviet defector Viktor Korchnoi, playing on board 3 for the Rest of the World; Russian world champion Anatoly Karpov, on

board 1; Gary Kasparov, Karpov's team-mate on board 2; and English grandmaster John Nunn on board 7 for the Rest of the World.

The match, which is organized by the World Chess Federation and is billed as "the strongest chess event of all time" goes on until Friday. Nunn is

one of three contestants from England, the only country with more than one player in the Rest of the World team.

Last night Karpov appeared to have established an advantage over his Swedish opponent Ulf Andersson, while the second and third board games looked level (Photographs: Murray Job).

Sale Room

Lennon's Rolls-Royce fetches £133,514

By Geraldine Norman

John Lennon's 1965 Rolls Royce Phantom V was sold by Sotheby's in New York on Saturday on behalf of his widow, Yoko Ono, for \$184,250 (estimate \$80,000 to \$100,000), or £133,514.

The car's classical grandeur had not been altered, except for the inclusion of a stereophonic sound system, and two large occasional seats. It is brown, with a black and beige leather interior, trimmed with burl wood, and Wilton carpet. The unlooked-for high price was paid after fierce bidding by Mr

Wallace Yost of Florida, who was connected to the sale room by telephone.

The car was part of a miscellaneous mix of property from the collection of John Lennon and Yoko Ono sent for sale by the murdered pop musician's widow for the benefit of the Spirit Foundation. Each lot was accompanied by a certificate of ownership signed by Yoko Ono, and the catalogue contained a message from her:

"One day the wife said Oh, boy, when we're dead we can't take everything. But our soul - Think!"

She also assured bidders that this was the only group of objects they had owned which would ever be relegated to the public, the next being destined either for the family, or for the Lennon Museum.

The auction which included other Beatles material and showbusiness memorabilia, attracted a crowd. Some competitive bidding had much to do with John Lennon and the Beatles and little to do with art or the antiques market. The sale of the car was a remarkable Art Deco aluminium and glass desk which sold for only \$8,800.

Dalai Lama's British visit arouses wider interest

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Dalai Lama begins a two-week visit to Britain today. The tour has caused greater public interest than his last one in 1981.

Tickets for an address that the Tibetan spiritual leader, aged 48, is to give at the Albert Hall in London next month are already oversubscribed. His last such address barely filled the smaller Central Hall, Westminster.

The Dalai Lama's office in London said that his main message would be about world peace, though he would also be delivering intensive teaching on Buddhism to specialist groups.

The Dalai Lama has lived in exile in northern India since his flight from Tibet in 1959. He has several thousand Western followers in the United Kingdom, though the number of Tibetans in Britain is thought to be fewer than a hundred.

During his time in Britain he will visit the centre of Tibetan Buddhism in Europe, his monastery in Dumfrieshire, and will also visit the Roman Catholic monastery at Ampleforth, north Yorkshire.

The visit is at the invitation of the Dean of Westminster, Dr Edwards Carpenter.



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Consumer group calls for laws to counter 'appalling' treatment of complaints

By Robin Young

Changes in the law on the sale and supply of goods are being called for by the National Consumer Council, after a survey it conducted showed "appalling" indifference, rudeness and ignorance displayed by traders when people complain about faulty goods.

In the first national survey of consumer dissatisfaction, the council interviewed 369 consumers who, in a two-week period, consulted a representative sample of citizens' advice bureaux and consumer aid centres. It also drew on 646 case-related questionnaires completed by consumer advisers.

It was found that more than four-fifths of those in the survey had been dissatisfied with the way those who had sold faulty goods dealt with their complaints.

In more than a third of the cases the seller had accepted responsibility and attempted a repair or replacement which turned out to be unsatisfactory. Half the items complained of in the survey were described by their owners as being unfit for their intended purpose. One in five did not work at all, and this rose to nearly half in the case of faulty electrical goods. About one unsatisfactory product in eight was thought liable to cause injury.

Personal items such as shoes

and clothing accounted for a third of complaints and household goods for a quarter. Cars were also an important source of dissatisfaction, and one unsatisfactory item in eight cost more than £500, the present limit for small claims procedures in the county courts.

The consumer advisers thought that almost nine-tenths of their clients were entitled to redress, but a follow-up survey six months later showed that only two-fifths had yet received a full refund or a replacement.

The only redress offered consumers under the present Sale of Goods Act is a refund of the purchase price - but more often, the survey disclosed complaints led to long haggling between trader and consumer over redress.

Some goods taken in for repair were not returned for months on end, while other traders insisted on making multiple unsuccessful attempts at effecting repairs.

"Even allowing for the one-sided nature of the questionnaire," the council says in its

Sales with response to complaint

Respondents	319
Extremely satisfied	9
Fairly satisfied	9
Neither particularly satisfied or dissatisfied	14
Fairly dissatisfied	57
Extremely dissatisfied	228

report, which is published to day, "rudeness and ignorance on the part of shop staff cannot have been invented by all the informants who mentioned this to us."

The report, the council's response to the Law Commission's preliminary proposals for reform of the law relating to the sale and supply of goods, argues that the test of "merchantable quality" is meaningless to consumers, out of date, and no longer fit for its purpose.

Consumers' rights and remedies should be more clearly stated, the report says, and goods should not only be required by law to be fit for their purpose but also to last a reasonable time.

Shoppers should still be able to insist on a full refund when repairs or replacements are offered, but not provided promptly or satisfactorily.

The council also believes that manufacturers as well as retailers should be liable for the quality of goods, and the people who receive goods as gifts should have the same legal rights as the purchaser.

At present only the buyer has any rights under the Sale of Goods Act, and they lie exclusively against the seller.

Buying Problems. National Consumer Council, 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1B 9AA. £4.



Body in flat not found for weeks

A solitary and independent woman in her mid-70s had probably been dead in her flat in north London, for more than six weeks before her body was discovered on Saturday.

Yesterday residents at Waterloo Terrace, Islington, expressed their distress at the unnoticed death of Mrs Rita Silverman, whom they described as a woman who received no visitors and would not accept neighbourly gestures.

Mrs Silverman's next door neighbour, Mrs Geraldine Wright, said: "I feel guilty that I did not knock on her door earlier to see if she was all right or at least phone the social services so they could see to her."

The body was found after neighbours phoned police because the smell from the flat became overpowering.

An examination will be performed this week, but preliminary estimates suggest she died six to eight weeks before her body was found. An inquest will be held at St Pancras Coroner's Court, north London, at a date to be fixed. A police spokesman said the death was not suspicious.

Dispute puts pea harvest at risk

East Anglia's pea harvest, due to start at the end of this week, is under threat because of a strike by 400 process workers at the Bird's Eye frozen food factory in Lowestoft, Suffolk.

The factory normally buys 20,000 tons of peas, worth £4m, from local growers. The strike is in support of one by 1,300 workers at the Bird's Eye Great Yarmouth factory, which is to close when a £19m expansion scheme is completed in Lowestoft by the end of 1986.

Salt diggers

Archaeologists from Nottingham University have uncovered the remains of salt works near Boston on the Lincolnshire coast, where salt-making was an industry in the twelfth century.

Dairy food consumption falls

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Super trout search: Mr Alastair Stephen, a student at Stirling University, measuring a dried head of a brown trout in his search for the genetic formula for the ideal sporting trout. Through detective work on lonely lochs, and with computer and microscope, he is investigating the make-up of what has become known as the super trout, a hybrid fast-growing fish with aggressive sporting prowess (Ronald Faux writes).

Also called the Ballantine trout after the whisky company sponsoring Mr Stephen's research at the Institute of Aquaculture, the fish is a cross between the Loch Leven brown trout and a species bred for more than a century at the university's fish farm at Howietown near Bannockburn.

The ideal fish has what the specialists know as "hybrid vigour". (Photograph: Harry Kerr)

Britons are eating 10 per cent less butter than they did a year ago, according to statistics which suggest that they are heading publicity about cutting down consumption of animal fats to reduce the risk of heart disease.

The Ministry of Agriculture's latest national food survey, published today, shows Britons are also consuming 4 per cent less cheese, and slightly more than 1 per cent less fresh milk.

But sales of skimmed milk and cream both rose by 12.5 per cent, according to the survey which covers the first quarter of the year.

Another factor in declining milk consumption may be that Britons drank 7 per cent less tea, reflecting a 23 per cent increase in its average price.

Whatever the reasons, the figures will provide little comfort for dairy farmers, whose protest against EEC milk quotas prompted one group to pelt Mrs

Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, with eggs on Saturday. The survey also shows that although Britons ate slightly more beef and veal last year, consumption of lamb, pork, bacon and chicken was well down. More frozen convenience

meat products were consumed as well as slightly more fresh than frozen fish.

Consumption of potatoes and fresh vegetables fell by more than 5 per cent, while sales of frozen vegetables rose by more than a quarter.

Diet beliefs questioned

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The largest survey of its kind into the eating habits of British families and their attitudes towards food is likely to provoke arguments among nutritionists when some of its findings are published tomorrow.

Responses from almost 2,000 men, women and children questioned contradict some of the basic assumptions on which health education policies are based.

The survey, which was conducted by the British Nu-

trition Foundation, reveals startling changes in traditional attitudes towards the buying, cooking and eating of food. But it also indicates that there may be substantial resistance to some of the advice on nutrition and diet recently advocated by health organizations.

"There may be very little connexion between what people understand is good for them and what they do about it," Dr Richard Cottrell, the Foundation's science director, said.

TV satellite faces two years' delay

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

A British television satellite may not be in orbit until late 1988, two years after the date originally intended. The BBC and the IBA - two of the principal partners in the consortium to launch a Direct Broadcasting Satellite (DBS) have been told that it will take about three and a half years to design a British satellite and put it into orbit.

The consortium will not be complete until September. The IBA is considering 15 applications from groups wishing to join the consortium, and will recommend its choice to the Home Secretary who will make the selection.

The Government is reluctant to force the consortium into partnership with any one manufacturer of spacecraft. Its preferred supplier/designer is Unisat, a partnership of British Telecom, GEC-Marconi and British Aerospace, but another group, Britsat, which uses a satellite design based on American technology, is competing for the contract.

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has rejected the Cable Television Association's appeal against his decision to end 100 per cent capital allowances.

Government policy announced in the Budget has substantially increased the cost of laying cable, the CTA claimed.

Letters, page 11

British Rail to simplify fares

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

British Rail is to drastically simplify its fares structure next year. The dozen or more fares at present available on some routes will be cut down to probably no more than six, most available nationally.

Passengers have become increasingly confused about rail fares as special offers and travelcards have proliferated, and there is widespread suspicion that booking clerks - perhaps because they do not themselves know - do not always offer the cheapest ticket.

Research by the rail consumer organization, the Central Transport Consultative Committee, suggests that this has been a factor in turning passengers, especially old people, away from the railways and using coaches instead.

Mr Ivor Warburton, British Rail's director of passenger marketing, said yesterday: "I accept that it is a jungle. Our present fares system has built from selective pricing over a decade.

The new fares will come into

force next May, and details will be announced later this year. Mr Warburton refused to divulge them yesterday for fear of alerting air and coach competition, but the French red, white and blue system is being studied.

France offers cheap rail travel on certain weeks of the year, and certain days of the week, and passengers are supplied with a calendar whose colour bands identify the fare charged at the time they propose to travel.

Another possibility is a simple six-fare structure proposed by the consultative committee to replace all existing fares:

Ordinary single (three-day validity) and return (three months);
Awayday cheap day return with weekend availability;
Saver period return (one month) on principal inter-city routes;
Special offers, strictly controlled to avoid proliferation;
Season tickets for commuters;
Railcards for elderly, students, etc.

12 fares between London and Birmingham

Saver return Birmingham-London	£8.50
London-Birmingham	£11
Birmingham-London, Fri or Sat	£11
Ordinary single	£13.50
Day return	£15
Saver return London-Birmingham, Fri or Sat	£16
Weekend return	£16.40
First class ordinary single	£21
Weekend return	£22
Ordinary return class	£25
First class	£43
Inter-city executive return	£43

Railcard holders receive 50 per cent off ordinary and day returns, and a small reduction on Inter-City Savers. Children travel half-price, or for £1 with holder of family of senior citizen railcard.

Man on explosion charges

Police investigating the Harrods Christmas bombing yesterday charged Natalino Christopher Francis Vella, aged 30, with conspiring to cause explosions.

He was charged at Paddington Green police station, west London, and will appear at Lambeth magistrates' court today.

The charges against Mr Vella are:

That between October 6, 1983 and January 22, 1984, he unlawfully and maliciously conspired with Paul Kervorge and other persons to cause, by explosion or other means, or to cause or attempt to cause, serious injury to or damage to property.

That on January 17, 1984, he unlawfully conspired with Paul Kervorge and other persons to cause, by explosion or other means, or to cause or attempt to cause, serious injury to or damage to property.

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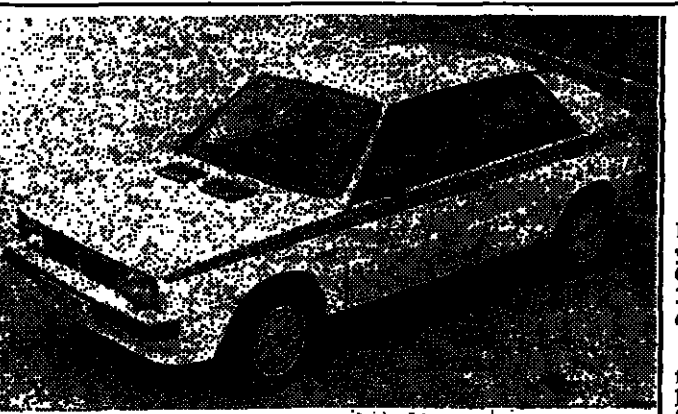
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The new Lancia turbo in its white, special edition livery

Lancia launches turbo

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

The new Lancia Delta HF turbo, with a top speed of 121mph, makes its British debut today. It is claimed to be the fastest 1.6 litre five-door hatchback on the road. The turbo Delta is the latest in a flood of similar turbo-charged small cars from Japanese and European manufacturers which combine exceptional performance with the tax and insurance advantages of a small capacity engine.

The Delta turbo's arrival is timely for Lancia. Like its

parent Fiat, it needs to boost depressed British sales. For that reason, it is importing only the top-line Delta turbo, which costs £7,990.

An all white special edition with body line stripes in Martini racing colours is available at no extra cost.

The 1585cc twin-cam engine features a sealed twin choke Weber carburettor located downstream from the turbo charger to receive cool, high pressure air for improved acceleration and starting.

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Curiously, some of the best features of U-BIX copiers don't appear on the controls.

It's true to say you'd be hard pressed to find these features on any of our products. Nevertheless, they're all an important part of

years to become one of the biggest and most successful copier companies in the country. Perhaps our attitude has something to do with it.

Our long term view of our relationship

with your business means we'll help you make the right decisions, not only for the present, but more importantly, for the future.

We think it's what Customer Care is all about.

It means there's as much reliability behind U-BIX, as there is behind a U-BIX copier.

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U-BIX has grown dramatically over the last 10

And even if a snag does occur, our people will be there in under 5 hours.

Our unique Preventative Maintenance Programme means your copier will have a regular service, just like a car, to avoid all the dramas of an untimely breakdown.

And every service engineer is thoroughly trained on every product.

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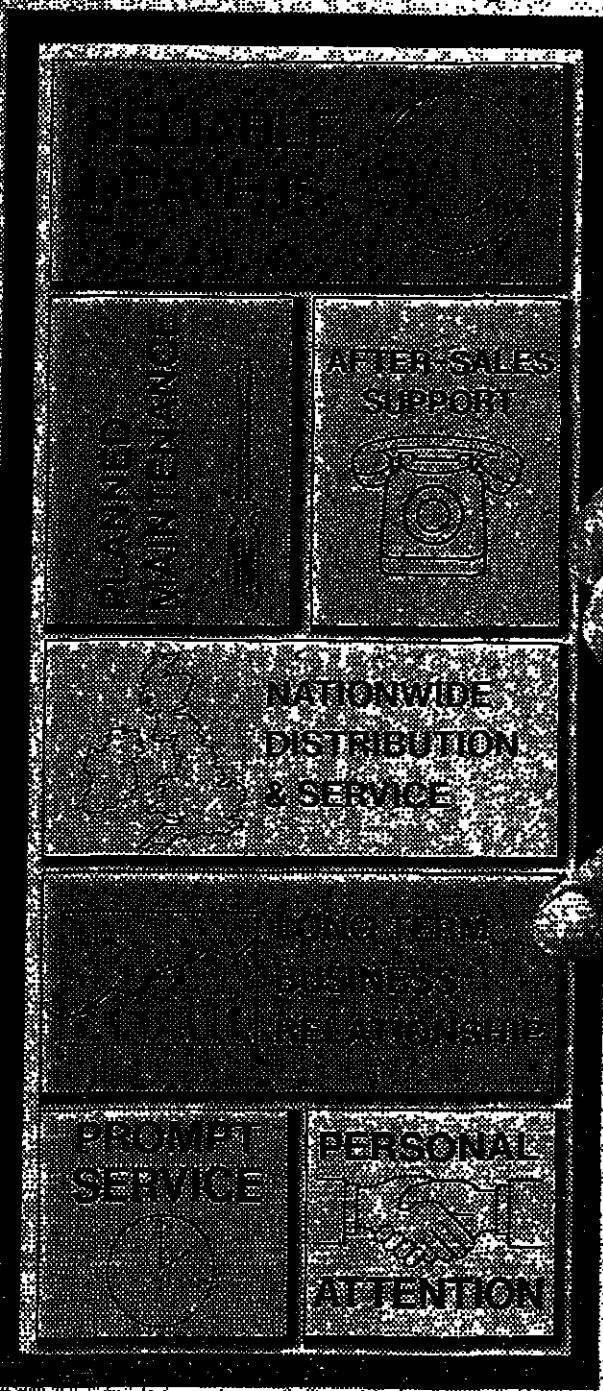
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U-BIX

CUSTOMER CARE

It's the people behind us who keep us ahead.

Opposition politics: 1

Commons frustration fuels Labour absenteeism and the rise of mavericks

The Speaker was undoubtedly correct when he told a press gallery luncheon earlier this month that the Government's majority had created difficulties. Labour's 207 MPs are frustrated because they cannot possibly defeat an administration with an in-built majority of 142 votes.

The Social Democratic Party Liberal Alliance's 34 are equally frustrated, because they have again been thwarted by the in-built bias of the electoral system.

Each new Conservative MP has been lost in the series of ranks of eager young beavers to make a mark and clamber up the ministerial ladder.

The Commons has been frustrated before, and its reaction has not been new. Some MPs have carried on regardless, plugging away with a dedication which matches the call of duty, others just stay away, some make money, others make mischief, and others become the mavericks; the MPs in all parts of the House who provide the essential elements of surprise.

But Labour's default has been unusual. A survey of Commons divisions last month has shown a distinct pattern of absence. After one 11 pm vote on the local government (Interim Provisions) Bill, Mr Michael Cocks, Labour's Chief Whip, was forced to explain to colleagues why 51 MPs had been missing.

That was nothing compared with an unannounced event at 2.36 am on May 3, local election polling day, when the Labour whips divided the Commons against the third reading of the Health and Social Security Bill.

Mr Edward Heath and Mr Enoch Powell are in rare agreement: Labour is failing to provide effective opposition. Mr Bernard Weatherill, Speaker of the House of Commons, has talked of the "frustration parliament". Just where is the parliamentary opposition to Mrs Margaret Thatcher's government? Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent, begins a three-part search with a look at the Commons chamber.

The Government won that vote by 118 to 20. The 20, and two Labour tellers, Mr Norman Hogg and Mr Frank Haynes, both whips, included the inimitable Mr Cocks, six Alliance MPs, and Mrs Jill Knight, Conservative MP for Birmingham, Edgbaston: 192 of Labour's 207 MPs were missing.

The situation deteriorated so much that Labour's whips were forced to introduce a system of "authorized absence".

Of course, the chamber has been empty for debates for many years. Few, if any, stay to be swayed by the arguments of others; most stay in the hope of being called to speak. By chance, a few lines might be reported in the national press, may be a minister will be impressed, and Hansard provides a free souvenir. It was ever thus.

But one change has occurred. The quality of opposition is different. Labour's techniques and tactics are in such a sorry state that as often as not they are totally outflanked and upstaged by the dissident Conservatives or by the minority Alliance.

The most striking speeches of opposition to legislation and government style are made by men such as Mr Heath or Mr Frances Pym. Dr David Owen stands out for his ability to sting the Prime Minister into a defensive stance.

But all such critics suffer one enormous handicap; they have pitiful little help from Her Majesty's official Opposition on the Labour benches.

It was no accident that the Alliance took over Labour's front bench on the report stage of the Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill on May 24. Labour had opted out and the Alliance naturally filled the vacuum.

Neither was it an accident that Dr Owen last week asked the emergency question on civil legal action being taken to prevent pickets blocking supplies for British Steel.

The Labour leadership has no such agility. It is staked to the unions, the party conference and the candidate selection committees. There is a chilling despair about Labour, so deep and endemic that it is moving to behold at close quarters.

The chamber has been left wide open for the mavericks and the mischief-makers in the Alliance, the Labour Party and the Conservative Party. Opposition has become a process of prodding and goading the Government. For this Parliament at least, there is no hope of a kill.

Nevertheless, hope springs eternal, and as Mr Pym has predicted, Mrs Thatcher's critics hope that one day she will go out of fashion. Meanwhile, the Commons chamber is an essential indicator to the success of the Government.

Tomorrow: The Committees

Too much, too big and too fast Bill falls due for Brazil's boom years

As Latin American governments explore new ways of lightening the burden of their foreign debts, Patrick Knight in São Paulo looks at what Brazil did with all the money it borrowed. In the first of a two-part series, he sums up what was achieved.



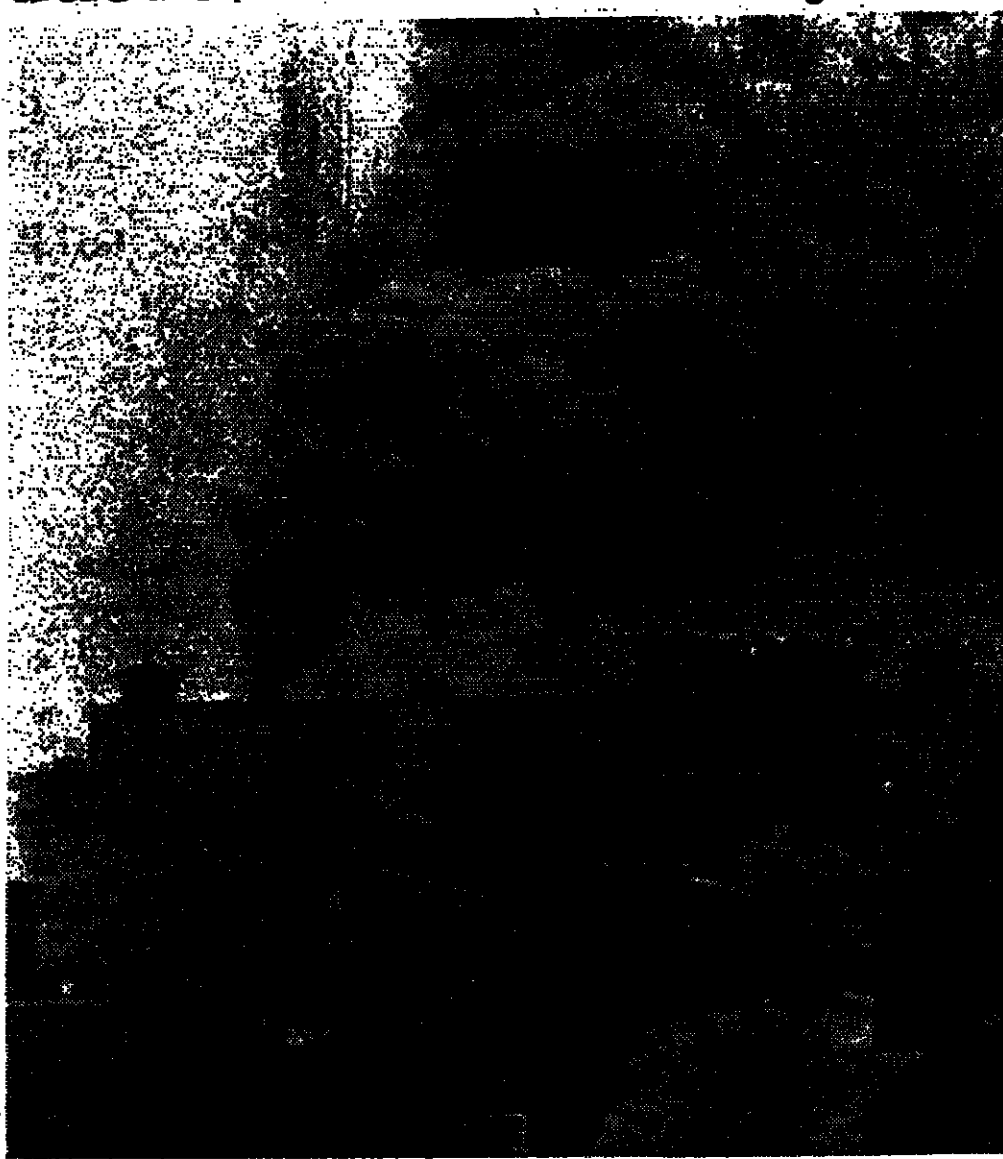
Unlike those of many Latin American countries, the newspapers of Brazil are not full of advertisements for homes in the Californian sun, or the Vermont winter. Brazilians have not spirited their cash out of the country. There is plenty to show for the \$100bn debt.

In fact, Brazil's problem is that far too much was attempted, on too large a scale, and too fast, making the economy very vulnerable at a time of capital shortages and tight export markets.

Grandiose plans were conceived more than a decade ago, coinciding with a time when banks were overflowing with cash, anxious to lend, and encouraging Brazil to set about fulfilling its dream of becoming a major power by the turn of the century.

The key is contained in the second national plan, published in 1975 at the beginning of the administration of General Ernesto Geisel. He blandly ignored the serious implications of the 1973 oil price rise and projects for all basic industries, the transport infrastructure, and energy were begun.

Massive foreign borrowing was required if it was all to be achieved fast. But that seemed no problem: bankers queued up to lend the money, and firms fought to sell the equipment.



Portrait of power: Factories in Vila Parisi, São Paulo.

Ten years later, there is a great deal to show: dozens of huge hydroelectric power stations have been built; steel capacity has been increased almost fourfold. After importing steel, costing \$1.5bn in 1974, Brazil earned \$1.2bn from exports last year.

Similar investments in non-ferrous metals have turned Brazil from an importer in 1975

of aluminium, copper and tin into an exporter of those metals.

The country's newly built pulp, and expanded paper industries, earned \$2bn in exports last year. In 1964 the capital of many of Brazil's states were isolated from the rest of the country along dirt tracks. But now paved roads link all of them.

Just five years ago, Brazil was importing almost three quarters of the oil used by industry and transport. The oil bill in 1981 was getting on for half all export earnings, but huge exploration programme has almost trebled production.

If these projects can be criticized, it is that they were on too large a scale. Brazil is being forced to sell half its steel production abroad because internal markets have dried up. Although export earnings seem impressive, steel has to be sold at rock-bottom prices.

The industry has borrowed at least \$15bn to reach its present stage, and earnings are hardly enough for interest payments.

The electricity generating industry is responsible for more than 10 per cent of the debt and high tariffs have to be charged to pay interest instalments.

If borrowing had been restricted to establishing a heavy industrial base, which could eventually pay for itself by means of exports, there could be few criticisms of Brazil's strategy. But administrations were not satisfied with industry alone.

Tomorrow: Costly ambitions.

MP fights kidney failure



Back in business: Mr Michael McNair-Wilson, Conservative MP for Newbury, gets a hug from his daughter Laura, to celebrate the latest stage in his recovery from kidney failure just after Christmas. This week, Mr McNair-Wilson will make Commons history as the

first working MP to depend on a kidney machine. He will still have to return to hospital in Oxford for twice-weekly dialysis, but treatment at St Thomas's Hospital Westminster, will enable him to resume full-time work in the House. Photograph: David Harkley

Telecom to issue guide to share sale

By Our Technology Correspondent
A guide to share dealing is to be sent next month to telephone subscribers on request, as part of the Government's campaign to educate the non-share buying public into the ways of the City and encourage them to buy British Telecom shares.

Contained in the bills to the 16 million domestic telephone users and the four million businesses will be details of the corporation and the share issue which is scheduled for early November. It is the Government's intention to sell 51 per cent of the corporation.

That ownership is to include employees of British Telecom, who will be offered discounts to purchase the shares and subscribers.

The Times crop survey

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

Another record harvest is expected this year, despite the cold, dry spring according to the first of this year's crop surveys conducted by The Times.

Spring barley is the exception, and the lack of moisture has also caused grass growth to be slow. Winter wheat has been largely disease-free but oil seed rape has been damaged by pigeons.

In the tables a rating of 100 represents healthy conditions, full growth and freedom from injury. Key: W (wheat), B (barley), O (oilseed rape), P (potatoes), S (sugar beet) and G (grass).

Division 1
Bedford 91 83 89 85 83 73
Buckinghamshire 88 81 86 82 81 72
Essex 96 98 91 97 90 85
Hertfordshire 95 93 92 95 95 87
Hampshire 90 84 93 90 85 83
Lincolnshire 97 97 93 95 91 94
Norfolk 91 83 90 90 82 73
Suffolk 96 94 94 91 78 83
Averages 94 90 92 92 86 88

Division 2
Berkshire 100 100 100 100 100 100
Buckinghamshire 98 91 95 92 91 86
Hampshire 101 94 91 93 91 87
Leicestershire 92 87 92 95 90 86
Northamptonshire 100 95 90 95 90 85
Nottinghamshire 98 90 93 90 85 82
Oxfordshire 94 88 93 94 90 86
Sussex 96 93 95 91 91 86
Surrey 95 92 95 95 91 86
Warwickshire 92 87 92 90 86 82
Averages 95 92 92 92 92 86

Division 3
Cornwall 95 96 90 90 88 88
Devon 83 82 85 75 75 71
Dorset 91 90 88 93 91 85
Gloucestershire 90 79 82 85 85 85
Hereford & Worcester 91 92 95 91 83 85
Salop 95 91 94 93 90 86
Somerset 96 94 90 85 90 86
Wiltshire 91 89 95 95 92 82
Averages 92 89 92 90 89 88

Division 4
Cheshire 93 94 92 94 88 88
Cumbria 92 89 93 90 88 81
Derbyshire 96 90 90 90 88 85
Durham 90 79 82 85 85 85
Lancashire 83 83 85 85 85 85
Northumberland 94 91 94 95 88 85
Staffordshire 90 91 92 98 87 84
Yorkshire 95 90 91 88 85 88
Averages 95 91 90 90 88 88

England 94 90 92 91 88 84
Scotland 92 92 93 94 84 84
Wales 94 90 92 91 88 88
Great Britain 94 90 92 91 88 88

Doubts remain as 3,000 of Hanoi's men march out

From David Watts
Singapore

With Cambodian women in traditional dress sprinkling flowers in their path, 3,000 Vietnamese troops left Cambodia for home over the weekend in Hanoi's third annual withdrawal of forces.

Officially, Vietnam claims that it is able to withdraw its troops because of the increasingly stable situation in the country. According to Thai intelligence, fresh Vietnamese troops were brought to the Thia-Cambodian border conflict area before this weekend's withdrawal began.

Meanwhile Mr Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of the coalition "Government of Democratic Kampuchea", has promised that a Cambodia free of the Vietnamese would have a "liberal capitalist regime".

Mr Samphan was speaking over the Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea radio station, to mark the second anniversary of the coalition government.

The countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) have been pressing China to encourage the old guard of the Kumer Rouge to make themselves more palatable to the world at large, and Mr Samphan is obviously doing his bit.

Mr Samphan, who wrote a radical economic study on Cambodia while he was studying in France, said the switch to capitalism was necessary to preserve national unity at home and abroad and preserve and increase support for the coalition government at the United Nations.

"We need this continued support," Mr Samphan said, in a situation in which Kampuchea survival is constantly at stake. Tiny and weak, Kampuchea certainly cannot adopt a socialist regime. If Democratic Kampuchea sticks to a socialist regime, then Kampuchea would be isolated and annexed by Vietnam.

Responsibility for internal security in Cambodia will soon be taken out of the hands of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and entrusted to a new civilian agency.

A controversial Bill to establish the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), having survived a rough ride through the House of Commons, by 112 votes to 60, is expected to receive quick passage in the Senate this week, and then be proclaimed into law.

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Phone-tapping civilians to take over from Mounties

From Joan Best, Ottawa

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Hongkong
delegation
snubbed
by Deng

Mubarak woos Arab world with appeal to Iran for Gulf truce

From Robert Fisk, Cairo

In a deliberate if slightly melodramatic attempt to re-install Egypt in the front rank of the Arab world, President Hosni Mubarak inaugurated his new Parliament in Cairo yesterday with an emotional appeal to Iran to stop the Gulf war and an offer to step down after a second presidential term of office.

Watched by President Nimeiry of Sudan, Mr Mubarak told the 458-member Assembly - in which his own National Democratic Party now holds 391 seats - that he was calling on Egypt's Iranian brothers to halt the war "because brothers should be allied to Arab and Islamic countries".

Egypt, the President said, was "not biased against them (the Iranians). We are biased towards truth and we see our brothers being killed. Let us put an end to this bloody tragedy." Mr Mubarak carefully hedged his appeal for peace with a reference to Egypt's national security, a notion which included the defence of the Arab

The domestic theme of the President's address, however, was Egypt's movement towards democracy, a path which - according to Mr Mubarak's critics - is still extremely hard to find.

He had personally appointed to the Parliament 10 new members, including Mr Ibrahim Shukri, the chairman of the Socialist Labour Party, one of three opposition parties which failed to gain seats in the May 27 election because, under a rather dubious electoral rule, no group with less than 8 per cent of the vote can hold seats. Other

opposition parties claim that the poll was rigged.

Rather than reply to his critics, Mr Mubarak yesterday preferred to emphasize a personal distaste for power. It had been suggested, he said, that he should resign as leader of his party in return for a life presidency.

"I am not looking for this," he said. "I think any presidential term should be within a time frame and not forever. I believe no President should stay for more than two terms, and I would be happy to be the first President to have such a rule applied to him."

In fact, Mr Mubarak is still in his first term of office and would, if he meant what he said, relinquish power only in 1993. Since the Sudanese Socialist Union is the only political party allowed in Sudan, the mysteries of Mr Mubarak's democracy might have appeared somewhat confusing to President Nimeiry.

No comment was made in Parliament about the principles of Islamic justice now being applied in Sudan. The Egyptian press had studiously refrained from reporting the 23 arm and leg amputations, the floggings and hangings carried out in Khartoum and other cities under Mr Nimeiry's new Islamic laws. The Egyptian public, it seems, must not be given a taste for such punishments.

But the Sudanese leader regularly visits Alexandria in the last week of Ramadan and his attendance as a guest of honour at yesterday's (Sun) Parliament was probably inevitable.



Paris protest: Part of the massive demonstration in Paris yesterday against a proposed law to increase state control of private schools.

Clashes on minor issues

Mitterrand visit seen as success in Russia

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Soviet officials claim that President Mitterrand's visit to Moscow has improved the East-West climate, although *Pravda* yesterday indirectly criticized the French leader for "trying to teach the Soviet Union what it should do in the field of human rights". The paper also censured M Mitterrand's tribute to German war dead during a speech at Volgograd (formerly Stalingrad) on Saturday.

M Mitterrand returned to Paris yesterday after talks in Moscow which he said had "warmed up" Franco-Soviet relations. In a telegram to President Chernenko from on board his aircraft, M Mitterrand described their talks as "serious, frank and in-depth" and said he hoped the "useful dialogue" would be continued.

M Mitterrand was seen off at the Kremlin by Mr Chernenko and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, before he left for Volgograd. This reflects the Soviet leadership's satisfaction over the visit - the first by an important Western leader since Mr Chernenko took over - despite the controversy stirred up by M Mitterrand's public plea for Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist, at a Kremlin dinner. *Pravda* yesterday reinforced Mr Chernenko's tough stance, noting that "the bourgeois press and some Western figures" had taken to lecturing Russia on human rights when in fact it was the West which deprived people of homes and jobs and imprisoned "disloyal citizens".

In his speech at Volgograd, M Mitterrand praised his host by describing Stalingrad as the

decisive battle on which the fate of the war had hung. The Kremlin resented the recent D-day celebrations and argues that the Soviet role in the defeat of Nazi Germany is played down by the West. M Mitterrand paid tribute to the courage of the Red Army, which had fought for Stalingrad "street by street, house by house, floor by floor".

But he added: "Let us not forget those soldiers who fought on the opposite side". M Mitterrand said the Germans and their allies had suffered and fallen "far from their homes, absurd victims of a suicidal system" but "sons of noble people". He added that "today's reconciliations supersede the rifts of yesterday," a remark which Russians found hard to swallow.

The Soviet press, reporting the award to Volgograd of the Legion D'Honneur by the French leader, published his praise of the 47,000 Soviet troops who fell at Stalingrad but not his reference to the far higher German losses (130,000) or his tribute to their courage.

Soviet officials regard these aspects as relatively minor, however, compared to the political gain of warmer ties between Moscow and Paris. Mr Chernenko has accepted an invitation to visit Paris and trade is expected to pick up markedly.

For Russians, the main sign that M Mitterrand and Mr Chernenko had found common ground came on Friday night, when the French President made a five-minute address on television praising friendship with Russia.

Leading article, page 11

Greek oil tanker sails on after Iraqi air attack

By Our Foreign Staff

A 152,000-ton Greek tanker, the *Alexander the Great*, was attacked in the Gulf by Iraqi aircraft yesterday, but continued its voyage.

The ship was loaded with oil when it was hit by Iraqi aircraft near Kharg Island, Iran's main oil terminus in the Gulf. A spokesman for Greece's Merchant Marine Ministry said: "We do not know the extent of damage." Greek diplomatic representatives in the Gulf area had been alerted.

A spokesman for the agents said the ship was hit by a rocket as it was ready to sail with an oil cargo. "None of the 26-crew members was injured in the attack. The ship suffered light damage but was able to sail away by its own means and is now on its way to the exit of the Gulf."

An Iraqi military spokesman said fighters yesterday carried

out "courageous raids" on four "big naval targets" south of Kharg Island. Reading a communique over the state radio, in Baghdad, he said all "jet fighters that took part in the raids returned safely to base".

The aircraft, according to the spokesman, scored direct and effective hits on the unidentified naval targets. The term "big naval targets", in Iraqi parlance, usually refers to oil tankers.

The attack, the spokesman said, was "in fulfilment of our determination to tighten the total blockade imposed on Kharg Island and other Iranian ports in the Gulf".

The attack, the first by the Iraqis in the Gulf since June 8, brings to 40 the number of Iranian, Arab and foreign ships crippled during the four-month Iraqi blockade imposed on Iranian ports, according to communique in Baghdad.

Lacklustre campaign

Labour widens its lead in Israel

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

With a month to go until Israel's general election, a surprisingly lacklustre campaign is helping the main opposition Labour Party.

The latest poll published yesterday, showed Labour to have improved its early lead over the ruling right-wing Likud coalition from 12 to 15 seats since early June. It now stands to return 54 deputies against the Likud's 39 in the 120-seat Parliament.

The majority of the smaller parties are religious or right-wing in tendency, so it is generally believed that Labour starts with a built-in disadvantage in trying to form a workable coalition at present. Israel analysts predict that it must win at least 52 seats to be able to return to power after an absence of seven years.

One poll showed the extreme right-wing Tehiya Party and the long-established National Religious Party in a tie for third place with five deputies each. But the sum of all those who voted Labour in 1981 remained loyal, compared with only 56 per cent who voted Likud. But among new voters, he Likud was more popular, edging by 43 to 26 per cent.

Last week another prominent Israeli pollster, Mr Haanach Smith, explained that, although it is likely that the present gap - which has been apparent in every poll yet published - will narrow before polling on July 23, it would now be "very difficult" for the Likud to overtake Labour.

Problems are also understood to have been revealed in recent private Likud polls and government supporters are anxious to inject more life into the campaign. The Cabinet decided yesterday to order striking Israel radio and television journalists back to work, to ensure the appearance of the regular party broadcasts, an integral part of Israel's electioneering. The journalists said they would be challenging the orders in the High Court.

One piece of good news for the Government, whose campaign has been lacking the personal magnetism and oratorical skills of Mr Menachem Begin, the ailing former Prime Minister, was a last-minute agreement signed by the Treasury yesterday, just in time to prevent a damaging rash of strikes throughout the economy's large public sector.

Karami Cabinet closes ranks to reform Army

From Our Correspondent Beirut

In its first display of unity, Lebanon's new national coalition Cabinet has approved plans to reorganize the country's splintered Army and establish an enduring ceasefire in the war-shattered capital.

The drama of Saturday's meeting at President Gemayel's summer palace in Bikfaya, 10 miles north-east of Beirut, was heightened by the personal anguish of Mr Rashid Karami, the Prime Minister. Half way through the session, Mr Karami received word that his mother had died at the age of 80 at the American University Hospital in Beirut. After a half-hour of silence, he returned to the meeting and helped to hammer out the political compromise aimed at ending nine years of civil war.

"It is a strange coincidence of person's death and a nation's resurrection", he said after the meeting.

The plan, which had been proposed a week ago, by Vice-President Abdul-Halim Hadam of Syria, on a mediation to Bikfaya calls for a ceasefire on all civil war fronts, reorganization of the military command, and the creation of a state security agency. Adoption of the plan constituted the first concrete action by the Karami Government.

Once implemented, Mr Karami promised, "Beirut shall



Mr Karami: Coincidence of death and resurrection

be reunited. All crossings will be reopened. But militia clashes along the Green Line bisecting the capital into Christian east and Muslim west persisted throughout the weekend. Police said that six injuries reported overnight on Saturday and early yesterday raised the weekend toll to four dead and 57 wounded.

As the country's leaders talked of peace and security, two diplomats in Beirut came under attack. Herr Gerhard Loitzenbauer, the Austrian attaché, was shot dead on Saturday by two gunmen intent on stealing his car. The shooting came only an hour after four gunmen stormed into the Bristol Hotel in west Beirut and kidnapped the Libyan envoy, Mr Muhammad Mogharabi, from the lobby.

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Sikh priest pleads with Mrs Gandhi to pull her troops out of temple

From Michael Hamlyn
Delhi

Wearing a white sari, the sign of mourning, and looking drawn and distraught, Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, visited the Golden Temple of Amritsar to see for herself the extent of the damage done when her troops seized it from Sikh extremists.

While she was there she heard a plea from the head priest of the temple, Giani Sahib Singh, for the withdrawal of troops from the temple and the admission of devotees. While he had her attention, the Giani added a request that there should be an early release of innocent people and compensation for those whose property was damaged during the battle for the temple.

According to reports, Mrs Gandhi heard him out in silence, and later went to the local army hospital to visit soldiers wounded in the assault. Her Government, meanwhile, has toughened the already draconian National Security Act which permits the holding of suspected people for up to 90 days. The intention is to make it more difficult for this to be opposed in the courts, on the ground that one of the reasons given for a detention is faulty. Two immediate instances of the operation of the new rules were Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, the president of the Sikh political party, Akali Dal, and Mr Gurcharan Singh Tohra, head of the principal temple management committee, who is being detained with him in Udaipur in Rajasthan. Both were released under the old NSA rules and immediately rearrested under the new. Both have been subject of *habeas corpus* pleas in the Supreme Court.

Forces clash in border valley

India used paratroopers recently to clear Pakistani soldiers from the Nobra valley in northern Kashmir, close to the Karakoram highway which the Chinese have completed for Pakistan (Kuldip Nayar writes from Srinagar).

According to reports from the area, Pakistani troops had occupied part of the glacier in the Nobra valley a few weeks ago, hoping that they would not be noticed and that subsequently they could claim the territory on the basis of possession.

India retaliated by dropping paratroopers behind the Pakistanis. The operation was completed neatly and quickly, but there were many casualties on both sides. Firing from both sides has been going on intermittently since then at heights of about 22,000 ft. Pakistan's purpose in making the intrusion was apparently to straighten the Karakoram highway, which has to take a circuitous route near the Nobra valley.

A further nine Akali Dal Leaders and officials of the committee arrested at the same time were also released - for good - and 500 more people have been moved to jails near their homes before their release. A campaign against violence in media, in particular the BBC appears to be building up in the capital. During the past few days a number of demonstrations have been held outside the British High Commission in the diplomatic enclave of Delhi.

and one was held outside the residence of the BBC's correspondent in Delhi, Mr Mark Tully.

The demonstrators have been held a good distance from the High Commission - so far that cynics have been suggesting that the Indian Government is anxious to teach a lesson to the British on how to control demonstrations outside High Commissions, recalling that when the Sikhs demonstrated in London the Indian High Commission was guarded only by one policeman and demonstrators managed to break into the building.

According to the *Nation Herald*, the paper closest to Mrs Gandhi, the BBC's attitude is "true to the tradition of old world conservatives who do not seem to have been reconciled to the loss of India and the Empire".

Another newspaper which generally supports Mrs Gandhi's party the *Hindustan Times*, published a cartoon yesterday of a BBC announcer with a snake coiled round the microphone.

Feelings against the BBC began after an interview was broadcast in London with the self-styled leader of the Khalistan government-in-exile, Dr Jagjit Singh Chohan.

● **MOORING DAY:** High priests at the Golden Temple, demanding the withdrawal of troops from the shrine, called on Sikhs at home and abroad to observe a day of mourning next month (Reuter reports). Sikhs are asked to pray for 24 hours on July 15 in memory of Sikhs who died in the Army's storming of the temple grounds on June 6.

Democrat election blueprint ready

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

The Democratic Party's platform committee yesterday completed work on a big policy document for the November elections which calls for annual summit meetings with the Soviet Union starting next year.

The party's blueprint for the next four-year Presidential term, to be submitted to the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco next month, also endorses a nuclear arms freeze and opposes the MX missile, the B1 bomber, and production of new chemical weapons.

Attacking President Reagan as dangerous, reckless and out of touch with reality, it says the next President should update and resubmit to the Senate the unratified Salt 2 arms reduction treaty.

On domestic issues, the document calls for new or enhanced government assistance for the various constituencies that form the party's backbone - the poor, elderly, blacks and other minorities. It also proposes tax increases for the wealthy and big companies help pay for these programmes.

Despite its commitment to social programmes, the document is more conservative than in recent years, stressing the need for the party to take responsibility for reducing the huge federal budget deficit. It is the product of compromises among factions of Walter Mondale, the likely Democratic presidential nominee, and his two rivals, Senator Gary Hart and the Rev Jesse Jackson.

Its length, about that of a 100-page book, reflects the horse-trading that went on to produce a document behind which it is hoped, the party can now unite after a bruising and divisive primary campaign. The document was drawn up by a 184-member platform committee, chaired by Representative Geraldine Ferraro, one of the leading candidates for the vice-presidential nomination. Party officials said the successful way she handled the platform-writing sessions should heighten her chances.

Meanwhile, Mr Mondale has continued to interview potential nominees for running mate at his home in Minnesota. Among those he has already seen are Mr Tom Bradley, the black Mayor of Los Angeles, Mr Dante Feinberg, the Mayor of San Francisco, and Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas.

Mr Mondale was also expected to receive the belated endorsement of Senator Edward Kennedy, his erstwhile presidential rival, who visited him yesterday.

Zimbabwe call for calm after ban on rallies

From Stephen Taylor
Harare

The Zimbabwe Government has forbidden all political demonstrations in an attempt to prevent further factional violence which has killed at least six people in the past two weeks. Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, Minister responsible for political affairs, told a rally in Bulawayo yesterday.

At the same time Mr Emerson Munangwa, the Security Minister who was addressing the rally in a city generally hostile to the ruling Zanu (PF) Party, said: "We appeal for peace in Bulawayo. Let us not test each other's strength." The conciliatory remarks follow a spate of violent demonstrations by Zanu (PF) supporters against Mr Joshua Nkomo and the Zanu opposition. In addition to the killings well over 300 people have been injured in Midlands towns while Zanu offices and homes have been damaged.

parliamentarians are to be received by the Argentine Senate tomorrow. The visit is being sponsored by the South Atlantic Council, a British group critical of Mrs Thatcher's policies towards the Falklands.

The three legislators are also due to meet local businessmen and politicians and members of the diplomatic community.

Running mates: Mr Walter Mondale meeting San Francisco Mayor Mrs Dianne Feinstein at the weekend in his search for a Vice-presidential candidate.

Release of 21 prisoners sought Jackson to try his magic in Cuba

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

The Rev Jesse Jackson, the black US presidential candidate, hopes to pull off another headline-grabbing coup when he visits Cuba this week, by persuading Dr Fidel Castro to release a number of Cuban political prisoners.

According to aides travelling with Mr Jackson, who began a four-nation Central America "peace mission" in Panama on Saturday, the Cuban leader has already agreed to discuss a release of prisoners and will give the matter "serious consideration".

Mr Jackson is to present Dr Castro with a list of 21 names tonight, the list which includes prisoners held for up to 20 years. It is said to include Mr Santiago Lauro, leader of a Florida-based group called Cuban-American Democrats. The list was discussed with Cuban diplomats in Washington before Mr Jackson set out on his six-day journey. Mr

peace in the region, which includes whole-hearted support for the four Contadora Group nations (Panama, Venezuela, Mexico and Colombia) which have been trying to work out a Central American peace formula for 18 months.

Mr Jackson is to hold talks with President Duarte of El Salvador and Sandinista leaders in Nicaragua, as well as representatives of left-wing Salvadorean rebels.

The State Department yesterday could not confirm reports that US and Nicaraguan officials are to hold talks.

● **POET FREE:** Jorge Valls, a political prisoner and poet, has been released from a Cuban prison after 20 years of confinement, which included several winning poetry and a book. The Cuban authorities have confirmed (AP reports from Miami).

He is reported to have walked out of Boniato prison in eastern Cuba on Thursday.

Hijacked plane returns to Iran

Nice (AP) - An Iranian naval transport aircraft, hijacked by four men who took it to France and demanded political asylum, returned to Tehran, officials confirmed yesterday.

The Fokker 27 was turned over to the Iranian Government, represented by a member of the Paris embassy, at Nice airport on Saturday.

The four unwilling Iranian passengers flew home on Thursday, while those seeking asylum were taken under police protection to a secret place near Bordeaux after they refused an offer to refuel the aircraft and fly elsewhere.

Body found near Albania coast

Paris (AP) - M Jean-Marie Masselin, an employee of the French Club Méditerranée on Corfu, who disappeared last week, has been found dead by Greek sailors near the Albanian coast.

The company last week said that Albanian border guards had shot at two of its workers who strayed too near coastal water during fishing expeditions. M Masselin was found floating in the sea with a bullet wound in the head.

Jail for sixth ex-governor

Lagos (Reuter) - A military tribunal in the north-central Nigerian city of Jos jailed the former governor of Plateau state, Solomon Lar, for 22 years on corruption charges.

A leading opposition politician before the coup at the beginning of this year, he was the sixth ex-governor to be jailed for corruption since the tribunals started last month. The prosecution alleged that 33m naira (£32m) had been improperly spent.

Mine blast toll

Taipei (AP, Reuter) - Ten more bodies were recovered from the Hailan mine near here, raising to 38 the death toll from a gas explosion which tipped through a tunnel in Taiwan's second biggest coal mine last Wednesday.

Athlete defects

Berlin (AP) - The Polish decathlon champion, Dariusz Ludwiczak, disappointed by his country's Olympic boycott, has defected, according to a West Berlin newspaper.

Detention order

Buenos Aires (Reuter) - A judge has ordered the detention of former Argentine President Roberto Viola in connexion with the disappearance of a state technician in late 1978.

Life sentences

Rabat (Reuter) - Two people were jailed for life by a court in Tetuan, northern Morocco, on charges connected with January's bloody riots. The sentences were the harshest passed so far on those accused of being involved in the riots against the high cost of living.

Namibia deaths

Johannesburg (Reuter) - Two civilians have been killed in a land mine blast in northern Namibia. Their vehicle set off the mine in the Ovambo region which borders Angola.

Chile arrests

Santiago (AP) - Two members of the outlawed Chilean Communist Party, expelled from the country in April, were arrested on their return, despite an appeal court ruling which recognized their right to come home.

10 more die as Spanish road toll mounts

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

Ten people died in two more coach crashes in Spain over the weekend. Six were Spaniards and four Portuguese.

So far this year 59 people have been killed on Spanish roads, nine of them Britons, and more than 360 hurt in 15 coach crashes.

In a leading article yesterday entitled "Death in a Coach", *Diario 16*, the liberal Madrid newspaper, blamed excessive speed by coaches and other heavy vehicles for the chain of accidents.

It alleged that transport firms on the country's "black economy" do not comply with regular road worthiness tests or safety controls.

Last week four coach accidents in five days killed 26 people, including a British woman tourist sightseeing on the Costa del Sol.

Police blamed speed for the death of nine people early on Saturday near Calatayud, central Spain. Victims included school children on an end-of-term visit to Portugal.

Only a few hours earlier, one person was killed and six injured when a coach's brakes failed, according to the police, and the vehicle hit a tree.

Chernenko displays air of authority

From Richard Owen, Moscow

President Chernenko's performance during the Moscow visit of President Mitterrand of France has fired controversy among Kremlin watchers here over the extent to which the Soviet leader is in charge. Observers close to the Franco-Soviet summit talks said that in contrast to earlier reports Mr Chernenko appeared in command during the Mitterrand visit, dealing with complex political issues rather than relying on prepared texts and the advice of aides.

In the opening round of talks on Friday, Mr Chernenko and M Mitterrand read prepared statements, but later held a more private and less formal *tête à tête*, as well as a third round of exchanges.

Since he succeeded Yuri Andropov as party leader in February, Mr Chernenko has often seemed stiff and lacking in authority, an impression reinforced by his shortness of breath and poor speaking manner.

In talks with a series of foreign politicians after his election as President in April, Mr Chernenko relied heavily on written speeches, leaving detailed negotiation to Mr Andrei Gromyko, the veteran Foreign Minister. According to some sources, Mr Gromyko, aged 74, has taken control of Soviet

policy and is largely responsible for Moscow's current hard line.

Informed sources say, however, that although Mr Chernenko heads a collective leadership in which key roles are played by Mr Gromyko, Marshal Ustinov, the Defence Minister, and Mr Tikhonov, the Prime Minister, all important decisions are channelled through Mr Chernenko as General-Secretary of the party.

The office of party secretary - the post of President is largely ceremonial - remains decisive whatever the personality of the office holder, the sources say.

Some political observers believe that it is Mr Chernenko's character and background which colour Soviet policy towards the West as much as the influence of Mr Gromyko or Marshal Ustinov.

A Siberian of peasant stock, Mr Chernenko served with the Border Guards in his youth. His attitudes were subsequently formed by a career within the closed world of the party bureaucracy.

On the other hand, Soviet sources insist that it is wrong to suppose that the Soviet leader is a man of insular, parochial or aggressive and chauvinistic views. For proof, they point to Mr Chernenko's many years at the side of President Brezhnev,

MPs seek peace deal in Argentina

From Douglas Tweedale
Buenos Aires

A group of British legislators are due to arrive in Argentina today for a five-day visit aimed at exploring possible solutions to the Falkland Islands conflict.

Mr Cyril Townsend, Conservative MP for Bexleyheath, Mr George Foulkes, Labour MP for Carrick, Cunnock and

Doon Valley, and Lord Kennet for the Alliance are expected to seek an interview with President Alfonsín or Señor Caputo, the Foreign Minister, during their stay, though Argentine officials connected with the visit said this was "unlikely".

Congressional sources here explained that the visit was "completely private in nature" despite the fact that the

parliamentarians are to be received by the Argentine Senate tomorrow.

The visit is being sponsored by the South Atlantic Council, a British group critical of Mrs Thatcher's policies towards the Falklands.

The three legislators are also due to meet local businessmen and politicians and members of the diplomatic community.

House of Lords

Repetition of facts is acceptable

Shah v Swallow
Before Lord Diplock, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Roskill, Lord Bridge of Harwich and Lord Brandon of Oakbrook
[Speeches delivered June 21]

Where substantial factual material was common to a number of offences in contravention of various provisions of the same statute, the setting out of that common legal and factual material in a preamble and the subsequent incorporation of it by reference in ensuing paragraphs charging the alleged offences was an acceptable procedure and did not constitute an information charging a number of offences and thereby invalid.

The House of Lords reversed a decision of the Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice McCullough) (*The Times* November 9, 1983) who allowed Mr Sayed Shah's appeal against his conviction by the Crown Prosecution Service against the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations (SI 1970 No 1172).

Rule 12 of the Magistrates Court Rules (SI 1981 No 552) provides: "(1) ... a magistrate shall not proceed to the trial of an information that charges more than one offence. (2) Nothing in this rule shall prohibit two or more informations being set out in one document."

The respondent had been charged in the following terms, that "On [date] at ... being a person carrying

on a food business ... committed the five offences hereunder specified."

Contrary to the several provisions hereunder specified of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970 made under section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, hereunder referred to as 'the said Regs':

(i) The food business was being carried on at insanitary premises ... contrary to reg 6 and 29 (2) (a) of the said Regs"

Paragraphs (ii) to (v) likewise listed other alleged contraventions. Mr Anthony Arlidge, QC and Mr Brian Jubb for the prosecutor; Mr Nigel Ley and Miss Renee Calder for the defendant.

LORD BRIDGE said that the sole argument in support of the defendant's case, that the five offences charged against him were contained in a single information, was that the first paragraph of the relevant document embodied allegations of fact which it was necessary to allege in relation to each of the offences charged and that the second paragraph identified the regulations creating the several offences which again it was necessary to specify in relation to each of the offences.

Counsel for the defendant had conceded that if the common material contained in the two opening paragraphs had been repeated in each of the five numbered paragraphs specifying the

separate offences charged he would have had no case to argue."

But that more prolix manner of alleging the five separate offences charged, apart from wasting time and paper, would have made no difference to the substance of the document. It would still have conveyed, precisely, the same meaning to the reader.

Where, as in the present case, substantial factual material was common to a number of offences to be charged and the offences were in contravention of various provisions of the same legislative instrument, it was an eminently sensible economy that the common factual and legal material should be set out once at the beginning and then incorporated

by reference in each of the ensuing numbered paragraphs charging the several alleged offences. Although the Divisional Court had allowed the defendant's appeal by the authority of *Edwards v Jones* (1947) KB 639, that case was a classic one of a single information charging alternative offences which was bad for duplicity, and had no relevance to the present issue.

The document in the present case plainly set out five separate informations charging five separate offences.

Lord Diplock, Lord Fraser, Lord Roskill and Lord Brandon agreed. Solicitors: Director of Public Prosecutions; Ouyry Goodman & Co, Sutton.

Law Report June 25 1984

Sterling order restored

Regina v Cambridge County Court, Ex parte Ireland

Where a judge had made an order for periodic payments to be paid to a pensioner and any child of the family and the order was to be for payment in pounds sterling to which both parties were agreed, there was no jurisdiction in that court to alter that order and judgment as to order payment in US dollars.

Where oral judgment had been given, it was to be assumed that the judgment was valid and effective save in most exceptional circumstances see *In re Barry Enterprises* (1973) 1 WLR 19. Any offer by the judge to both parties subsequently to make representations was of no effect since there was no power to alter once the order had been drawn up and entered.

Mr Justice Glidwell so held in the Queen's Bench Division on June 20 quashing the order of Judge Cardiff dated September 30, 1983, at Cambridge County Court and making an order directing the district registry to express the judgment in pounds sterling.

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No power of entry without injury

Fox v Gwent Chief Constable

Before Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Mann
[Judgment delivered June 19]

A police officer seeking to obtain a specimen of breath from a defendant for the purposes of section 7(4) of the Road Traffic Act 1972, had no power to enter the defendant's house without his consent unless the requirements of section 7(6) of the Road Traffic Act 1972 were met.

In this case, section 7(6) which provided power of entry where a police officer had reasonable cause to suspect injury to another person, had no application. The police officers were trespassers. The requirement to provide a specimen was not a lawful requirement and the offence of failing to provide a specimen under section 7(4) could not have been committed.

It followed that the subsequent arrest was wrongful. Although the court had a discretion to exclude relevant and admissible evidence which was unlawfully obtained from an accused after the commission of an offence, the evidence provided by the specimen later obtained at the police station did not come within that category.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in a reserved judgment, allowing in part the defendant's appeal by way of case stated against his conviction by a motor

vehicle with a breath alcohol level exceeding the prescribed limit contrary to section 6(1) (a) of the Road Traffic Act 1972, as substituted, and failing to provide a specimen of breath contrary to section 7(4) of the 1972 Act.

On May 8, 1983 Leslie Fox of Penrhos, near Raglan, was the driver of a motor vehicle when it met with an accident. There was a passenger in the vehicle. No other person and no other vehicle was involved in the accident.

When the police officers arrived at the scene they found that the defendant and his passenger had left. The justices found that the officers had no information about the defendant or his passenger.

The officers then went directly to the defendant's house and knocked. The door was shut but not locked. There was no response to the knock but hearing voices within, the officers entered the house and required the defendant to provide a specimen for a breath test. He refused.

He was arrested and taken to a police station where he was required to provide specimens of breath. A specimen contained 37 microgrammes of alcohol in 100 millilitres of breath, 22 microgrammes above the prescribed limit.

Mr Peter A. Jones for the defendant; Mr Garry Arthur for the prosecutor.

Whale hunting quotas cut by conference

From Our Correspondent
Buenos Aires

The yearly meeting of the International Whaling Commission ended in confusion, with Japan, the Soviet Union and Brazil protesting energetically against its decision to slash commercial quotas.

The leader of the Japanese delegation, Mr Yonezawa, walked out of the meeting on Friday after it voted 22 to seven to reduce the 1985 quota of Antarctic minke whales - the main species hunted commercially - to 4,224, from this year's 6,655.

The Soviet and Brazilian delegations lodged a formal objection to the decision. The commission also voted to ban all hunting of sperm whales in the North Pacific from next year and cut next year's quotas of northern hemisphere minke whales.

The IWC stuck to its decision to enforce a five-year ban on all commercial whaling from 1986, despite objections from the main whaling nations.

MR JUSTICE MANN, delivering the judgment of the court, said in dealing with the offence of having failed to provide a specimen of breath, that if the officers had any power to enter the defendant's house without his consent it could have been derived only from section 7(6), but on the facts as found the officers could not have had reasonable cause to suspect that the accident had involved injury to another person in that they had no information about the passenger's condition.

Accordingly section 7(6) had no application and the police officers were trespassers. In the circumstances the requirement for a specimen was not a lawful requirement.

His Lordship referred to *Morris v Beardmore* (1981) AC 446 and in particular to the speech of Lord Diplock at p455. That decision and the speech concerned the legislation which was superseded on May 6, 1983 but they applied equally to the present legislation. The conviction under section 7(4) must be quashed.

In considering whether the justices should have excluded the evidence of the proportion of breath supplied by the defendant at the police station in response to a requirement under section 8(1) because it was unlawfully obtained, the unfairness being that the requirement under section 8(1) had to be

Divisional Court

made at a police station and the defendant was at the police station solely because he had been wrongfully arrested; the authorities, said that a trial judge had a discretion to exclude relevant and admissible evidence which was unlawfully obtained from an accused and that discretion was possessed also by the justices. The House in the present case had a discretion to exclude evidence unlawfully obtained from the defendant.

The evidence obtained from the defendant was a specimen of breath which he was required to provide by a police officer who was investigating whether the defendant had committed an offence under section 6. It was not suggested that the officer was not entitled to make the requirement which he did or that the statutory warning under section 8(8) had not been given.

The specimen was obtained without inducement, threat, trick or other impropriety. The historic fact that the defendant was at the police station because of a wrongful arrest, which might be the subject of a civil remedy, did not bear upon the question of whether the specimen was unlawfully obtained.

The conviction under section 5 must stand.

Solicitors: Gabb & Co, Aberystwyth; Mr Michael L. Bolger, Cwmbran.

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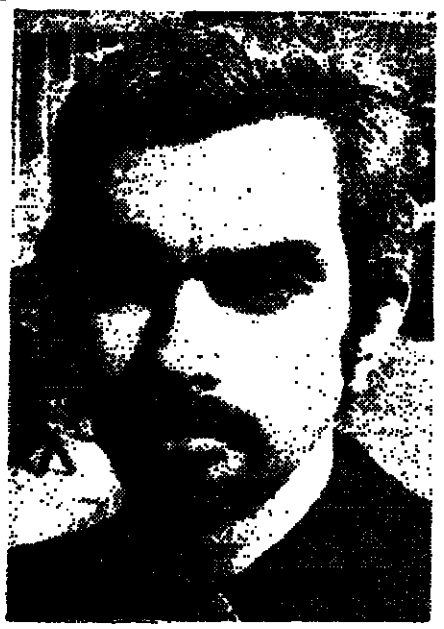
THE ARTS

Tension among London's independent orchestras has risen still further over Arts Council plans to apportion them to the South Bank, the Barbican and the regions. But the Barbican, for all its problems, may suddenly seem more desirable, as Bryan Appleyard discovers

Playing the piper



Christopher Bishop: found agreement that the Philharmonia and LPO should be permanent residents on the South Bank



Ian MacLay: received contrary assurances, and understandably sensitive about implied threat to the Royal Philharmonic

On May 11 officers of the Arts Council met, among others, Christopher Bishop, manager of the Philharmonia Orchestra. The Arts Council side included Sir William Rees-Mogg, chairman, Luke Rittner, secretary general, and Tony Field, at that stage finance director, so it was a meeting that carried some weight. They told Bishop that they approved of his idea that the Philharmonia and the London Philharmonic should become permanent resident orchestras on the South Bank, and implied that they would work to that end.

GLC. But even cutting 12 per cent does not amount to a death sentence. The victim would simply trim his sails, do fewer but more popular concerts and live on recording and film work. Moreover, it is becoming clear that any attempt to kill an orchestra would produce political problems which the council is not likely to wish to confront in the immediate future.

GLC said it will increase its contribution by exactly that amount. For the moment, then, this leaves the council bereft of a policy but still clutching the threat to kill an orchestra. Hence Mr MacLay's sensitivity on the breaking of ranks by the Philharmonia and the LPO. But, for the moment, the council seems to be falling back on a formula which would simply demand that the orchestras do more touring. This would allow the council to save some face without too much additional alienation of the orchestras. But the managers remain wary. The compromise is impossible to assess since it is unclear how ferociously Rittner and Sir William remain committed to

December. There have been dreadful problems, the most pressing of which is the LSO's steadily mounting deficit, now in the region of £300,000. But this year its position has been strengthened by a reorganization of its concert schedules and the refusal of the London Orchestral Concerts Board to provide subsidy for any other orchestra to play at the Barbican.

City has got tough. The Chamberlain, Mr Bernard Harty, is personally going through the LSO's books and there is much talk of substantial conditions being attached to the orchestra's continued residence at the centre.

Most commonly the talk centres on a demand for City board members, more popular programmes and guarantees of specific changes in management style. Behind all this the City is signalling very violently indeed that it would be all but politically impossible for the authority to pay off the orchestra's deficit.

So the City holds all the cards but one, and that is the City's wish not to lose the LSO. The failure of the centre to hold its resident orchestra would be a significant blow to their image. Even so it has become clear that the City may be prepared to accept the loss of face involved in the departure of the LSO. "They had better not overplay that particular card", commented one City councillor.

Meanwhile Peter Hemmings, the manager of the LSO, is now certain to leave with the expiry of his contract at the end of this year, and the tension at the talks, now largely conducted with the orchestra's chairman Anthony Camden, is mounting. The other orchestras now have to ask themselves if they might bid for the LSO's privileged - and more highly subsidized - role as Barbican resident. Under normal circumstances, after the LSO's experience, the answer would be no. In the present climate the Barbican may have attractions as a safe haven.



Michael Bryant in The Spanish Tragedy: perfect balance

Back to Methuselah Shaw

When last staged at the National in 1969, Shaw's "metabological pentateuch" got very bruised in the collision between a 1920s version of the future and its realization by modern design. Bill Pryde's imaginative, and highly enjoyable, Cambridge Theatre Company production (in London until June 30 on the way to Oxford, Preston and Cambridge) dispenses with all that and displaces Shaw's pageant of mankind from the Garden of Eden to 30,000 years hence in Shaw's own intellectual world.

strong script that an expert cast seizes on with zest. It raises wild hopes that the Pryde/CTC connexion will give the Shaw Theatre a string of productions worthy of its name.

Of course, Shaw's vision of a longer-lived, wiser mankind defying the doom of natural selection smells musty, his excursions into irrelevance or facetiousness are irritating and his preoccupation with war's insanity is clearly datable to the post-1914 era.

Among the fine supporting cast, Miranda Foster shines as a regal and ardent beauty, while as her villainous brother Stephen Brennan is prepping snarkily for Schiller's infamous Duke of Alba in *Don Carlos*. Paul Stewart and Bev Willis make able apprentice monsters. Besides Michael Bryant, the stars of the event are Bogdanov and his designer, Chris Dyer. Using the metaphor of the world as a torture chamber, they clear the stage of all but a few pieces of furniture and hang the back wall with bars and chains stretching torture instruments. From a movable platform further down-stage characters are hung right-side-up and upside-down with ropes or chains, and the hideous, deathly sculpted figure opens to reveal a horrid surprise.

The second play bursts with heavy political satire of Lloyd George and Asquith, marginally relevant and more redolent of playing to the gallery. And the further it goes into the future, with its easy jokes and its thirty-first century juveniles reverting to Grecian purity, the more absurd it becomes.

But the cast never lose conviction, nor style. Jerome Willis doubles a startlingly lifelike grey-bearded Shaw with the visionary, ex-clerical brother Barnabas of play 2 and the ill-fated short-liver of play 4; Ian Gelder gives a sly-as-a-920 vicar the charm of Richard Briers before mellowing into his 283-year-old self, bored with attending his own funeral.

Scholars argue over whether Thomas Kyd's play is the first revenge tragedy (its date is uncertain) but, first or umpteenth, it is stageworthy. In the stellar role of Hieronimo, the wronged father who brings off the final catastrophe and whose penultimate act is biting off and spitting out his own tongue, Michael Bryant keeps the balance between the piece's melodrama and tragedy. He wraps the huge part around him like a sable cape, swirling seamlessly from emotion to emotion. Within two lines, he can say "revenge" in dark guttural tones and turn grievous and broken on the word "wounded".

Of course, Shaw's vision of a longer-lived, wiser mankind defying the doom of natural selection smells musty, his excursions into irrelevance or facetiousness are irritating and his preoccupation with war's insanity is clearly datable to the post-1914 era.

Susan Brown, an equally ageless parlourmaid-turned-sagacious cabinet minister, makes a moment's magic as she turns her eyes on an innocent youngster and delivers Lith's great monologue with melting grace. And Miss Croft's seductive serpent, never taking its eyes off the audience, and her semi-dressed Negriss discovered on television in 3,000 AD, are much more delicious than her recent Berintha in the Hammersmith Repulse. Shaw's hope may no longer convince us; but contact with a man of vision at least reminds us that there can be such a thing.

Anthony Masters

Television Machine over man

Sir Clive Sinclair believes that man is only fundamentally different from a machine if one believes in the soul: Sir Clive does not. Coming from a man who began the first pocket calculator, the first digital watch, the first flat screen pocket television and who is promising us an electric car shortly, that may have been a shaker for those of us who feel that, however smart the gadget, man has a God-given edge.

We needed, he said, to educate people to develop their tastes; education had to change from inculcating knowledge to inculcating desires. Mr Levin was doubtful about improving taste. He asked if the new machines would be able to write sonnets.

Earlier, he had been horrified by parts of Sir Clive's vision of the not-too-distant future when, it appears, we might not be the most intelligent species on earth.

BBC's Omnibus returned unobtrusively to consider George Abbott as its main item. He is 96, often referred to as "Mister Broadway" but otherwise always as Mr Abbott, and is currently reviving one of his biggest hits, *On Your Toes*, in the West End. The best part of the programme showed him doing the reviving. For the rest there was too much film and not enough Mr Abbott.

Dennis Hackett

PUBLISHING Writing about unification

Historically, members of the Society of Authors are Gentlemen (although many of them are Ladies) and members of the Writers' Guild are Players. The committees of the two organizations have recently formally agreed to work more closely together "on all matters affecting the profession of authorship".

rates of Value Added Tax levied on books and magazines in the EEC. For reasons of both literacy and literature it is surely essential that the British Isles should remain at the bottom, the zero end, of this particular league table.

turnover of approximately £12,000 per annum. Price? £25,000 or nearest offer. It is not only authors who do not always make money out of books.

Publishers are breathing audible sighs of relief that the two bodies have not yet fully merged. When they do so, within the next year or two, the one book writers' union will be as powerful in publishing as is the Guild in television. Not least of the practical problems is whether Mark Le Fanu, the discreet and effective lawyer who runs the Society, or the more voluble and ambitious Walter Jeffrey of the Guild should be general secretary of the new joint organization, and what it should be called.

The Tony Godwin Award was established some years ago as a memorial to the one-time bookseller and, subsequently, dynamic chief editor of Penguin Books who died in exile in New York. It is given in alternate years to a young British or American editor who has not previously spent time working in the other country and who is regarded by the judges - publishers, agents and writers - as being particularly promising.

Lord Weidenfeld's investment in Mick Jagger's autobiography written with (or by) John Ryle is further weakened by the news that the *News of the World* has, for £50,000, purchased first serial rights in the untitled, as yet unfinished, book by Mrs Mick Jagger, Gerry Hall. British publishers are eager to sign up the volume rights. In America, Simon & Schuster will publish.

British thriller writers feature among the winners of the Mystery Writers of America's thirty-eighth annual Edgar Allan Poe Awards, known not as Poes but as Edgars. The Grand Master Award for lifetime achievement has gone to John le Carré, who does not regard himself as a thriller writer, and Ruth Rendell has won the prize for the year's best short story. A special Edgar has been given to Richard Lancelyn Green and John Michael Gibson for *A Bibliography of A. Conan Doyle*.

Last year the Irish Censorship Board's office spent £23,000 in banning a total of 21 books. Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald confided at last month's "Top of the Irish" authors' promotion campaign that perhaps the money might have been spent more sensibly.

For the first year of Public Lending Right, 46 authors received, give or take a few pounds or pence, the maximum payment of £5,000 each. In all, 6,086 writers received some payment. The second PLR distribution will be in February 1985 in respect of loans recorded between July 1983 and June 1984. If you are a book author and failed to register last year, you only have until Saturday to complete your form and send it to the registrar to be included in the second hand-out.

Belgium 6, Holland 5, Denmark 22, France 7, Italy 2, Ireland 0, Luxembourg 6, United Kingdom 0, Germany 7; not depressing sports results but the growth and expansion - with a

Instead of that cottage in East Anglia, how about buying a bookshop? One is for sale in a Lincolnshire market town - a freehold property and shop as a going concern; limited competition and excellent potential for growth and expansion - with a

The U.S. trade journal *Publishers Weekly* reports that Barbara Cartland, "relative of real-life Princess Diana", is herself "venturing into princess territory with her first book for children, *Princess to the Rescue*", to be published by Franklin Watts. The book, intriguingly, will have pop-up illustrations.

E. J. Craddock

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Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England, Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, London W1.

Hijack plane return to Iraq

On May 11 officers of the Arts Council met, among others, Christopher Bishop, manager of the Philharmonia Orchestra. The Arts Council side included Sir William Rees-Mogg, chairman, Luke Rittner, secretary general, and Tony Field, at that stage finance director, so it was a meeting that carried some weight. They told Bishop that they approved of his idea that the Philharmonia and the London Philharmonic should become permanent resident orchestras on the South Bank, and implied that they would work to that end.

Some time later Ian MacLay, manager of the Royal Philharmonic, discovered the suggestion had been made. He was furious, but sought and received some assurances that it was hardly likely to happen. On the one hand the council appears to have reassured MacLay, on the other it appears to have agreed with Bishop.

Theatre Ghoully guests The Spanish Tragedy Lyttelton

Michael Bogdanov's staging of *The Spanish Tragedy*, like his *Lorenzaccio* and *The Mayor of Zalamea* at the National in previous seasons, is the kind of production I only dreamed of seeing when I read the plays at university. Serious theatre-lovers in America expect to see much of the Shakespeare canon, as well as Shaw, Ibsen and Chekhov. But Kyd, de Musset, Calderon? Rarely even in school productions, almost never in professional. That is one reason why we gratefully queue up at the National and RSC every summer.

Another reason is the hope, often fulfilled, that the production will be exceptional and will resurrect a neglected play. Today's youngsters may see thrillers in electronic gadgets, but some might discover the real sensation of watching a musty old script brought to life in performance and inwardly shouting "It works!".

Mr Bogdanov's *Spanish Tragedy* works like a *Halloween* party where some of the guests turn out to be real ghouls. It is lots of fun and unflinchingly spooky. Chris Dyer's eerie lighting and Henry Brown's chilling metallic music introduce a hideous scuzzed death-figure and the grisly looking characters of a bloody soldier and Revenge. The Spanish warrior wants vengeance for his death at war with Portugal, and Revenge gradually delivers it by destroying almost everyone the soldier loved or hated. The final curtain has as many corpses as *Hamlet* but no grace-note of a Fortinbras - the houses of both Spain and Portugal are decimated.

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"Superbly acted!" *THE SUNDAY TIMES*

"First rate production!" *THE SUNDAY TIMES*

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SPECTRUM

With McVicar in the underworld

John McVicar first met sociologist Laurie Taylor at Durham jail in 1968 where McVicar, one time armed robber and prison escapee, was studying sociology. On his first night on parole in London he took Taylor for an educational trip round his old haunts



6 Finding yourself in this sort of club again after years inside wasn't drifting into evil ways, or mixing with bad company, or yielding to temptations. It was coming home. 9

"Come on," John said. "I'll show you what a speller looks like." He turned into a doorway of a house with a nameplate which advertised "Osteopathic Services": up two flights of stairs, and there was the Newmarket Sporting Club. Cigar smoke hung in the air, newspapers lay around on tables and in the corner of the room about fifteen men were absorbed in a noisy game of cards. Only about six actually seemed to be playing; the rest were either spectators or waiting for their turn to get in on the action. It was a difficult game to follow, with sudden moments of stillness followed by quick and noisy flurries during which cards were taken and discarded with a speed which suggested more a boisterous session of snap or strip-jack-naked than any game of skill. "Kalooki," explained John, adding rather unhelpfully, "a sort of Jewish gin rummy."

It was difficult to know whether to be more surprised by the size of the pile of £10 notes in the kitty in the centre of the table, or by the fact that several of these high-rollers, while evidently playing for Monte Carlo stakes, were pulling on mugs of tea and casually munching bacon sandwiches (evidently kalooki was not that Jewish) as hundreds of pounds sped backwards and forwards between them.

For all the bacon butties and chipped mugs, these were clearly successful men. Sharply cut suits and silk shirts. Rolls of wedges of folded money which, when not on display, were carried in the back pocket. Gold jewellery was much in evidence: chunky signet rings and fat gold watches.

We stood well clear of the circle, but John had already been greeted by a couple of people who'd detached themselves from the edge of the action. "Well done, John. Good to see you." No mention of prison or comments about how long he'd been out or what he was going to do.

"All criminals," said John quietly during a kalooki flurry. "All professional criminals." He went through them for my benefit.

Over on the right was a con man and sitting next door where we went to pick up tea and our own bacon sandwiches was a couple who were "at the heavy" (robbers). Later a burglar came in and someone John described as an "all purpose thief". In fact, everyone in the place except John and myself seemed to be working criminals.

We stayed around for an hour or so, drinking tea in the back room, while members drifted in from time to time to say hello - or just to give John a firm touch on the shoulders as they passed - a sort of re-entry ritual which

seemed the more effective because of its understatement. Although John didn't give me any figure for himself, I learnt later that it is not uncommon for returning villains to pick up three or four thousand pounds from club well-wishers in the days immediately following their release. That sort of money, coupled with the warmth and density of the welcome-home ceremony I'd been witnessing, suggested that ordinary hostel or release schemes designed to keep the professional criminal on the straight and narrow were likely to have a somewhat marginal impact. Finding yourself in this sort of club again after years inside wasn't drifting into evil ways, or mixing with bad company, or yielding to temptations. It was coming home.

Although John described him as a successful robber and having had just as many years at the game, Derek had no luxury flat and certainly no expensive ornaments to show for it. Quite the opposite. He lived in a small council flat in Stoke Newington. On the third floor of a five-storey block. "Excitement?" he said, when I asked him. "It never occurred to me. I suppose I could have got the money other ways. But to me it was just like going to work, but easier. I've been to work with people, you know, that like the excitement."

"But did you take pleasure in it? I mean was there..."

"There was no pleasure, no." "Well, was it a status thing? An ego thing? I mean did you look at other people who weren't prepared to take that kind of risk and think..."

He was shaking his head as I was talking. Sitting across from me. Medium height, sallow, matter of fact, domestic.

"No. I suppose, though, you could say it's a bit like a tightrope walker. A bit like that. You wouldn't get up there if you didn't think you were going to get to the other end, even though in your heart you know that one day you'll fall off." He seemed mildly embarrassed by this slight of fancy.

"But why did you stick at it? You could have done something else, couldn't you?"

He thought about it for a minute. "Well, the beauty of it is.... The beauty of it is, you can go and get it, and then go and have a holiday somewhere, and then, you know, come back. That lot's gone, but it doesn't matter cos you can go out and get some more, can't you? But, you know with a weekly wage, it's just not possible is it?"

Derek was matter of fact even about grassing. No, he couldn't

recall any moments when he'd got near to doing it. He had no stories to tell of temptation resisted. I didn't need to press the point; John did it for me.

"Come on, Derek, why is there so much now? How'd you explain Leroy Davies, Germain, Smalls?"

"I think a lot of it is people who've done a lot of time. They can't face it any more. A lot of them have been very successful: they've got a lot of money and don't want to lose it by going away. So when they get into their forties and the police threaten them with 15 years, 20 years or whatever, they just can't face it."

But this wouldn't do for John. I wasn't the only person he'd spoken to at length about *omertà* - about that very special attribute which robbers had to each other. And now here was one of those very beings suggesting that such an essential attribute could be subverted by what looked remarkably like a deterrent penal policy. Hand out 15 or 20 years for armed robbery and you'd have every villain in the business over 40 writing out a list of their accomplices and handing it to the nearest policeman.

"Yes, Derek. But why now more than before?"

"I think it started with the

Richardsons (Charlie and Eddie). They were grassed. And the Kray twins. And nothing was done to anybody. You know, like it's in the back of people's minds that nothing, nothing has happened to the people who grassed the Krays. And look who they are!"

Slowly, I was beginning to change my view of Derek. I now felt that there was a peculiar amorality about his view which perhaps made him even more frightening than others, more historic.

"You see, John, years ago, if you was a grass, you got cut. And that was good. Cos you knew who was a grass. Most of the people with big cuts on their faces you knew were grasses. You didn't work with them. That's the trouble today. People's morals have changed. No grass has been hurt enough." I decided to pursue Derek's remarkably cavalier view of "cutting" people, by asking him how he felt about all the other violence of his trade. He looked surprised I'd mentioned it.

"More people used to get hurt years ago. When the police were less active. For a start, you'd be working eight-handed, instead of four or five as nowadays, and it was a cash game. Hitting people over the head to make them behave. And as it was coshes, the other side would be prepared to have a go - perhaps even carry their own coshes to retaliate with. That meant a stand-up row in which people got battered."

"See, if a firm sent wages-clerks to collect wages, they'd get a couple of beefy boys from

the warehouse to go with them as minders. They might have given them a couple of extra quid and I suppose they'd be thinking: 'This is handy - until someone coshes 'em. And you had to do 'em because it never did any good just threatening them, like, saying 'Give us the money'. Cos they wouldn't have it over. When we started using guns, though, we used to give them the orders to hand over the money and they did. Oh yes, violence has got much less since we started using guns."

"Really?" I managed.

"Oh yes. When it's guns, you might only be firing rice or budge seed, but it still makes a bang and brings a few lights down; has an effect. Everyone his floor, and you can just jump over the counter and empty the tills."

Although Derek's way of talking flattened out the violence, or threat of violence, involved in any robbery, this wasn't the first time I'd heard about the peculiar dialectic between banking-practices and armed robbery. In most cases it was the villains who led the way. Once guns became a regular feature of the bank raids, allowing a gang to terrorize the bank staff into such a state of submission that the money could simply be taken from the tills, something had to be done to block the way. In the late sixties, the banks, amid much clamour about the loss of personal contact with the

TOMORROW

The world of the daylight Hoisters

In the Underworld by Laurie Taylor, published by Basil Blackwell on June 28, price £7.95.

moreover... Miles Kington

I don't know why people are so surprised by the decision of *The Times* to start a Stock Exchange sweepstakes.

Unless they have very short memories. Because in this very column, less than three years ago, I was privileged to make the following announcement.

Forget about Bingo. Forget about Casino. The Greatest Games are already in *The Times*. And so many to choose from! Why not turn to our Business pages and play Stocks and Shares? It's so simple.

That item appeared on November 6, 1981 and caused no fuss at the time. Nor, indeed, did the other games I suggested, such as Horseracing and Birth, Marriage and Death, so it is difficult to account for the surprise now.

The management of *The Times*, who acted on my idea after a mere three years, have of course made secret representations to me to peer into my crystal ball and come up with some suggestions for 1987. As I withhold nothing from my readers, I can tell you that I

have been toying with an idea which would need the assistance of Philip Howard. Once a week he would write an article introducing an entirely new word to the English language, which the readers of *The Times* would then use constantly in their conversation for the next week until it was firmly lodged in the public mind. The winner would be the first reader to hear one of these words used on the BBC.

Again, Philip Howard tells me that even the faintest chance of a misprint ruins this idea. What, he says, if the new word was spelt wrong? We would then have half a million *Times* readers going around all misusing the same word. The prospect horrifies his delicate soul. In vain do I point out that as it is a completely new word, it wouldn't matter in the least.

So the idea I have finally plumped for is - wait for it - a Topless Crossword.

Yes, at last a game which combines intellectual virtuosity with glamour and entertainment.

The idea is brilliant but simple. The crossword is printed as normal, but on top of the photograph of a luscious

lovely lady, or a hunk of handsome roan. Instead of black squares there will be empty spaces through which you catch a tantalizing glimpse of that day's guest star.

Then, as you slowly complete the crossword, you are allowed to peel off each solved clue and gradually build up the total picture of the paragon of pulchritude underneath. How much more satisfying than turning straight to page three of a newspaper, and then turning straight on!

The management here (I said I had no secrets from my readers) have raised two objections to this otherwise foolproof idea. Firstly, they said, there is an unmistakable element of strip-tease in the way the game is played. This objection I met by saying that that was the whole idea.

Satisfied on this point, they then said that the impact of human skin might be too much for many readers more used to pictures of war atrocities and traffic disasters, and the other gentler topics which appear in newspapers. And what about those readers too stupid to be able to do the crossword, or too clever to bother to do so?

The latter problem was easily

"I suppose," I said to John, as we made our way back from the Professional Artists', about three weeks after our first

meeting, "they're not all that different to accountants or stockbrokers. I can see what you mean about it being a job to them. They get up in the morning, or at least in the afternoon, and go to work. Keep their eyes open. Look for openings. And I suppose just like other professional groups they pull together their own set of attitudes and ideas about what's right and wrong, about how to have a good time, how to treat their families and kids, how to look after other people who're in the same game."

It was a prepared speech. I left out the bits that I didn't think John would like to hear. It was all very well for me to talk about crime as an occupation like any other, but I also knew that the well-dressed men jiggling ice in their double Bacardis and triple vodkas in the Club had, not long previously, been out on the streets, clearing and stealing, selling drugs and threatening violence. Whenever they'd been working, they'd had to go about it surreptitiously with forged papers or keys, at night or in disguise. There would nearly always have been a victim, not necessarily left bleeding in the gutter, but often left injured or distressed.

But I kept quiet about all that. I could come back to the anti-social and immoral aspects of it all. At the moment I just wanted to find out how

successful professional criminals went about their business: how they organized particular 'coups', learnt their techniques, integrated their work with home and family, dealt with long-term imprisonment. Most of all, I wanted to understand why it had such a continuing appeal for those who, in every way seemed a million miles from the standard picture of the dull-witted persistent offender.

"John?" We were back now at my flat in Battersea - sitting across the kitchen table from each other and drinking cups of tea from separate pots. (John insisted upon making his own.) "John. How would it be if you set up some interviews, with top villains and I came along and recorded them, and then we got together and wrote something which could give a different perspective from some of the other books on professional crime? We could call it, say, *The Subculture of Professional Crime*."

I'd rehearsed that as well, but it seemed to take less time than I'd planned. John nodded his head slowly and drank some more of the brown sludge he liked to call "proper tea." "We'll try," he said. "But you've got the promise something." I was poised to agree to anything. No discussion of John's own criminality? Absolute confidentiality when real crimes were mentioned? Complete anonymity for all the interviewees? We shouldn't have too much difficulty in agreeing. We were both sociologists.

"Of course. Of course."

"Then, please, Laurie, will you promise never again to use that word 'subculture'?"

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"Of course. Of course."

"Then, please, Laurie, will you promise never again to use that word 'subculture'?"

by Sir Roy Strong. What possible objection could there be to this?

The Times management agreed readily. So don't forget. Starting 1987, only in *The Times*, the world's first Topless Crossword.

Order your copy now.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 376)

- ACROSS
1 Myth (5)
4 Argue noisily (7)
8 Excuse (5)
9 Country strolls (7)
10 Insolvent (8)
11 Film celebrity (4)
12 French speaker (11)
17 Hindquarters (4)
18 Clock swing (8)
19 Pentland Firth islands (7)
22 Umbilicus (5)
23 Spire (7)
24 Sea changes (5)
DOWN
1 Burning brandy cooking (6)
2 Scots child (5)
3 Expatriate settler (8)
4 Electronic language editor (4,9)
5 Ammunition (4)
6 Solidifying powder (7)
7 Make certain (6)

- 12 Crime thriller (8)
14 Hot savoury dish (7)
15 Defensive covering (6)
16 Underclothes (6)
19 Very cross (5)
20 Street protest (4)

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

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MONDAY PAGE

PENNY PERRICK

The ugly face of corporate power



Things both good and bad happened to Mary Cunningham (the author of *Powerplay*). What really happened at Bendix? because she was slim and pretty and had cascades of pale blonde hair. Her tragedy was to believe that her lovely appearance would not shape her life as much as her equally lovely mind. Her further tragedy was that she thought people appreciated her inner self when it was her outer self that was knocking them for six.

Well, maybe she had a little inkling about that. As a final year student at the Harvard Business School, she noticed that whenever a recruiting banker came down, she was seated next to him at dinner, "because I had what people described as wholesome good looks". Yet it didn't occur to her: as she asked him cutsey-poo question such as "Do you feel investment bankers spend enough time thinking about their responsibility to society at large?", that, had she been unwholesome looking and male, the gentleman might have punched her on the nose.

When Bill Agee, the wiz-kid chairman of Bendix, twisted her arm to accept a job as his executive assistant, it never crossed her mind that he might have been smitten with more than her degree in moral philosophy, magna cum laude. It should have done though. At their very first interview he cut short her recital of her CV with, "Oh c'mon. Don't tell me that stuff. Talk to me about who you really are". Mary wasn't 17 years old either. She was 28, old enough never to trust a man who wore aviator glasses and murmured: "What you need now is to be mentored." A low trick on Agee's part but not as low as using Mary to show up the rest of his team of disgruntled second-rate executives. It's true that her mentor promoted her - "At 29, I was the youngest female corporate vice president of a Fortune 500 company in America" - but he used her horribly too. He made her act as psychoanalyst to his difficult daughter, sort his mail, field his calls. So even though she started work at 6.30 am, her weekends and evenings were never her own - "Mare, I really need you for this one, could you please cancel that".

And then the rumours started. First came the anonymous letters to members of the Bendix board suggesting that Mary and Bill shared a relationship that went further than mentor and mentored. Next came the questions from the staff, the articles in the press and suddenly wholesome Mary was wearing labels like "shapely weep" and "femme fatale".

The very predictable outcome was that Mary was fired and Agee wasn't, at which point Mary wised up to real corporate life: "I was expendable. After all, I was just the girl". And what did her mentor do just when she really needed him: he cut her out of his existence, even to the point of refusing her the use of his cottage in the mountains where she wanted to go to heal her shattered spirit and bruised ego.

In all the best stories, and this is one of them, the bad guys finally get their come-uppance. Not long after his brutal treatment of Mary, Agee began to lose out in the power struggles at Bendix. Seedy and depressed, he came homing back to his former executive assistant and this time she was allowed into his mountain retreat - to shop and clean and cook for him while he sat around wondering why everyone was turning against him.

Again, in all the best stories, there's a happy ending, and this is it. Mary Cunningham married Bill Agee and they set up a venture capital and strategy consulting company called Semper Enterprises. It may not be as romantic as the end of Cinderella but it's the best that everyone could do in the circumstances.

*Published in America by Linden Press/Simon and Schuster (price \$15.95).

Anna Raeburn is an agony aunt to millions but her audience is unaware of her own private crises, writes Gill Pyrah

So you think you've got problems...

The caller's problem was sexual. Anna Raeburn and "the Doc" on London's Capital Radio were there to give precisely the advice the girl must have expected: "Enjoy what you've got. Talk to your partner about it. Anything two people both enjoy is 'normal' and if you're built that way, love, then that's the way it's going to be."

Anna's style is strident and uncompromising and often amounts to bad news for the shiftless or non-functioning half of a partnership. "If in doubt, kick him out" would be a useful precis of her advice. However, "advice" is a word she dismisses when talking of the work that has made her famous in the past decade.

She says: "Advice makes it sound as though I've the Delphi Oracle in one hand and a hot line to heaven in the other. I don't. I give opinions." If she has to formulate her opinions as she talks - and on a radio phone-in, of course, she does - that does not stop her crashing over the Doc's quieter, trained line, seeming to butt in with "I think" whenever her microphone has been inactive for longer than 20 seconds.

A former colleague acknowledges Anna's need to be the centre of attention, her bitterness, her facility for pouncing on the most sensational aspect of a caller's tale to give her a professional advantage. It's a style she practises on and off air.

Sitting straight, her hands unfidgety but brown eyes wild with eagerness to get the record straight, she says: "It's horses for courses. I was always the girl, who could tell the one in the typing pool what to do if her mother had a drink problem."

Her own mother has said she's been that way since she was six. "Miss Information Taylor, I was", she says.

Nor must she wait to be asked: "When poor Princess Di was getting that wave of press - at first she was wonderful, then supposed to be making Charlie miserable, then anorexic - I

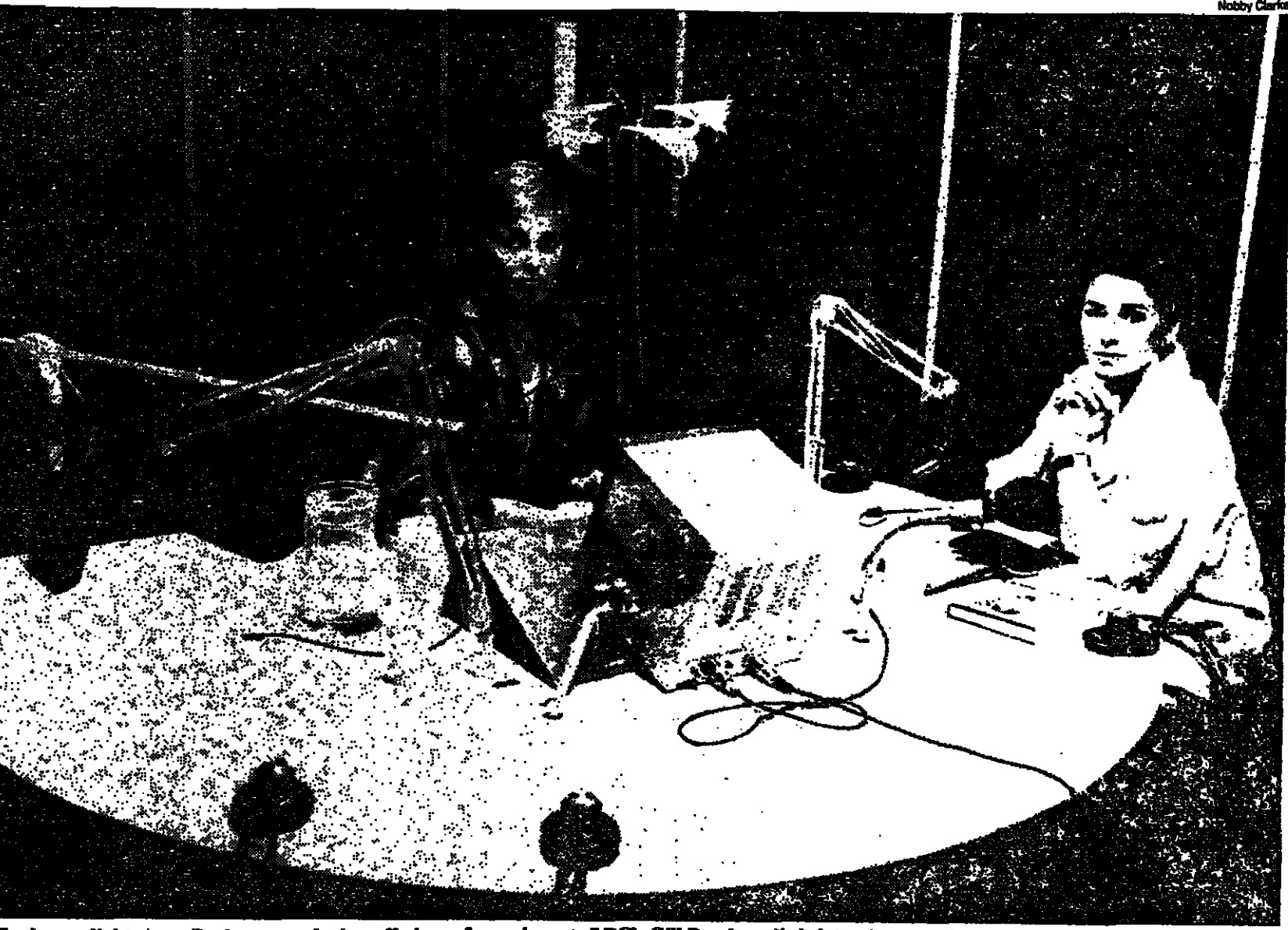
wanted to write and say, 'Look, love, this happens to everyone.' She started out as Sally Taylor. The Sally went to avoid confusion with a flatmate, the Taylor relinquished on her first marriage. She had lived in a middle-class household in Middlesbrough, born late to adored and admired school-teacher parents, with an idolized sister almost 13 years her senior.

In her new autobiography, her early family memories are happy ones, though she remembers herself as a lonely, bookish child who, on page one, was already peering at her playmate, the mirror, rehearsing to be the person she wanted to be.

Anna discovered her Jewishness by acting the role of Anne Frank in a play as an adolescent and feeling an instant bond with the Jews she met through that performance. But her skinny dark looks, which include a streak of gipsy, led to taunts that she could not be her father's child, that she was a "nigger". The lad who offered that assessment got a broken nose.

She remembers how hard she tried to amuse those she liked. Years later, "in an abortive psychotherapeutic relationship", the therapist conjured up her happy family as dancing in a circle, with Anna a puppy on the outside, trying to break in. Although she did not understand what was going on at the time, she witnessed the pain of her whole family when her sister Lesley had a baby secretly which she had to give away. She shared their later anguish when Lesley's fiancé suddenly died.

An actress was determined to be an actress, though her parents insisted on her learning secretarial skills to supplement that ambition. Thousands leave home for capital cities every year and do their share of shop-assisting and clerical work, discard their virginity, live in cramped squalor and accept every invitation, looking for the route to the big time.



In the spotlight: Anna Raeburn reveals the sufferings of experience to LBC's Gill Pyrah - a little later she was solving other people's problems again.

as an au pair, and hung out with other misfits and arty failures. She endured what must, at the time, have seemed interminable gynaecological problems. Sick and no actress, she came home. Back in London, she did not tell her partner when she had their child aborted, counting this as "woman's work".

When she met film-maker Michael Raeburn, she was impressed by his intelligence, his commitment to his art, and the fact that he wanted to marry her. She makes no bones about the failure of that marriage. An "open marriage" was trendy, but it was not easy. She had her second abortion. The loss of that child still grieves her.

Talking about her life on LBC last week, she remembered what she told the examining

doctor: "If I have this child I don't think I'll have the marriage to support it. And if I don't have the marriage to support it, I can't see the point of having the child." The marriage collapsed anyway.

Speaking as Capital's problem counsellor later in the evening, she sighed for the caller whose abortion was recent and brought increasing anguish as the birthing date approached. Who could doubt that the compassion and shared emotion in Anna's voice were heartfelt?

Her theoretical training for counselling may be zero, although she has certainly done the practical side of the syllabus. It is an irony that her own life has been a mess for the greater part of the time she has

been telling others how to live theirs. But she says: "I don't think that's unusual at all. I think if you lifted the roofs off most of the helping professions you would find a fair deal of confusion."

"Isn't the Biblical quote, 'Physician, heal thyself'? You usually try to set to rights in other people's lives what you can't set to rights in your own."

While married to Michael she applied for a job promoting *Forum's* American edition. She and two other ambassadors for the sex magazine talked their way around a surprised America on the television and radio chat-show circuit.

Nevertheless, when she got back to England with this success under her tiny belt, it was insufficiently appreciated.

to her mind. She was little more than a dogbody on the magazine, editing the letters page. She applied for the vacancy on the highly respected *Woman* magazine as agony aunt. Ms Raeburn speaks with firm pride of getting that job, and of succeeding in it.

IPC might have worried that more conservative readers, trained by Evelyn Home for 37 years to count their blessings, would be alarmed by Anna Raeburn's "look after number one" style of solution. Not a bit of it. The time for that particular message had come, and Anna was the woman to preach it.

Her own practice is to excise from her life those whom she believes to have let her down - although she is generous in her

praise and appreciation of her friends. How does she assess herself at 40, with *Woman*, *Cosmopolitan* and the television sit-com *Agony* behind her? "It's as good as it should have been at 21. I've grown up... I was frightened of life. I went towards it with open arms, terrified at the same time that it would bite me. Now it's bitten me enough times I know that I can get out the TCP and the Elastoplast and cover up the cuts and go on."

With her second husband, Nick Lilley, there's at least a live child. "More importantly, a man", she adds. "Those are my priorities - a man, a home and a child. In that order."

Talking to *Myself*, by Anna Raeburn, is published by Elm Tree Books, £8.95.

Stephanie Calman goes to see a medium with a very unusual kind of chat show

Doris calls heaven and makes them happy

The posters heralding the arrival of "world-acclaimed medium Doris Stokes" gave the gloss of showbiz to something I had always thought of as very solemn and very private. I did not know seances could be conducted with 2,000 people eating popcorn in a concert hall.

That is not to say that the renowned author of *Voices In My Ear* - and *More Voices In My Ear* - was in the least glamorous. Nor was she eccentrically beseeched like an international Madame Arcati. The long dress aside, she looked exactly like someone you would expect to see behind the jam counter at a village jumble sale.

The complete, editor of *Psychic News*, announced that before the wonderful Doris came on, we would meet the first of several celebrities lineup for the evening. This was a man called Brendan Blake, who stood on a green jacket like the steward of a rugby event, to render "I'll Walk Beside You" very vigorously to a discreet piano accompaniment.

He was then replaced by two armchairs and a flower arrangement - the better to create a comfy atmosphere - and the wonderful Doris, with curly grey hair and cosy expression, appeared to the crowd. Patting her lap maternally as she settled into a chair, she told some jokes to show that communicating with the spirits is not creepy.

"How many are afraid of death? Nothing to it, love!" she said cheerily, adding, with her idiosyncratic brand of humour: "I have a little prayer which goes, 'Dear God, if my card's up tonight, can I have a quick cerebral haemorrhage?'"

Several people laughed. Most of those in the audience had come, it seemed, not just with the hope of messages from their loved ones, but because they liked Doris's personal style. And they treated her not with awe but familiarity, like the Gracie Fields of the psychic world. The easy mood may also have come from there being, in the packed hall, no more than a dozen men. Doris gave a look of concentration.

"Someone is asking for O'Keefe." A woman in the circle put up her hand, and a microphone was rushed to her side.

"Who's Jimmy?" said Doris. "My son," said the woman, her voice already trembly.

"He's not been over long, has he love?"

"Three years, Doris."



"That's not long, love! See, there's only a little light there, and that means he hasn't been over long. Yes, he looks about three or four. He died of cancer, didn't he, love?"

"That's right, Doris."

"Well, forget how you saw him last. He's not like that now. He's got all his curls back and he's a lovely little boy."

"Thank you, Doris."

In the interval I asked the girl in the velvet suit: "Have you ever met Doris Stokes before?" "No," she said. "I've been trying to get in touch with Dad ever since he died, when I was very young. She knew he was called Albert, known as Bert."

She had been to mediums before, and believed in God. "Does it make you feel better?" I asked. It did.

In the second half we met another celebrity, guitarist Bert Weedon, who concentrated hard and got in touch with his career.

He leered: "Here's a rather appropriate one for tonight - 'Ghost Riders In The Sky'. And how about 'I'm A Poor Little Lamb Who's Lost His Way'? Will you all be little sheep for me and sing along?"

Lots of the crowd duly baa'd to the beat as directed, and then Doris came back with the armchairs, flower arrangement and more comfort.

The communications, as before, were just like those obligatory chats you have with relatives on the phone at Christmas. For believers, Doris was the omnipotent operator, holding all the lines. The way she leaned to one side to hear the spirits even suggested an invisible phone - portable, but plugged into the Beyond.

It was in theory a most impressive system. It is just that the Beyond is more than usually plagued by crossed lines.

JAPANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY IN THE U.K. SILVER JUBILEE

The Japanese Chamber of Commerce in London was established on 14th July, 1959, by 34 Japanese companies with offices in London. This was later developed into the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the United Kingdom and this year marks its Silver Jubilee.

When it was founded Japan was still in its developing stage and the younger brother of Europe in terms of its economic influence. Trade between the U.K. and Japan was well balanced and the activity of Japanese companies in the U.K. was in its initial stage. Today, after 25 years in operation, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the U.K. has about 250 companies as its members and is very energetic in promoting understanding between the U.K. and Japan. It has been providing occasions for contact of Japanese businesses with the U.K. Government, business and social organisations. It has been instrumental in holding lecture meetings, industrial study tours to various districts in the U.K., establishing organisations or task forces to promote U.K. export to Japan, and also in establishing the Anglo-Japanese Industrial Co-operation Committee which is very active in inviting Japanese investment in this country.

As you will see, our activities have undergone a change according to the change in Anglo-Japanese economic relations. We Japanese believe in the ideas of free trade and we are determined to advance this idea by means of stimulating mutual understanding. To commemorate the Silver Jubilee this year the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry is going to invite essays on Japan from U.K. citizens and invite up to six winners to a two-week study tour of Japan. We hope that the U.K. citizens' interest in Japan will deepen their understanding of Japan through this project.

We are resolved to continue our vigorous effort in encouraging friendship and understanding on the occasion of our 25th year.

大木 花子
Sato Ohki, President.

Essay Competition

- Contestants: Must be UK citizens, 18 years or over but under 40 on 1 September 1984 and must not have visited Japan previously.
- Theme: Either "The Future of Anglo-Japanese Relations" or "My Image of Japan"
- Length & Format: 700 to 1,000 words, typewritten in English, double spaced on A4 paper. Four copies of the finished piece should be submitted.
- Closing Date: Entries must be accompanied by a completed entry form which is available from the Chamber and must arrive at latest by last post on 31 July 1984.
- Prizes: Two weeks' visit to Japan for up to six people. The study tour is expected to take place in late September. Its objective is to promote understanding and to strengthen ties between the UK and Japan. It will offer the opportunity of studying the political, economic, industrial, social and cultural aspects of Japan at first hand as well as including opportunities for sight-seeing and free time.
- Applications to: The General Manager
The Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the U.K.
c/o Mitsui & Co Ltd
Temple Court
11 Queen Victoria Street
London EC4N 4SB

Tomorrow:



Fashion looks at a new wave of interest in swimsuits



PARIS DIARY

Frank Johnson

Galling times

The phrase *while England slept*, relating to European affairs, has taken on a new meaning. So all last week it was left to France to assume the burden of being excited about the European election results.

On the whole, France discharged this responsibility effectively. The Briton could only marvel at the ability of any nation to be agitated by anything connected with the phantom assembly of Strasbourg. The excitement, however, had nothing to do with Strasbourg and was solely to do with France. Being a more than usually unpopular party in power at home, Mitterrand's Socialists had taken a considerable beating. So even more, had their coalition partners, the Communists. The next appropriate sitting of the French parliament was therefore more assiduously attended than usual. M. Coudin, the leader of the centre-conservative UDF deputies (for in France, the Tory wets have their own party), was to be heard using a very wet metaphor. "It was a vote against the commander, the captain, the crew, and the cabin boys. The left has been condemned because it led the ship on to the reefs and it's on the way to sinking it."

The opposition had been saying that, if Mitterrand were General de Gaulle, he would have resigned by now. They pointed to 1959 when de Gaulle resigned the presidency after a setback over a matter even more boring than the European elections: a referendum on devolution.

Parisians tend to refer to Charles de Gaulle Airport as "Roissy", in the way that Londoners talk of Heathrow. But when, at this sitting of the National Assembly, a colleague of M. Mauroy (the prime minister) explained that Mauroy was not present because he had to go "to Roissy", there were cries from the Gaullist benches of "Charles de Gaulle! Charles de Gaulle!" As a result, M. Mermaz, the Socialist president of the Assembly, rather piously exclaimed: "Lamentable!"

Mitterrand will not resign, or dissolve the assembly and call a general election before the constitution demands it in 1986, because he has no resemblance to de Gaulle. He is a more literate, more dignified-looking version of a parliamentary string-puller on the British model, rather than a great national monument. For such figures, office is the point of it all.

Still, it was a good political week, thanks to the opposition's skilful use of Charles de Gaulle, the famous statesman, and even more skilful use of Charles de Gaulle, the famous airport.

No socks please, we're French

Now that the events are sufficiently distant from our time, passions have cooled, and the archives are available, we may assess the impact on Anglo-French relations of Mr Philip Howard in the turbulent spring of 1984.

Readers will recall that France, acting through its literary magazine *Le Monde*, invited various foreign newspapers to ask their readers to name the ten greatest dead European writers. The diplomacy was from the outset complicated by the fact that Mr Howard, while cooperating in the overall design, suggested that the whole thing was idiotic, and kept on calling *Le Monde* a downmarket frog.

The latest *Le Monde* reports that "the manner in which each newspaper comported itself in the organization and realization of the referendum was very representative of the psychology of the country."

Die Zeit published the questionnaire on the day requested by the French. "Presentation: impeccable". "Serious and reflective on the part of journalists and readers."

El Pais in Madrid "gave us a cold sweat. The days passed and the questionnaire stayed in the drawer." And when, eventually, that paper published the results, it was 15 days before it was supposed to. "The enthusiasm of the Italians was immediate" at *La Stampa*.

And the Howard-Times reaction? "They, of course, did not act like everybody else." Publish some list to tick off the names? That's all right for French, Germans, Italians and Spanish. *Le Monde* seemed baffled that "British humour obliged" Mr Howard to "present the referendum in the form of a chronicle" in which he referred to someone's "petits chaussettes de coton" (little cotton socks).

Like Mitterrand in his present troubles with a representative Briton, *Le Monde*, then, has behaved with dignity in its relations with Mr Howard.

BARRY FANTONI



"I'll give you the answer to 13 down if you give me your portfolio card"

David Blake on a book that overturns some common misconceptions

Gloom mongers at bay



Population is stabilizing, food production is going up, vast energy sources remain untapped. The future is brighter than we have been led to believe

quarter in Latin America and by about 20 per cent in South Asia. Even more encouraging, all the countries of the world show clear signs of following the path which industrial nations went down many years ago. As living standards rise, the number of children falls because potential parents become more used to the idea that they have a choice between having children and higher living standards.

Some of the impact of this is already apparent. In 1969 the United Nations forecast a population of 7,500 million by the year 2000; revision after revision has brought that figure down to just over 6,000 million.

Even the pessimists admit that population catastrophe has been delayed, pushed on to the end of the twenty-first century rather than the beginning. But if the Henley estimates are right it is not going to happen. For by the beginning of the next century the population will stop growing at all. We will have a total population figure of between 6 to 6.5 billion which will remain steady at that figure.

Will we be able to feed that many people? The short answer is yes. The projection of famine, either in polemics like *Limits to Growth* or in

fictionalized versions like the film *Soylent Green*, where even western countries are half starved, show no signs of coming true. We have been through the period of greatest population growth, yet even in that time the world was able to increase the amount of food per person which it produces. This has not been all good news, as British taxpayers who have to pay to buy up huge surpluses of some foods can testify. Much of the food is of the wrong kind in the wrong place. But with the significant exception of Africa, the people of the world are better fed now than 20 years ago, probably better fed than at any time in history.

Many people do not know that, which is why they feel that starvation is coming. They think that things have got worse when in fact they have got better. This ignorance is not an excuse which can be used by forecasters, however. Most of those who warn of disaster realize that things have improved but say that a reversal is in sight. One reason often put forward is that the deserts are spreading.

The truth is very different. The amount of agricultural land in the Third World is increasing, not diminishing. And the yields which

farmers can get on that land are rising too. There may be severe problems in some areas of the world, especially Africa. But the balance of probability is that by the year 2000 food production will have grown faster than population. For the world as a whole, there will be more food and it will be cheaper.

We will have food to eat, but will we have anything to cook it on? The energy crisis of the early 1970s was traumatic for the western world and has led us to think that we were being given advance warning that we are running out of fuel. Now in some sense that is bound to happen. One day the sun will cease to shine and that will be the end of everything. But we have several million years before we need worry about that. In Canada there are huge deposits of oil-bearing shale. Getting the oil out is such a difficult business that it is currently not worth it. But it is still there, waiting to be removed when needed. The only drawback is that it will be more expensive.

Markets have a way of dealing with that problem. The price charged goes up and people cut back on their use. At the height of the 1974 oil crisis there were many voices heard saying energy was not like that, that Americans were so committed to gas guzzlers that they would use them whatever the price. The years have passed and so have most of the gas guzzlers.

What does the evidence of the past tell us? It says that energy prices have fallen over the past century during a time of great growth. In the 1950s and 1960s they dropped spectacularly and there was a correcting rise in the 1970s.

What about other commodities? The first point to note is that virtually no commodities are indispensable. If there is not enough copper for the cables, we can use aluminium instead. The second is that the way this happens is that copper gets expensive, telling consumers that they ought to switch to something else. The third is that if we take this test of whether commodities as a whole are getting scarcer, they seem in fact to be becoming more plentiful. During the past century the price of commodities has tended to fall steadily.

To say that the four great harbingers of apocalypse which gained fashion in the 1970s — population, food shortages, energy shortages and commodity shortages — are all fake problems does not mean that real ones do not exist. They do. But we ought to concentrate on the real problems in our societies, not imaginary ones.

Full Circle into the Future by the Henley Centre for Forecasting (price £85).

Ferdinand Mount

Let's make buses more omni

Lovers of R. S. Surtees will remember the inimitable beginning of *Mr Sponge's Sporting Tour*. Our hero is seen "mizzling" along Oxford Street, pausing at the "bus-perplexed" Circus, and fetching up at the Edgware Road end, eyeing the many-coloured buses with a wailing-a-ride-like air: "Red, green, blue, drab, cinnamon-colour passed and crossed, and jostled, and stopped". In this riotous confusion of conveniences, Mr Sponge is, as always, master of the situation: "Quietly awaiting the evaporation of the steam, and the disentanglement of the vehicles, by the smallest possible sign in the world, the bus is obliged either to come to or lose the fare, and he steps quietly in."

How unlike our own dear request stops. It is a vanished world; the huge variety of buses, all competing frenetically for custom, seems a far cry from the dignified monopoly of London Transport. Today it is only in remote places such as Hongkong, and Istanbul, and Buenos Aires, that you find buses in profusion and hungry for passengers.

The side-effects of this rationing were masked so long as there was, for most people, little alternative to bus travel. But with the rise of the private car, the effect became visible and dramatic. Since 1955, the number of bus passengers has halved, and subsidies have risen from £71m in 1972 to nearly £1,000m a year today. It is a vicious circle. The longer people have to wait for a bus, the fewer people will be prepared to wait; hence the steeper the losses, and the higher the fares and the subsidies.

This decline is not inevitable. Since the long-distance coaches were de-rationed in 1980, fares have come down on average by 40 per cent in real terms, and 700 new services have been introduced. Yet journeys of more than 30 miles are just the ones for which the private car is most suitable. Millions of people still do not have cars and would love to see cheaper and more frequent bus services running over any distance from one mile to 800 miles.

Next month, Nicholas Ridley, the Transport Secretary, is to publish his White Paper on Buses. And already the vested interests are limbering up to resist change: the National Bus Company, London Transport, the transport unions, and the great groups of nationalizers, co-ordinators and integrators who have before their eyes the vision of a pure and seamless "transport policy".

Many of the objections raised are already crumbling under the pressure of experience. It is not simply the example of the long-distance coaches with their videos and "in-flight service". (Why do other

forms of transport, such as hovercraft, feel bound to borrow the language of the airways, notoriously the most disagreeable form of travel? For the past couple of years, there have been three trial areas — in Devon, Norfolk and Hereford-and-Worcester — in which all bus licensing has been abolished for town and country buses alike. The results on these mainly rural services are encouraging if not spectacular. One can hardly blame private operators for entering rather gingerly a field from which they have been excluded for half a century. But, despite the dire predictions of chaos, there are undoubtedly more buses running and costing less, either in fare or in subsidies.

These results are not so very surprising. In parts of Australia, one of the few countries where it is possible to make a direct comparison between state buses and private buses on scheduled services, the running costs of the state buses are reckoned to be up to 50 per cent higher. Private firms can run buses profitably on routes where state operators could not.

This brings up the "bald-type cowboys" argument — that private bus firms tend to cut their costs by lowering standards of safety and maintenance. If this objection, already being voiced by the *New Statesman*, were valid, it would of course be an equally valid objection to the private ownership of taxi cabs (where in fact the inspectors keep up remarkably high standards). Safety licensing, which is vital and should probably be strengthened, is not to be confused with quantity licensing, which is not and should be abolished.

But will there not be traffic chaos and dangerous touting for custom, just as described in *Mr Sponge's Sporting Tour*? Again there is not with privately owned taxis; fear of losing one's operator's licence is a powerful deterrent to cowboy behaviour. And as for congestion, if every extra bus contains only two people who might otherwise have been driving their cars, congestion would actually be reduced. The unions' fears about unemployment are understandable, but if there are more buses running, there will be more, not fewer, jobs for bus drivers (although not necessarily with London Transport or the National Bus Company).

The best argument of all — and one which ought to appeal to this government as much as it would have to Soggy Sponge — is, simply, liberty: if someone wants to run a bus service, he ought to be allowed to, unless there is an overwhelming reason for stopping him — and there is not.

Anne Sofer

A test that doesn't make the grade

When, almost a quarter of a century ago, I left teaching to become a full-time mother, it seemed to me that three educational reforms were urgently necessary: the introduction of parents as governors, the abolition of selection at 11 and the merger of the O-level and CSE examinations. Progressive education, thinking was travelling slowly in the same direction and hoped that, with a bit of luck and some outside pressure, the desirable changes would be carried out in time for my own children to benefit.

I overestimated the likely speed of change. Token numbers of parent governors were introduced when my first child was at primary school. Selection was abolished just in time for the last child to start a fully comprehensive secondary education. And now, while he is in the middle of O-levels, the announcement of the new merged exam comes. He will have left school before the first courses even start.

Nonetheless I suppose I should be applauding warmly and joining the chorus of educationalists and politicians saying generously "better late than never".

But the truth is that this is one reform that would be better never than late. It is an answer to a problem that was perceived 20 years ago but is now overtaken by events. Among all those pundits who are officially "delighted" at the announcement, some must be filled with misgiving.

The danger is that the new system, formalised and stamped all over with the marks of a historic settlement, painstakingly achieved, may turn out to be more of a block to progress than the continuation of the present one, chaotic as it is.

The chaos has grown in recent years rather than subsided, and in some ways it is a breeding ground for innovation rather than mere muddle. Several of the O-level examining boards have been responding to the schools' demand for joint syllabi with CSE in any case; others have been collaborating in the more radical proposals coming from (for instance) Oxfordshire and the ILEA to move away from a once-and-for-all public examination towards a system more like graded music examinations — tests of competence taken over time at successively more difficult levels.

Other certifying bodies have been muscling in on the 14-16 curriculum area: City and Guilds, the Business and Technical Education Council, the Royal Society of Arts. Some of their courses are found to be more motivating and more acceptable to employers than CSE or even, in some cases, O-level. The boundaries between school and further education are becoming fluid: some 14 and 15-year-olds may regularly spend more than half a week in college. The Government's own

"Technical and Vocational Education Initiative" is spawning more new courses.

All this time the age of 16 is becoming less and less significant as there is no longer that ready job market waiting. Young people are coming to realize that the piece of paper they get when they are 16 may be less useful than what they get next — whether it is good grades at A-level, a vocational qualification or contact with a possible employer on a training scheme.

Increasingly, employers are setting their own aptitude tests rather than rely on O-level or CSE; those few apprenticeships that still survive are tending to start later, accepting a City and Guilds qualification as equivalent to the first year. In short it is a fluid situation in which a new pattern is emerging — a longer period of education (whether full or part-time), a later entry into the job market — or, all too often, unemployment — and a range of different qualifications. Such a pattern would bring us closer to the educational system of most comparable foreign countries, none of which goes in for such an expensive and disruptive exercise at the age of 16.

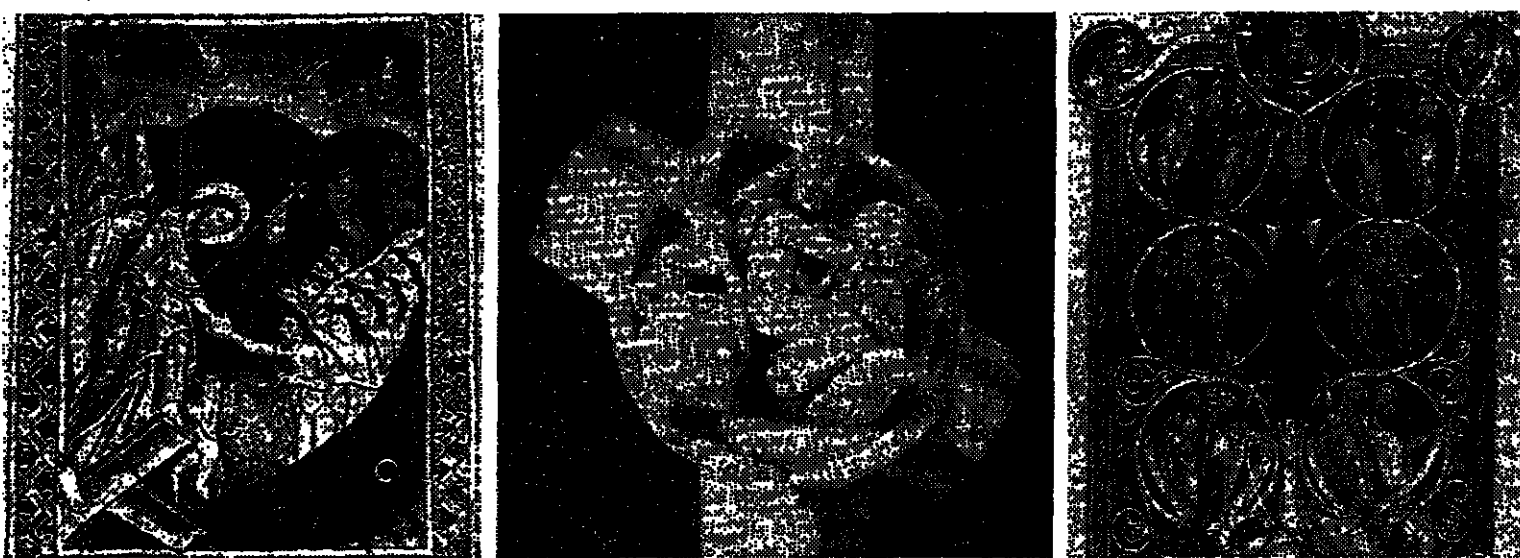
There is another danger. As Shirley Williams recently pointed out in a lecture reprinted in *The Times Educational Supplement*, the academic/vocational split has been at least as damaging to Britain as the 11 plus though far less widely commented on. We are good at advancing the frontiers of scientific knowledge but we then allow other nations to occupy the territory. Every article one reads about the technological advances being made by Japan and the United States seems to reveal yet another discovery made in a British laboratory on which commercial development in this country has barely started.

There is nothing in the new proposals which addresses this problem. On the contrary, the creation of the new award of "Distinction" to be given to those who get high grades in a combination of academic subjects will deepen the divide. We will continue to convey to children that the way to success in life is to develop a good short-term memory, the ability to write fast under pressure and a skill at spotting trick questions. The business of actually designing or making or managing anything is for those with lesser talents.

One of my favourite stories is one Alex Smith told at a lecture at the RSA. Being shown round a comprehensive school on one occasion he passed in the craft shop to admire a quite magnificent artefact. "Oh, yes," said the head, stopping for him. "Yes, that's the work of one of our less able pupils."

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

Bernard Levin visits the Romanesque exhibition at the Hayward Gallery



Three twelfth century treasures on show at the Hayward: the St Alban's Psalter, a keystone showing Samson and the Lion from Keynsham Abbey and a page showing the Tree of Jesse from the Lambeth Bible

When faith reigned supreme and art conquered all

the twelfth century, with its Byzantine elements (among others) is as remarkable an explosion as anything that happened anywhere in art before the Renaissance (there was only one Giotto, after all), and for my part I confess that until I saw the exhibition I had not the smallest notion of the scale and sumptuousness of it. Romanesque architecture is hardly a closed book but to be familiar with Durham Cathedral and the Castle near door is one thing; it is quite another to know more than a smattering, if that, of the vast range of sculpture, ivory carvings, metal work, and above all manuscripts that adorned the century after the completion of the Norman Conquest.

I have been twice so far, and I must squeeze in another visit before it finishes: apart from anything else, there are getting on for 600 items. But one ineluctable conclusion faces every visitor in every room.

It is that this was an age in which the only certain thing in the world, the only landmark that could not be swept away overnight by the waves of history, was the Church. The pre-conquest world had been destroyed, and the quaking of the earth that marks any such transition certainly lasted to the end of William's reign and beyond, for all the wisdom he displayed in consolidating his new kingdom. And it was not long before the troubled reign of Stephen reminded people of the dangers, as well as the transitoriness, of human life.

In this King's time there was nothing but strife and evil in the land. For when they perceived that he was a mild and soft and good man and did no justice, the lords

were all forsworn and their truth all broken. For each lord built a castle for himself. . . . Then seized they many a person, both men and women, and put them in their castles, and tortured them for gold and silver. And never were martyrs tortured as they were. . . . And there was never seen such hanging. And so it lasted for nineteen years. . . . All the land was all undone and darkened with such deeds. . . .

If it had not been an age of faith anyway it would have had to become one. The evidence is all around the Hayward's walls, not to mention in the large proportion of clergymen among the visitors. Look first at No 221, an ivory carving dating from the very end of the exhibition's span; it shows the Deposition, with a sorrowing Joseph of Arimathea just removing Christ's body from the Cross; as he lowers the body on to his shoulder he prepares to take the weight. The distance between this tiny carving and a Francis Bacon Pope is seven and a half centuries; more precisely, seven and a half infinities.

The same may be said, even more strongly, about item 206, an altar cross in walrus ivory carved with scenes of the Passion; what is most remarkable about it is not its beauty, or even the delicate intricacy of the crowded design, but its exuberance. Not until the Last Trump shall we discover the identity of the carver, and even then he may be too modest to step forward and claim his due recognition. But to look at the cross for more than a moment is to know a good deal about him, chiefly his realization that the Crucifixion, apparently the greatest defeat in

human history, was in truth human history's greatest victory. But even more important than the artist's certainty (and incidentally, I shall be very surprised, at the Last Trump, if he has any idea that he is an artist, or even what we mean by the word) is the fact that he lived at a time when his certainty would have occasioned no surprise anywhere in his society, though the fact that his cross would be seen in something called an exhibition, and that it had travelled to be exhibited from a place called an art gallery (the New York Metropolitan) would have caused him the greatest possible astonishment.

Inevitably, of course, the exhibition is dominated by the Christian witnesses of those who created the items on display, of which the vast collection of illuminated manuscripts is perhaps the most striking section. (In the beginning was the word; but the picture was not far behind.) But not everything was made with such a purpose; there are secular objects on display, too, including some delightful door-knockers.

At times, the visitor feels that the dissolution of the monasteries is proceeding before his very eyes; the place is full of stone carvings unimpaired from the cathedrals of England. Some of them are very human indeed: there is (No 169) a figure of an apostle of which the way he is holding his chin in his hand "is often found in representations of St John in the Crucifixion scene", and so it may be, but to the naked eye it is obvious that the apostle has pricked his thumb on a thorn and is sucking it.

The Hayward Gallery brings forcefully to mind Scott's first diary entry after reaching the Pole: "Great God, this is an awful place!" The greatest tribute I can pay to this immense, varied, passionate and moving exhibition is that it makes a visitor forget within moments the depressing nature of its surroundings.

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PLAIN SPEAKING

Mr Konstantin Chernenko "gave a jump" (or was it a vice?) when he heard M. Mitterrand pronounce the name Sakharov at the Kremlin banquet on Thursday night, according to *Le Monde*. Reporters of other nationalities have attested to an "audible intake of breath" from his Soviet hosts on the recording of M. Mitterrand's speech, followed by a pause, during which the Soviet official interpreter was apparently uncertain whether to carry on.

That is, in a way, rather encouraging news. If the Soviet leaders cannot bear to hear the name Sakharov pronounced by a visiting head of state at an official banquet, it follows that they must regard Dr Sakharov's case as quite a serious embarrassment. And so they should.

Conventional wisdom has it that such cases are better dealt with by "quiet diplomacy", and that heads of state or government should not complicate international relations by alluding publicly to each other's domestic problems. But quiet diplomacy has been tried often enough in the case of Dr Sakharov and, as far as European countries are concerned, the Helsinki Final Act has made explicit the connexion between international relations and the rights accorded to individual citizens. A Western head of state or government who visits Moscow without making any public allusion to the denial of human

rights in the Soviet Union could be said to be condoning Soviet lack of respect for international obligations.

There was, it can be argued, no need for M. Mitterrand to go to Moscow at all. That is true, but M. Mitterrand makes rather a point of going to places and telling people, to their faces, what he thinks. One recalls his visit to Israel two years ago. His predecessors had found it convenient not to go there. M. Mitterrand went, and made a speech advocating the establishment of a Palestinian state. He believes in saying the same thing to different people, not in saying to each person only that part of what you think that is likely to be most palatable to him. It is not what is conventionally understood by diplomacy, but the better and more experienced diplomats would argue that even a diplomat is generally serving his country better by telling the truth.

Certainly, when Western powers come to deal with the Soviet Union it is vital that they do so without ambiguity. Nothing could be more dangerous than to encourage Soviet leaders to believe that they can divide the West by seducing individual Western countries, or by playing on the tensions and criticisms within the Atlantic alliance. France, in the past, has been the country most prone to encourage this illusion.

It is M. Mitterrand's great

merit that he has gone to Moscow only after making it crystal clear, by his vocal and consistent support for the deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe and by his recent carefully staged state visit to the United States, that French differences with the United States on specific areas or policies in no way call in question France's alignment with the Western camp.

His visit does not preclude any new breakthrough in East-West relations. That, if it is to come at all, will have to wait until the Russians have sorted out their own internal conflicts and have reconciled themselves to the prospect of a second Reagan presidency. But it was a useful visit in that it showed that deep and bitter disagreements need not prevent East and West from talking to each other, and that, on the Western side, such disagreements do not proceed from or betoken any desire to have bad relations for their own sake. In this context the trip to Stalingrad, in recognition of the enormous sacrifices and achievements of the Soviet Union in the Second World War, was a particularly elegant gesture after the recent D-Day celebrations in the West. France is grateful to have been liberated by democratic powers, but she knows and we know that, without the fighting on the Eastern front, there might have been no liberation at all.

CHILD ABDUCTION

The decision of the House of Lords in *Regina v D* last week, that a father can be convicted of kidnapping his own child, has come at an inconvenient moment for the promoters of the Child Abduction Bill which reaches its Report Stage in the Lords, today. The Bill would create two new offences of abduction of children under 16: abduction to a foreign country by a parent, guardian or custodian, or the court's permission; and abduction by any other person from the lawful control of the person entitled to that control. The Law Lords have now made new law by ruling that the old common law crime of kidnapping, the taking or carrying away of a person by force or by fraud without that person's consent, applies to abduction of children as well as adults, and by parents as well as by strangers. Where does this leave the Bill?

There are some quite striking differences between the Bill and the newly elaborated common law offence of kidnapping. The common law crime is limited to cases of abduction by force or fraud; the Bill, on the other hand, would also cover cases of enticement by bribes or promises. The common law requires lack of consent by the child; the Bill, focuses on lack of consent by the relevant adult. In the case of abduction by a parent, guardian or custodian, the Bill limits criminal liability to cases where the child is removed abroad, and restricts prosecutions to those instituted by,

or with the consent of the DPP; neither restriction exists at common law, and there is nothing to stop one parent from launching a private prosecution against the other for kidnapping his child.

Which is the better, the Bill or the common law? The limitation of the common law to cases of force or fraud is not to its advantage. While abduction by enticement may be less traumatic for the child (at least in the very short term), its effect on the deprived parent is no less devastating than where the child is literally snatched away, and the need to secure the child's return is no less urgent. As for the common law requirement of lack of consent by the child, this has the drawback that a child approaching or in its teens might well have to go through the ordeal of having to give evidence against its abducting parent.

Is the Bill right to restrict criminal liability, in the case of an abducting parent, guardian, or custodian, to removal of the child abroad? It has been the bitter experience of many parents that the powers of the English civil courts to secure the return of a child to within the jurisdiction are to a large extent ineffective, because of the difficulty of enforcing an English custody order abroad. Although international conventions exist which would mitigate this problem, the United Kingdom has yet to ratify them. In the meantime, by imposing criminal liability on a parent who abducts his child out of the country the Bill ought to achieve two tangible advantages: first, speedy

police assistance for the wronged parent to prevent the commission of the offence; secondly, where appropriate arrangements are in force, extradition of the offending parent to this country.

Where the parent abducts the child from one place to another within the jurisdiction, there is much less need for the criminal law to be invoked: the civil courts have ample means to enforce the child's return and to punish disobedience to its orders as a contempt. It is obviously desirable to restrict the operation of the criminal law "tug of love" situations, to cases of absolute necessity in the interests of the child and its family; hence the Bill's further requirement that the prosecution of a parent, guardian or custodian must be by, or with the consent of the DPP.

Parliament has fashioned a better instrument than the judges for dealing with the problem of child abduction. Once the Bill becomes law, the common law offence will serve no useful purpose so far as it relates to the abduction of children under 16. If it is now too late for the Bill to be amended to get rid of the overlapping common law offence, at the very least its potential for abuse should be restricted. Lord Scarman has tabled an amendment to the Bill, designed to place the decision to prosecute for the common law crime in the hands of the DPP where the abduction is by the parent, guardian, or custodian of a child under 16. In the absence of a more radical proposal, the amendment deserves to be supported in the Lords today.

THE MAN FOR URUGUAY

Six warships turned out to assist in the arrest of Sr Wilson Ferreira Aldunate on his return to Uruguay after eleven years in exile, and they were backed up on shore by a large turn-out of troops and censors. Few ferryboat politicians anywhere have earned such a grand reception. It is a tribute to his constancy and popularity, yet another sign of the negative effect of proscription in Latin America - familiar enough on the other shore of the River Plate - and evidence of the quandary in which the military government of Uruguay now finds itself.

It can be argued that the reason d'être of military rule in Uruguay was never clear. Though the prestige of the civilian politicians of the republic's historic Blanco and Colorado parties was certainly low in 1973, the wildly ill-conceived subversive threat of the Tupamaro guerrillas had already been overcome by then. The soldiers showed no taste or talent for positive innovation. They kept the old parties in a state of suspended animation. In a small and pacific country with a large bureaucracy, they found little difficulty in exercising a high degree of control, and in proportion to population Uruguay suffered perhaps more arrests and imprisonments - though not deaths - than any country in Latin America, and an emigration higher than Cuba's.

Uruguay - except for Uruguayans - may not be an

important country, but it had a vigorous, varied and tolerant cultural life. Military rule added a new dimension to the concept of boredom: faithful in their own way to the country's tradition of collegiate government, the armed forces refrained from producing any recognizably responsible personality; the institution ruled, but it has for long been impossible to discern who is really in charge.

In 1980 the government held a referendum on future constitutional arrangements, and its plans were rejected by a convincing 57 per cent. Since then there has been a marked revival of political activity, and support for military rule has further eroded among all classes. Journalism has regained something of its old verve, recognized in the recent flurry of suspensions and closures. The traditional parties have been permitted to hold primaries - Sr Ferreira's Blancos did best, particularly in Montevideo. General Liber Seregni, the leader of the left Frente Amplio (which those who fear the left should recall never got even 20 per cent of the vote), has been released from eight years in prison and his political rights have been restored.

Elections have been promised for November. The military's conditions are three. They demand the exclusion of parties with foreign links, which is an irrelevance as Uruguay's communists are insignificant. They require a future constitutional

role for the armed forces, and a proscription of Sr Ferreira's political activities to some far distant date.

Uruguay may be a small country, but these are not small issues. Banning communists is ineffective and counter-productive, as well as illiberal, and is not the practice of enlightened Latin American governments. Soldiers returning to barracks cannot exact cast-iron guarantees that they should have an assured role in political and judicial affairs, for the simple reason that civilian politicians in a democracy cannot and should not make them any such offer. No politician who makes such a concession can be relied on to deliver, whatever his personal conviction may be. The only thing the armed forces can do is bite the bullet, and history and politics will be their judges.

As for Sr Ferreira, he is the leader of a party which by no stretch of the imagination can be considered extreme, which is part of a multi-party opposition that the military has so far failed significantly to divide. It is an opposition that has no connections with past violence, and repudiates any such recourse in the future. He has made his play with courage, frankness and - not the least of political virtues - a certain good humour. Perhaps his countrymen will find a way through this confrontation back to traditions that are certainly worthy of respect.

Relegation danger in Europe

From Mr David Howell MP for Guildford (Conservative)

Sir, The prospect of relegation for Britain, to a second tier of the European Community, to which Government policy is in danger of letting us drift, is even more serious than Mr Vernon Bogdanor suggests (June 20).

The illusion exists that with great freedom from Community entanglements we would then have more independent control of our economic destiny. The reality is that the more separated we are from the rest of Europe, the more vulnerable we become to the influence of the US economy's ups and downs.

Nothing illustrates this better than the present effect of high US interest rates on our own. The opportunity now exists for Britain to move far closer to West Germany in the co-ordination of monetary and fiscal policy than hitherto (their stance is now very similar to ours).

This would be a major step towards building a financial force in Europe, more able to counter the pull of American interest rates, from which in our present disarray we are "not immune", to use the Chancellor's phrase.

The irony is that within the United States itself many borrowers seem to have quite a favourable degree of immunity. To gain a bit more of this for ourselves, and at the same time to force much closer London-Bonn economic and financial links, would seem like two very worthwhile aims for our European policy. But we will need to stay firmly in tier one to achieve them.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID HOWELL,
House of Commons,
June 20.

16-plus examination

From Mr David Gale

Sir, Your leading article of June 21 awards "nearly full marks" to Sir Keith Joseph for the new 16-plus system; however, he might have done even better if he had answered all the questions.

There are thousands of 12-15 year olds currently streamed in CSE courses, who will not of course benefit from the new system starting in 1988. They, together with their parents, now have confirmation of what we have suspected for some time: that CSE qualifications are largely valueless.

Those of us who have been subject to a barrage of propaganda from comprehensive schools to support their preference for the safer option of streaming the "doubtfuls" and the "late starters" in taking CSEs rather than pushing them up to O-level standards, now have some cause to feel aggrieved.

School leavers face enough demoralising problems now and over the next few years, the tragic side effect of the new system is that the "rump" left taking the last of the CSEs will have their morale undermined from the age of 12. Telling them that there is a better system coming along for juniors is not going to help a lot.

It is a vain hope that the education authorities should care enough at least to help those teenagers who aspire to achieve something better than discredited qualifications over the next three years.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID GALE,
37 Harlech Road,
Southgate, N14,
June 21.

A woman's work

From Mrs Margaret Morey

Sir, Dr Stanchfield's letter (June 18) draws attention to the "callous indifference" of those in authority towards the misery of unemployment. My own recent experience bears this out.

I have been fighting - so far unsuccessfully - for the last six months, to share my job - and of course my salary. I know there are people in the area, suitably qualified and unable to obtain employment, who would be keen to job-share with me. The local authority for which I work has a seemingly enlightened policy to encourage job-sharing, but obstacles have been placed in my way on the ground that my job is a managerial one. I have been in the post for eight years.

The final irony is that the job I wish to share is that of a senior careers officer. One would hardly expect to find such an attitude within the Careers Service, whose raison d'être is to help the problem of youth unemployment.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET MOREY,
(Area Careers Officer, Newcastle upon Tyne).

De minimis

From Mr John Herbert

Sir, May I hasten to congratulate the 13th Earl of Airlie who, together with the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl Marshal, will now have the joint responsibility for organizing the great state occasions in which the entire nation pays its sincere homage to our magnificent Royal Family (report, June 19).

May I therefore, as head of a downtown, inner-city comprehensive school, offer the services of my splendid pupils to act as pages or maids-in-waiting on future state occasions and as replacements for the unrepresentative young people who act in those capacities at the present time.

Come to think of it, we sing rather well, too.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN HERBERT,
Lilswerry High School,
Nash Road,
Newport, Gwent,
June 19.

Doubts over satellite broadcasting

From Professor A.S.C. Ehrenberg and Mr Roger Graef

Sir, It is now an open secret that many people concerned with the proposed consortium for DBS (direct broadcasting satellite) have grave doubts about its current form, on financial, managerial and technical grounds. Pausing to get it right, even at the likely cost of £8m to £10m or so to cancel the contract with Unisat, makes good business sense. To invest half a billion pounds or more with the usual cost overruns does not. One Concorde in the sky is enough.

1. Financially, the plans assume a market that does not yet exist, using dish aerials that also do not exist in saleable form. The BBC's first sums proved to be seven times too low. Now with costs to be shared three ways between the BBC, ITV and a third party like Thorn EMI, the commercial prospects are still unappealing. Why else would a free-market government give the IBA the option of suspending competition for lucrative ITV franchises as a sweetener for DBS investors? Yet even so, at least one ITV company has been warned by its experts they "would be mad to invest".

2. Managerially, the problems involved in jockeying three diverse rivals together are mind-boggling: a. They would be seeking new viewers from each of their own existing audiences - a basic and continuing conflict of interest. b. Neither the BBC nor ITV have ever managed a commercial system that sells to individual subscribers. Selling renewals is harder still, as American cable companies have learned to their cost.

c. Union problems are crucial to the enterprise. Each party operates under different agreements with diverse unions - ABS-Natke/ACTT/Equity/ ETU/Musicians/Writers Guild - for manning, pay, residuals and repeats. No pan-union deal has ever been achieved. The highest

rates will be the benchmark. This could play havoc both with DBS costs and knock on into the rest of the industry.

3. Technologically, DBS is to give Britain a lead in the world market. But the Government-imposed Unisat design, at £200m for 200 Watts, is both overpowered and overpriced for latest needs: 100 Watts would do nicely and sell better.

To create a home market, UK consumers are expected to spend a further £1bn on dish aerials and new sets. This is presumably for better programmes than they get almost for free now. Yet DBS plans for new productions on three channels are modest in the extreme. Latest estimates allow £6,000 per hour. By comparison, frugal Channel 4 spends £30,000 per hour minimum.

But production is precisely where new investment is sorely needed. Both the BBC and ITV, despite record advertising revenues, have been cutting programme budgets. The film industry since the last Budget is desperate for cash. Good programmes and films are in short supply and - unlike DBS - in demand. They are a reliable source of jobs, export potential and profit, based on proven British expertise.

DBS is now before Parliament. Can we not avoid this waste of precious financial and management resources before it does real harm?

With high-definition television coming soon there may well be scope for DBS in future years. But it needs to be rethought. In the words of the Home Secretary, in its present form "DBS is a high-cost, high-risk venture" which we and many of our professional colleagues think is unjustifiable. We pause no enthusiasm from any of the parties.

Yours faithfully,
A.S.C. EHRENBURG,
(London Business School),
ROGER GRAEF,
72 Westbourne Park Villas, W2,
June 22.

Conflict of creeds

From the Reverend Professor E. L. Mascall

Sir, In the current discussions about the Virgin Birth and the Empty Tomb it has not been made sufficiently clear that what is ultimately at issue is the fundamental question whether the occurrence of Jesus of Nazareth in history has brought about a change in the objective condition of the universe or only in the subjective outlook of Christians.

Orthodox Christianity has consistently maintained, as the creeds affirm, that the assumption of human nature by the eternal and creative Son of God, and in his death and resurrection from the dead, had and continues to have effects which transform the entire human race, and through it the whole of the created universe.

This is totally different from the view that the first Christians were so deeply impressed by the character of Jesus and had such a vivid feeling of his continued presence with them that they invented myths and legends about him which later generations naively and mistakenly took to be accounts of actual occurrences.

In simple terms and avoiding all technicalities, the basic question is: has Jesus made a change in the way the world really is, or only in the way that it is helpful for us to feel and think about it?

It is because the Bishop-elect of Durham has failed to make it plain where he stands on this quite vital

issue that his more recent utterances are unsatisfactory and unconvincing.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
E. L. MASCALL,
30 Bourne Street, SW1,
June 16.

From the Reverend Arthur Burrell

Sir, Your correspondents on this subject raise questions which deeply affect the future of our society. Is Christian faith a gift from God to the world or does it owe its existence to human reason?

The famous dictum of Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury (1103-1109), was reversed by Abelard (died 1142), who changed it from "I believe in order to understand" to "I understand in order to believe". This reversal in the end demands an explanation of faith which is the same as explaining it away.

The manner in which we arrive at belief is a legitimate subject of enquiry, but if we are to insist on the Christian mysteries, contained in the Creed, being completely understood they will lose their capacity to challenge and transform our secular culture through the churches which profess them becoming a part of it themselves.

The modern world needs to learn that it is God alone who "can inform the mind and purify the heart".

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR BURRELL,
The Chaplaincy,
Goring Heath,
Reading,
Berkshire,
June 17.

Messing about in boats

From Mr R. T. Rivington

Sir, Yesterday's dongola racing (June 20) was indeed the first on the Isis for university crews since 1922.

St Edmund Hall 2 won the final heat against Lady Margaret Hall. St Edmund Hall 1, lacking experience as watermen and paddling stern first (as they punt at Oxford), did not realize the craft created a reverse stern wave. It came over their undocked end, the more so the faster they went; so, leading by a length from Lady Margaret Hall in the first round, they sank ten yards from the finish.

Nevertheless, their reputation as an all-round sporting college was enhanced.

Dongola racing on the Isis was restarted, however, in October, 1982, by two crews of men still fit for it the morning after a college Gaudy. In 1984, a regatta of 48 crews from Oxfordshire public houses was based on the Head of the River at Folly Bridge and will be held this year on July 1.

The Olympic canoe coach, David Train, intends to attempt dongola racing to explore still unsettled questions of its most efficient techniques.

The dongola racing at Wargrave and Shipclake Regatta, this year on August 4, is always excellent and the major trophy, the African World Shield, is competed for at Sunbury Regatta on August 11.

Yours faithfully,
R. T. RIVINGTON,
36 Park End Street,
Oxford,
June 21.

Death of a pope

From Father N. France and Father D. Leigh

Sir, On a visit to Venice last month we asked a priest of that diocese about the health of his former bishop, Cardinal Luciani, who died within a month of becoming Pope as John Paul I. His answer is worth recording in view of the recent unexpected and unmerited attention that has been given, even in *The Times*, to David Yallop's book *In God's Name*, which makes the astonishing claim that John Paul I was assassinated.

To achieve his point the author character-assassinates many honourable men who served the church faithfully under recent popes.

The Venetian priest openly remarked that the early death of John Paul I came as no surprise since Cardinal Luciani had once had a "stroke" and that, due to delicate health, he retired to bed at seven most evenings during his time as Patriarch of Venice.

Incidentally, this priest is a qualified doctor and works full-time at a hospital in Venice, a post he was able to undertake with permission from Cardinal Luciani himself.

It would be unfortunate if the fiction surrounding the death of John Paul I obscured at this time the facts relating to the real assassination attempt on John Paul II.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS FRANCE,
DAVID LEIGH,
Peterhouse,
St. Peter Street,
Winchester,
Hampshire,
June 18.

Threatened village

From Mr Edmund Penning-Rowell

Sir, One gem providing relief from the stark landscape of Bradford is the exquisite nineteenth-century planned village of Saltaire, on the city's doorstep.

However, this extraordinary community, created by the visionary industrialist, Titus Salt, is now under threat from the Ministry of Transport and the West Yorkshire County Council, who plan to build a roadway alongside the River Aire, demolishing bits of the townscape, including the famous boathouse.

I suppose that poor old Bradford, struggling hard to make a comeback, is suffering from the "kick-them-while-they're-down" syndrome with a twentieth-century postscript: "then run 'em over".

Yours faithfully,
EDMUND PENNING-ROWELL,
Head of School of Geography and Planning,
Middlesex Polytechnic,
Faculty of Social Science,
Queensway,
Enfield,
Middlesex,
June 11.

'Henry VIII clause' on rate powers

From Lord Chelwood

Sir, Is it too late for the Commons, who consider Lords' amendments to the Rates Bill tomorrow (June 26), to have second thoughts about the constitutional aspects of part II?

Clause 9 is an enabling clause to give the Government powers under clauses 10 and 11 to limit rate increases in all local authorities in the country, except some low spenders. Attempts in both Houses to make this power subject to parliamentary scrutiny, amendment and approval, or to put a time limit on it, have been brushed aside, although supported by members of all parties and by all three local authority associations.

In the Third Reading I described clause 9 as a "Henry VIII clause" (so called because the king was popularly regarded as the impersonation of executive autocracy), but the minister denied this. The debate, late at night, went unreported.

"Henry VIII clause" simply gives a minister power to amend an Act, or bring part of it into operation (Donoughmore committee, 1932) within clearly defined, quite narrow limits (Erskine May, 20th edition). Clause 9 goes far beyond such limits.

It is true that modern statutes confer greater power on ministers after their departments than in the past. But Donoughmore unanimously recommended that a Henry VIII clause should always be "subject to a time limit of one year" and only permitted by Parliament "on special grounds stated in the ministerial memorandum". Surely this advice was wise and should still be followed?

I firmly believe that the delegated powers sought in this Bill, which I described in committee as "a nuclear deterrent" to spendthrift authorities, create a dangerous precedent, and should at least be amended.

If part II were ever activated would not the Administration find itself in a legal quagmire; and, far more important, Parliament carelessly have made itself less sovereign than the Executive?

Yours sincerely,
CHELWOOD,
House of Lords.

Helping club tennis

From Mr J. A. V. Wade

Sir, The tragedy of the game of tennis is not too much money (Fred Perry, June 13) but too much money in the wrong places. The earnings of the top players, after the first few hundred thousand dollars, are probably of little importance to them and certainly an irrelevant statistic so far as the game in this country is concerned.

More money is urgently required at club level to encourage juniors and in particular to provide all-season facilities. The number of covered courts is increasing slowly with the help of Sports Council grants, but the most provincial clubs can expect from the Wimbledon millions are relatively small low-interest loans from the LTA (Lawn Tennis Association).

As Fred Perry correctly states, there is an embarrassing surplus of money in the game. It can reach grass roots but only if Wimbledon, the LTA, the players and promoters can agree upon a generous scheme for recycling this wealth.

Yours truly,
J. A. V. WADE,
Moat House,
Burley Woodhead,
Ilkley,
West Yorkshire,
June 14.

On the shelf

From Mr George Cunningham

Sir, *The Times* of May 2 reported that the royal charter bestowed on the Library Association in 1898 had gone missing and that this was a particularly embarrassing thing to happen to the professional association of librarians, given their responsibility for the care of documents.

I am happy to inform you not only that the Library Association's charter has been found but that it was never lost. The charter was all along in the vault of the bank where it should be.

Unfortunately, because of an error made by the bank, the document had been booked out and not booked back in. Bankers, as well as librarians, ought to be good at such things and I am happy to tell you that on this occasion the librarians did all they should do and the banker did not.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE CUNNINGHAM,
Chief Executive,
The Library Association,
Ridgmount Street, WC1,
June 20.

Chiaroscuro

From Lady Hale

Sir, If Willard White had got the part of Sparafucile in Jonathan Miller's *Rigoletto* (report, June 23) the production would no doubt have been boycotted by anti-racist organizations for casting its sole black singer as an assassin.

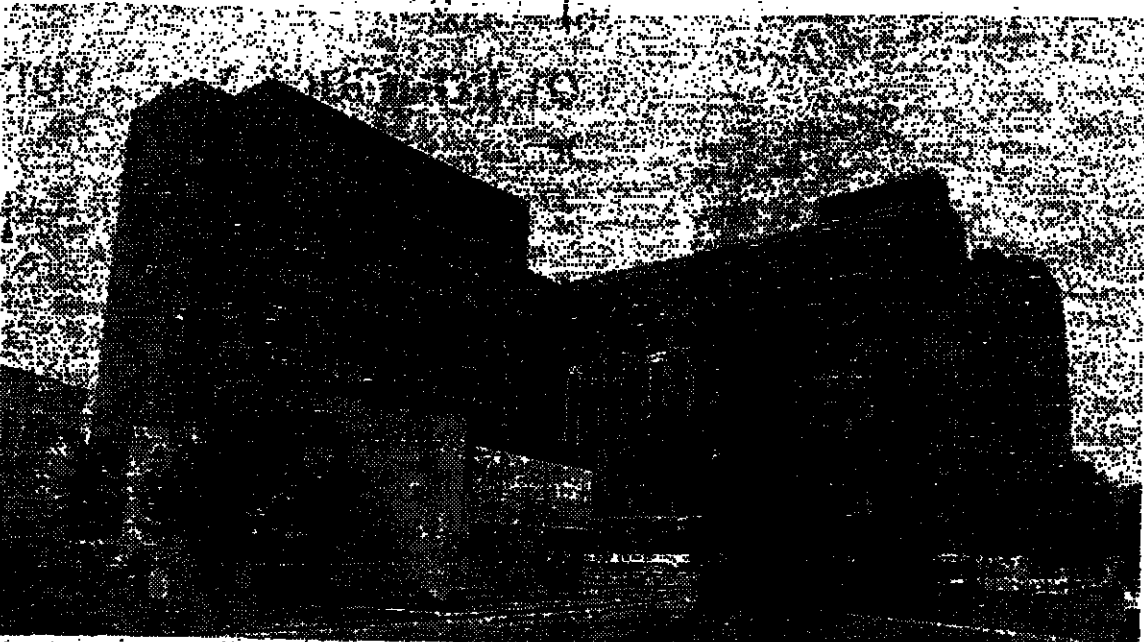
If the GLC really is going to supervise the casting policy of the ENO (English National Opera) perhaps it would be wiser to wait for a black Desdemona. Or what about a gay sado-masochist Romeo, Riddell or Alfredo?

This may be the silly season, but positive discrimination remains a serious cause and one that is only debased by this kind of bullying and self-defeating intervention.

Yours sincerely,
SHEILA HALE,
26 Montpelier Row,
Twickenham,
Middlesex,
June 23.

A SPECIAL REPORT

Photographs by John Reedon



Aston in Birmingham, established as a university in 1966, and right, an example of the work that keeps it in the technological lead, Professor Geoffrey Harding monitors a child's sight by computer, story, P15

Aston University



Aston is emerging from the vicissitudes of the 1981-84 period as a smaller but vital university, selecting only highly qualified students for its programmes, and preparing them for demanding careers in industry and commerce. In that regard, it is expected that its graduate placement record will continue to be outstanding.

That is the judgment of Professor Frederick Crawford, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Aston in Birmingham - Britain's leading technological university - of the struggle and achievements involved in complying with the severe cuts imposed on staffing levels and student numbers by the University Grants Committee (UGC) in 1981.

Though astonished that such a sacrifice could be demanded of a university which by any standards, could play a leading role in Britain's future industrial regeneration, Professor Crawford said it set about the task "boldly and decisively".

Since then he has been unstinting in his praise of Aston. It had hardly seemed possible, he said, that the fundamental activities of the university - in teaching, scholarship and research - could develop towards new heights of excellence, but that is what had happened. The daunting task of restructuring the university's academic base, on which the "future" University of Aston would arise, had been well in hand only two years after the cuts were announced.

But Professor Crawford is now desperately worried that further severe cuts - perhaps as much as 30 per cent over a decade - could be on the way, applied by government on the basis of assumptions about the decline in the 18-year-old population between now and the 1990s.

Aston was one of the hardest-treated universities in the cuts by the UGC, the body which distributes government money to the univer-

sities. The 30 per cent grant cut meant reductions of nearly a third in staff numbers, which then stood at 500 academic and about 1,000 non-academic. That task is now virtually complete and the university has not had to resort to compulsory redundancy - it initiated a £3m buy-out scheme.

The cut in student numbers, originally to be 22 per cent, was increased to 30 per cent and reductions in intake were started immediately. Aston now has 4,041 full-time students, 2,829 men and 1,212 women.

Britain's leading technological university today extends its courses to off-campus students with the opening of a new video centre



Professor F. W. Crawford, Vice-Chancellor and Aston's crest

In the decade before the cuts were announced, Aston had seen a 75 per cent growth in student numbers and was already under severe financial restraint. In fact the growth had occurred in anticipation of increased funding. It was to be the most traumatic period in the university's history and the cuts and faculty and departmental restructuring that

followed reached into almost every corner of the campus.

A revised academic plan was drawn up in 1981-82 to ensure that future academic developments should be "quality driven". Least promising programmes were to be discontinued.

The emphasis on quality paid dividends. A-level grades achieved by undergraduates had been lower than the average at Aston but after the UGC cuts they rose nationally and even faster at Aston - by three A-level points between 1980 and 1983. The demand for higher standards went hand in hand with the growing popularity of Aston. Some courses, particularly engineering, attracted up to 45 applicants per place last year and the average number for places has been above the national average for several years.

Applications for combined honours at Aston also increased - from 1,300 last year to 2,300 this. The overall level of applications this year is up by about 6 per cent.

Aston's reputation as a modern technological university with courses across a wide range of science, technology, engineering and management subjects, renowned research programmes and post-graduate studies has ensured a high degree of success for its students seeking employment after graduation, even at a time of industrial decline and high unemployment. More than half of its students are involved in sandwich courses; it has consistently come near the top of the league table of graduate employment - over a seven-year period it emerged as the third most successful and in more recent figures moved into second place behind Cambridge.

Professor Crawford believes that at least some of the gloom of the "sad and depressing" period after the announcement of the 1981 cuts

was relieved by two major initiatives. The first was the creation of Aston Science Park, a "nursery" for the high-technology ideas of budding entrepreneurs intended to assist them through development to commercialization.

Aston joined Birmingham City Council and Lloyds Bank (both of which put up £1m for a venture capital fund) in creating the park, whose tenants have close and vital links with the research and academic expertise on the adjoining campus.

At the time of the cuts the university put aside funds for a centre for extension education, specializing in a new project, tutored video instruction (TVI), used to record lectures which can be sold as a package and replayed in the workplace or at home.

Using TVI, the university can make modules, or whole degree programmes, for off-campus "students". The project offers the university an almost limitless potential audience outside.

He is concerned with the real needs of industry. The great "metal-bashing" industries which gave Birmingham and the West Midlands their prosperity have been in massive decline. He said: "We have roughly 30 per cent of the manufacturing capacity of the country in this area - about 13,000 small firms, lots of them using antiquated tech-

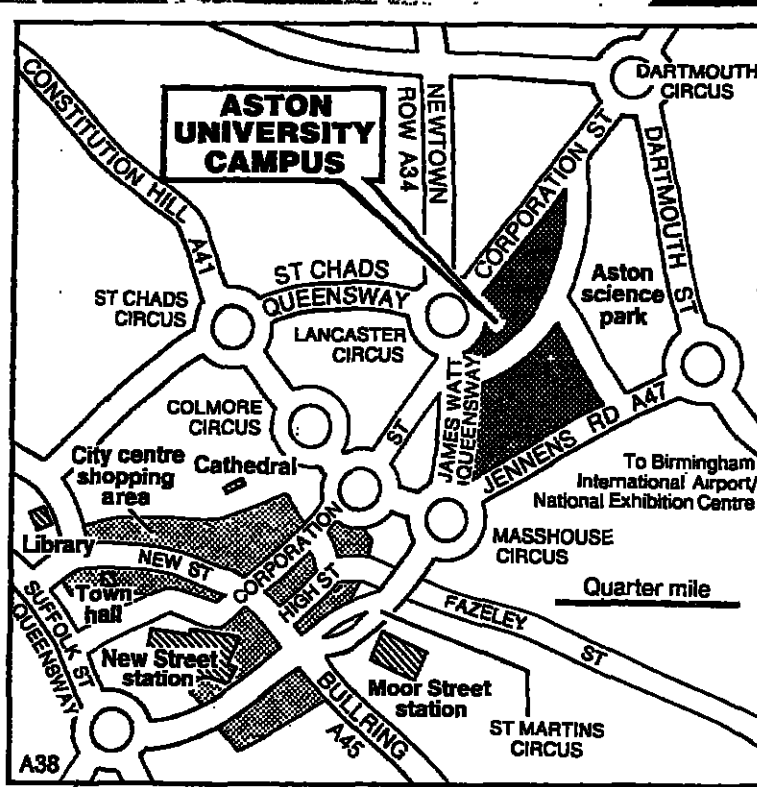
niques. They desperately need updating and upgrading and the university has a role to play."

But, he is becoming increasingly worried that further, major cuts in higher education may be on the way. A study has been initiated, involving all universities via a questionnaire from the UGC whose questions have led Professor Crawford to believe that a revised strategy for higher education could link new cuts in university spending to the one-third reduction in the 18-year-old population between now and the middle of the 1990s.

He believes it could involve a further third reduction in government funds to the universities over the next decade. A detailed and lengthy response to the UGC - in which nearly half of Aston's academic staff took part - seriously questions whether the decline in the number of candidates for entry to higher education will be as high as assumed and warns that the decline in the 18-year-old population will not be permanent.

Professor Crawford added: "Aston must fight on behalf of the entire university system at every opportunity, but its prime responsibility is to itself: to flourish as a high-quality technological university. Britain desperately needs to tackle the ever more complex problems of a technological society."

Craig Seton



ON OTHER PAGES

- TV professors Page 16
- Green bananas Page 15
- Spreading the word Page 14
- High-tech nursery Page 15

Are your key people staying ahead?

Technology is changing our working environment so fast that people in positions of responsibility find that their knowledge quite quickly becomes out of date.

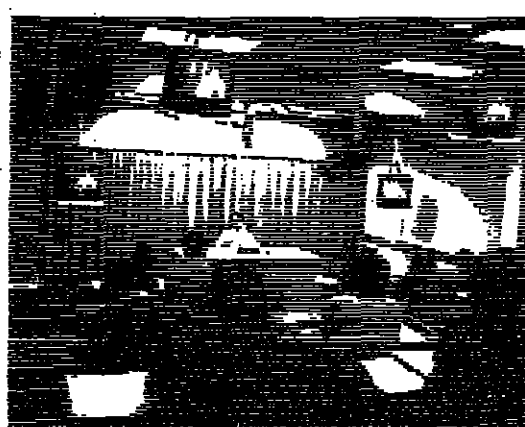
To meet this challenge, Aston University has set up the Centre for Extension Education, pioneering a method

The TVI system offered by the Centre has several advantages for employers who wish to maintain and develop the knowledge and skills of key staff:

Quality. As part of one of the country's foremost technological universities with a strong emphasis on research, the Centre's courses have a high standard of content.

Relevance. The university has always worked closely with industry, commerce and organisations in the public sector. Courses are carefully selected and designed to meet your needs.

Cost-effectiveness. Employees receive instruction in their own workplace and the Centre's



production costs are kept to a minimum to enable the courses to be offered at an economical price.

Support. Through the tutoring system and course notes, the

unique in the United Kingdom.

The system is known as Tutors Video Instruction (TVI) which enables professional and technical staff to update their knowledge and skills without the disruption of leaving work to attend courses.

university provides a full back-up facility.

Major courses on offer by the Centre at present are:

- Information Technology MSc Conversion Course
- MBA and module of MSc in Public Sector Management
- MSc in Computer Aided Design for Manufacture
- Chemotherapy

Further courses will also be made available. In addition, the Centre offers a number of short courses in specialised subjects which can lead to certification.

Full details of the courses are available on application.



The Centre for Extension Education

The University of Aston, Gosta Green, Birmingham B4 7ET.
Telephone: 021 359 3611 Telex: 336997 UNIAST G

A SPECIAL REPORT

UNIVERSITY CHALLENGE.

The University of Aston — one of the UK's leading technological universities. The challenge is the opportunity of tapping into the expertise and resources there, to help your project achieve business success. If your company were tenants at Aston Science Park, you would have the strongest of links with Aston University, access to our unique venture capital fund and all the extra management expertise your venture may need.

Whether your company is a household name, or at present just your name and your household, if you are Hi-Tech, it is high time you contacted Harry Nicholls.



Dept. TM1, Love Lane, Birmingham, B7 4BJ 021-359 0391

TVI: putting a professor in the workplace

The University of Aston's Centre for Extension Education will be opened by Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, today. Craig Seton asked its director Dr Patricia Fleetwood-Walker to explain the Tuored Video Instruction (TVI) method which is at the heart of the project.

What is TVI and how will it work?

● Answer: Tuored video instruction is a method of taking university courses to the workplace, using small-group teaching to provide refresher courses for professional-level employees. The potential market is very wide. It could be a new recruit, for instance to an information technology-related industry or an executive or professional person who needs to update his technical knowledge or retrain, very important at a time of rapid technological advances.

The essence of TVI is that regular on-campus courses can be shared with a wider clientele. Lectures given to on-campus

classes are already being unobtrusively recorded on videotape using sophisticated equipment in three lecture halls in the centre. The video will be only one component of a whole package of course materials, including case studies, handouts and "floppy" discs.

The TVI method was first used at Stanford University in California, where it has proved its worth. Professor Crawford, Aston's Vice-Chancellor, was at Stanford for 20 years and when he came to Aston he suggested that we should examine its potential.

What happens when the TVI package leaves the university?

● The package is bought by a company or public-sector institution. The idea is that their employees gather in small groups, ideally between three and eight, to view the video when points come up which the group may not understand. Though the tutor will have a sound background knowledge of the subject, he does not need to be an expert and he can always contact the campus to sort out problems.

What kind of courses will be available?

● Postgraduate and specialist short courses. We are currently discussing with commerce and industry four packages: an MSc in Information Technology, Master of Business Administration, a foundation course on the scientific basis of chemotherapy and MSc in computer-aided design. We are also starting a series of short courses tailor-made for teachers.

TVI students will undertake the same homework and examinations as campus students and, if successful, will be graduates in precisely the same way. We plan to organize summer schools and other events so they can meet their "on screen" lecturers.

Surely a university's prime responsibility is to its on-campus students? In these days of severe financial curbs on university spending, are you not risking valuable resources?

● The university has spent £500,000 on TVI in building and equipment costs and it will cost about £200,000 a year to run. That may sound a lot, but I am budgeting for sufficient income from the sale of courses to cover our annual costs by 1987-88. A full Masters package, about 350 hours of teaching material, will cost our customers between £3,500 and £4,000 for each registered student, depending on the subject.

Spreading the word by silicon

The "brain" of Aston University is the Computer Centre, which directs a flow of information electronically between departments, and with other universities both in this country and the United States.

Set up 15 years ago the centre enables researchers to have a desk-top terminal with access to a variety of computers both at the university and elsewhere.

In the last 12 months, Aston University has spent a great deal of time investigating how to provide all staff with a work station linked in with the computer network.

Ken Bowcock, head of the computer centre since its foundation, said: "All universities are using computers to some extent, but we like to think we are ahead."

Electro-messages

The centre is housed in purpose-built premises. The engineering department remains the main user of its facilities, but there had been an increasing need for information to be relayed between departments.

Each morning, departments can take data out of the computer where it has been left by others in an electronic message system. Departments have access to a range of computers five of them at Aston itself. The most powerful is an ICL 1900 — due for replacement next year under the computer board's 10-year policy.

Aston has been one of the universities pressing for a

seven-year replacement policy because of the rapid developments in computer hardware.

In the past 18 months, Aston has spent about £1m in enhancing its computer facilities, including equipment for the library.

The inter-departmental computer network is now linked up with MIDNET, which is the regional network of universities. Aston is connected with the universities of Birmingham, Warwick, Nottingham, Leicester and Loughborough.

Two Midland universities have access to powerful computers at Manchester University, and through MIDNET Aston has access to Manchester as well.

Aston University also has access to JANET — the Joint Academic Network, which includes research council establishments. By 1985 all British universities will be linked to the system.

The latest development is the ability of researchers at Aston and some other British universities to be linked with ARPANET, the computer network between leading universities in the US.

The computer centre is also an academic department which is responsible for teaching and research in computer science. At post-graduate level it offers a six-month diploma course, a 12-month MSc course in computer science with applications and a 12-month MSc course in information technology.

Tony Willard

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Dr Patricia Fleetwood-Walker, director of the Centre for Extension Education: "Tuored video instruction is a method of taking university courses to the workplace... and the potential market is wide"

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Is the intention merely to make money for the university or will Aston benefit in others ways?

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How much interest has been shown in TVI by potential customers?

● A great deal, considering that we have just started marketing. We are in discussion with more than 70 companies and organizations, including multi-nationals, in the UK and there is interest abroad but we want to develop the method here first.

Would it be unkind to suggest that this is just "Open University" learning with video thrown in?

● The open university courses are largely print-based, first-degree level and designed for the individual student, whereas TVI is largely video-based, postgraduate and specialist in level and designed for group study in companies.

What are the potential further applications of TVI in this country?

● An exciting possibility for the future is a live television link between the university and the premises of a customer company, enabling a two-way exchange of views and questions and answers between lecturers and their off-campus students. It is also likely that in time collaboration will develop between higher education institutions specializing in similar or complimentary subjects.

Why some like it tough

Aston University has a well-established schools liaison office to advise head teachers, careers teachers, training officers and sixth-formers on university entry and a careers and appointment service for students and graduates to help them plan a career strategy.

Potential applicants are left in little doubt that the standards expected of them at Aston are tough, but that successful completion of degree courses offers considerable employment rewards.

Some courses, such as engineering, attracted up to 45 applicants for each place for October 1983, and the average number of applicants per place has been above the national average for several years.

The lowest A-level grades offered to potential undergraduates for 1984 were CCC, although most departments demanded minimum grades of BBC. Even so, tough standards have done nothing to stem the flow of new applicants — quite the reverse in fact, and many more women are coming forward attempting to join courses traditionally male-dominated. The percentage of Aston graduates still unemployed in December of the year in which they graduated was less than half the national average in four out of five years — a success rate attributed to the large number of students on sandwich courses and involved in studies designed as a preparation for professional work.

Mrs Veronica Warner, careers and appointments officer, said that despite grades demanded of applicants, the rate of applications was up by about 6 per cent this year — more than 14,000 applicants chasing about 850 places.

"We are teaching popular subjects — management and engineering courses, ophthalmic and pharmacy."

CS

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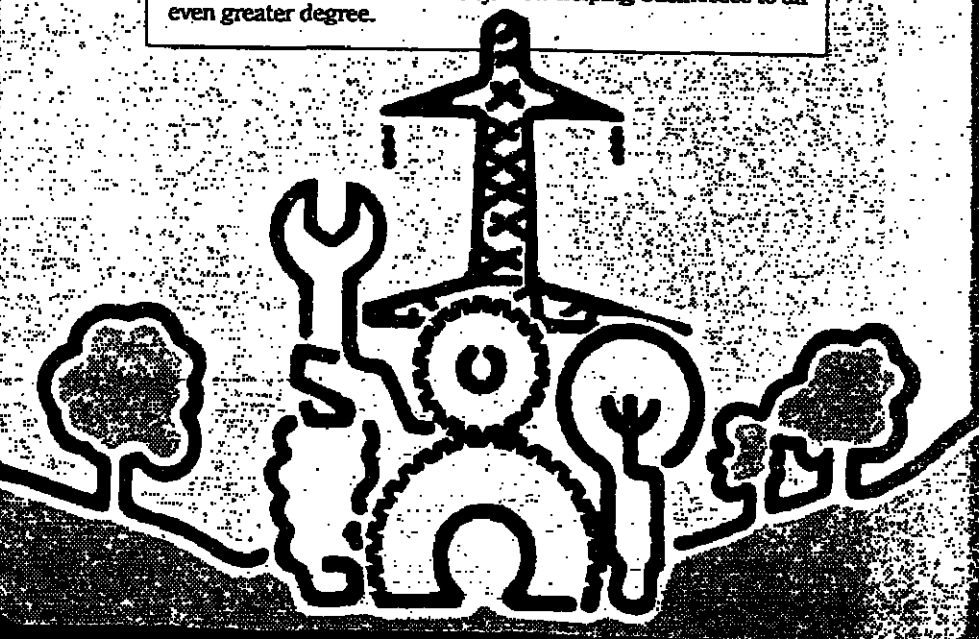
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THORN EMI spans that vast spectrum of endeavour, and remains closely associated with the University of Aston — from which we will draw men and women in their 20s who seek to apply technical and commercial innovation to the shape of things to come.

THORN EMI

Dr Gerald Hunt, dean of the Faculty of Management and Policy Sciences - Aston University's management centre - believes that it is still possible for potential managers to start at the bottom in business and work their way up, but increasingly it is becoming a remote opportunity.

The centre, developed from the department of industrial administration, was established in its own right only 12 years ago and the manner in which it has so quickly established a first-rate reputation is testimony to the wide acceptance of management as a university subject.

The centre, which escaped the ravages of the 1981 cuts, is now regarded as the largest management centre in western Europe, and its students represent about one fifth of Aston's total student population.

There are about 650 undergraduate students, 350 postgraduate and the equivalent of about 100 full-time students in post experience. More than 180 are studying for PhDs.

Dr Hunt believes that the faculty's strengths in those three programmes and its powerful doctoral programme are very much at the centre of its success and explain why there are something like 2,500 applications for only 200 places a year, in spite of the demand for increasingly higher grades.

In postgraduate studies, it was one of the pioneers of a part-time master of business administration course intended for executives and based on a programme of intensive subject "modules".

Dr Hunt said: "I think basically we have attracted a very good academic staff with good management experi-

Dr Gerald Hunt, director of the management centre, in action: it is now considered western Europe's biggest, with about 650 undergraduates alone

The new science of can-do

ence. We provide the courses which enable students to acquire skills in demand, such as in international marketing, finances, information management and operations management.

"We identify the growth points where we know there will be a growing demand for graduates with business qualifications. We have representatives of business and commerce on our boards, we visit companies and at undergraduate level our students are on sandwich courses".

He added: "We are not an ivory tower university. We get visits from managers and our staff get seconded to business. They are all working with the practical problems of industry, nevertheless we ensure a high quality of education".



While Aston university has climbed back into second place in the annual league table of graduate employment - those finding jobs after completing their courses - Dr Hunt says: "We have no unemployment problems at all. Our best graduates get half a dozen offers and the worse ones get at least one".

He said that research was becoming an increasingly important element of the centre, and recently it had secured a number of major contracts for research both from industry and the public sector.

He believes the matrix structure, rather than a rigid departmental one, has enabled it to develop the flexibility essential to react to the changing needs of modern industry and management.

The last decade has also witnessed changing social trends that have

affected the centre. About 35 per cent of undergraduates are now women (only 15 per cent in 1974).

Dr Hunt added:

"We are also getting an increasing proportion of application from public schools. About 20 years ago they went into the traditional academic subjects but now their students are increasingly turning to management. It suggests that their career advisers are taking a more enlightened view of management as worth studying".

The centre has capitalized, if not helped to create, that growing acceptance of management studies at university, whether from 18-year-olds looking to their first step into business or established managers and executives seeking to polish and add to their acquired skills.

"I would not like to think that management would ever be completely professional. Starting at the bottom and working your way up is still possible in business, but it is becoming an increasingly remote possibility. The more conventional method of getting into management now is to get to university and to get a degree".

Dr Hunt and his staff see many of their students leave to join multinational companies, mainly because of career prospects and higher salaries. But at the other end of the scale there is a movement which holds out hope for the regeneration of British industry - very frequently they go into small companies which require considerable reorganization to make them commercially and financially viable.

CS

Yes, we have green bananas

Research at Aston University covers everything from video nasties to making vacuum cleaners quieter, and from curing ulcers with green bananas to aiding babies' with defective sight.

The university has a worldwide reputation and about 10 per cent of its income is in the form of contracts or grants to support projects and research students. The funding comes from research councils, government departments, industry and institutions. Last year research grants and contracts totalled £2.3m and that was almost exactly one tenth of the university's income for 1983.

Professor Keith Foster, pro-vice-chancellor, said the scope of research at Aston was wide but the main thrust was still in bringing new life to industry.

While the Science Park was providing research for new companies which would eventually go out into the region, Aston Technical Management Planning Services was "pushing in a more logical way". Professor Foster said.

Research at Aston covers a multitude of subjects, and of recently published findings, a three-year study showing that green bananas can both cure and prevent stomach ulcers was given prominent coverage in the national press.

Tony Willard looks at the wide range - and applications of new research

With a modest turnover of £200,000 a year, it was concentrating on research in key areas, such as computer-orientated design and analysis, micro-processor applications, flexible manufacturing systems, and materials for manufacture.

Aston has helped with the installation of robots to spray non-stick coating on cooking pans. This process not only means the job is carried out more efficiently, but relieves people of the need to work in an unpleasant environment.

Research at Aston covers a multitude of subjects, and of recently published findings, a three-year study showing that green bananas can both cure and prevent stomach ulcers was given prominent coverage in the national press.

The research team established that bananas cured ulcers in animals, and that a diet of banana powder prevented their formation. It discovered that the banana stimulated the growth of mucosa cells in the stomach lining, maintaining the protective barrier against stomach acid and also healed ulcers already formed.

March saw the formal opening of new laboratories for the Cancer Research Campaign Experimental Chemotherapy Research Group in the department of pharmacy.

The group was formed in 1980 with the aim of discovering new anti-cancer drugs and putting them into clinical use as soon as possible. Since then four new agents have been developed.

The new laboratories include facilities to work with cytotoxic drugs and radio active material. They have been provided entirely by the Cancer Research Campaign at a cost of £540,000. The campaign also supports the research activities of the group by funding the salaries and running costs with an annual grant - currently £268,000.

Aston University's new Public Sector Management Research Unit has won a £68,000 contract from the Department of the Environment. It will carry out a major review of the Birmingham Inner City Partnership Programme.

Baby tests

A second grant from the Manpower Services Commission has been awarded to the management centre's applied psychology division to do research into accidents (particularly fatalities) on the Youth Training Scheme.

Under the same government "new blood" initiative with the University Grants Committee, the university's ophthalmic optics department has a new lectureship in eye movement mechanisms. The department is developing new techniques for the delicate task of assessing sight defects in babies. The work involves clinically "at risk" babies, some premature and some already wearing soft contact lenses.

The methods being employed include the use of projected patterns and the measurement of brain response to light patterns. A system is being developed for projecting patterns on to babies' hands to test vision, as is a method of testing premature babies in incubators by special projection.



Dr David Lewis, senior lecturer, department pharmacy, experimenting with green bananas to prevent stomach ulcers

More than a venture playground

There was special satisfaction at one of the latest entrepreneurs to set up business at Aston Science Park - the Birmingham-based "nursery" for fledgling high-technology companies. The managing director of Tech-Ni Plant is not only a woman - Shirley Hamilton, aged 27 - but a graduate of Aston.

The science park, now in its second year of operation, was created from a partnership of Birmingham City Council and Lloyds Bank, each of which put up £1m to establish a "venture capital fund", and the university itself.

There are now a dozen new companies based in the first phase development of the science park, housed in a splendidly refurbished former warehouse close to Aston University and within a mile of Birmingham city centre.

The science park is managed by Birmingham Technology, created out of the partnership between the city, Lloyds Bank and the university. Its aim is to ease the creation of new companies seeking to take high-technology ideas through development to commercialization. Not only does the park offer the kind of facilities usually

associated with a well-established business enterprise - conference rooms, telex, secretarial services, audio-visual aids, public relations and space - it offers access to the venture capital fund, through which Birmingham Technology can take out an equity stake and, importantly, to the close and vital research and development support from the university and its academic staff.

Tech-Ni Plant, Miss Hamilton's new company, is involved in ion implementation, a cost-effective method of prolonging tool life. It is involved in treating tooling components from companies in the plastics moulding industry.

Miss Hamilton is completing her PhD in Aston's metallurgy and materials engineering department.

For the last three years she has been working at the Lucas Research Centre where she has been responsible for Lucas's ion implementation project. Her company has strong research links with the department of metallurgy and materials engineering at Aston, and Professor Terry Barnby, head of the department, is the academic consultant on the project.

Birmingham Technology has an equity stake and loan investment in Tech-Ni Plant and the rest of the funding came through Lloyds Bank under the Government's loan guarantee scheme.

Two other companies which have recently set up in the science park's phase one "incubator" units are Condensing

Boilers, which is developing a new gas-fired domestic heating boiler, and, MCT Association, which specializes in computerized precision measuring equipment. Birmingham Technology has an equity stake in both enterprises through the venture capital fund.

Birmingham Technology has also provided the finance for Techsonix (UK), a science park tenant, to launch a microcomputer system for the construction industry. The system enables takeoffs and estimates to be made direct from architectural drawings by use of a sonic digitizer pen.

Rodney Banting, managing director, said: "We have now started installing the system in clients' premises and it is proving a boost to productivity."

It is a case of applying new technology to a time-consuming task which traditionally has been a manual operation.

David Drake, Lloyds bank's regional general manager in Birmingham, said: "Aston Science Park is unique in this country because it is the only one with a venture capital fund. Lloyds started in Birmingham as a bank so we feel linked to the city. We could also see that traditional industry was suffering and shared the view that we must attract new technology industry".

Mr Drake said that after not much more than 12 months there were already signs that one or two of the science park companies might "really take off".

Harry Nicholls, the park's chief executive, asked that the park should not be judged too harshly in its first few years. He said: "We are trying to break down the barriers between our entrepreneurs and the universities so that businessmen can make good use of university facilities, particularly those for research".

CS

Chancellor Sir Adrian Cadbury MA; Hon DSc.
Pro-Chancellor E. Swainson CBE, BMEI.
Treasurer E. C. Sayers CBE, FCA, JDipMA, FBIM.
Vice-Chancellor Professor F. W. Crawford MSc, PhD, DEng, DSc, CEng, FIEE, FIEE, FInstP, FAPS, FIMA.

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Pro-Vice-Chancellor Professor K. Foster MA, PhD, CEng, FIMechE.

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ASTON IN ACTION

"...TO APPLY LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE FOR THE BENEFIT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE"

EXTRACT FROM ASTON CHARTER, 1966



PEOPLE

- Nearly 4,000 students enrolled in engineering, science and management courses.
- More than a thousand first degrees awarded in these areas last year.
- 1,100 students on placement in industry and commerce this year.
- The number of higher degrees awarded last year was higher than for any other technological university.
- Aston has one of the best records of graduate job-finding.



RESEARCH

- About ten per cent of the university's income derives from industry, commerce, government and other organisations in the form of grants and contracts for research.
- Last year, with other services, this income totalled £2.7m.
- The university currently has more than 200 research studentships.
- Major research work is in such varied fields as computer applications, metallurgy, cancer chemotherapy, production technology, chemistry, chemical engineering and mechanical engineering.



INNOVATION

- Tutored Video Instruction at the Centre for Extension Education enables industry and commerce to update their knowledge and skills in their own workplace.
- Aston Science Park is a unique scheme launched on the campus to provide a flow of young high-technology companies backed by venture capital and interacting with the university.
- Aston is offering a new Masters Degree Course in Information Technology.
- Aston pioneered an Interdisciplinary Higher Degree Scheme enabling PhD students to carry out innovative research while working in industry.



TECHNOLOGY

- The many innovative developments in technology produced at Aston include:
- A mini-computer based CAD/CAM integrated software package in conjunction with a leading manufacturer.
- The development of new chemotherapy treatments for cancer now in clinical trial.
- Self-destructing plastic sheeting for use in agriculture, now in commercial production and used worldwide.
- Ultrasonic metal-forming equipment taken up for commercial manufacture.
- Microprocessor-based real-time control of industrial power systems.

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Who is going to stop unemployment rising?

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, refuses, so he tells us, to accept the "dismal thesis" that unemployment must go on rising. But what does he intend to do about the dismal reality? The monthly figures continue to exceed Government hopes, and today the London Business School adds its forecast to the disturbing consensus that unemployment will increase right through this recovery. Since its views on causes are not precisely alien to the Chancellor, the LBS's forecast is a useful paint-stripper to apply to the high gloss of Treasury pronouncements.

It is not that the LBS is particularly pessimistic about output: it actually believes growth will speed up a little next year. (By contrast, Cambridge Econometrics, for example, today publishes a forecast suggesting the growth rate will halve between this year and next, which, unsurprisingly, means a further rise in unemployment to a registered total of 3.7 million by the end of the decade.) The LBS's figures are even not inconsistent with the traces of weakness in the recovery showing through the statistical confusion caused by the miners' strike - for example, the slight decline in CBI optimism. What has happened is that the LBS has shaved down its forecast for output this year, without changing its views of output in 1985. So the gap - and hence the growth rate - between the two years is higher than in its previous forecast.

The Chancellor's favourite exemplar is the United States, where falling real wages have, he argues, patently stimulated employment. Yes, says Professor Budd; real wages have risen 18 per cent in British manufacturing since 1979, and employment has fallen nearly a quarter. By contrast, real wages have risen only 3 per cent in the United States - a moderation which helped to check and then reverse the decline in American manufacturing employment.

But Mr Roger Nightingale, chief economist at the stockbrokers Hoare Govett, takes a rather different view of the Anglo-American contrast. He starts from the same fundamental comparison: rising employment in America, falling employment in Britain. Over the long term, the difference has been quite startling: back in the mid-1960s, only about 37 per cent of the American population was employed, while today nearly 45 per cent work. In Britain, about 47 per cent of the population had a job in the mid-1960s, while today the proportion is markedly lower than in America - and the distinction would be even greater if allowance were made for Britain's shorter working week and longer holidays.

Mr Nightingale, however, sees this as a mark of American, not British, failure: the consequence of very slow growth in American productivity. This, he argues, has prevented American workers gaining substantial real wage increases: so they and their wives, have had to work more and longer to earn a higher standard of living.

It is true that productivity has been rising very slowly in the United States for a decade; but it is also true that Britain has started its productivity surge from way behind, and has allowed a simultaneous surge in real wages to gobble up too much of the potential gain in competitiveness. A slowdown in productivity growth will not automatically increase the level of employment. It will only accentuate the need for a slowdown in wages.

Key to the paradox

In both 1984 and 1985, therefore, the LBS now expects growth to be about 2.5 per cent. Yet unemployment goes on up. The forecast does show a modest decline between 1985 and 1987. But since it also forecasts a slowdown in growth this conclusion is, to put it mildly, problematical.

Productivity is the key to this paradox, and also to a long-running argument between the Chancellor and his critics. The LBS, among many others, forecasts a further sharp rise in output per employee this year, of about 6 per cent in manufacturing. After that, it supposes productivity growth will slow down, so that by 1986 it is rising even more slowly than output, and employment is increasing faster than the labour force.

There are some quite respectable reasons for believing this will happen. Productivity was boosted first, by a massive labour shake out; second, by greater use of Britain's remaining industrial capacity as demand rose through the recovery. The slowdown forecast for 1986 may bring an end to both impulses. But this is neither a certain, nor indeed a welcome, prospect.

It was Britain's sharp increase in labour productivity that helped reduce inflation and staunch the haemorrhage of competitiveness. If and when productivity does slow down, the critical issue will be the behaviour of wages.

Mr Lawson's favourite explanation of rising unemployment is that people have "priced themselves out of jobs": the rise in real wages (ie, over and above the general level of prices) has reduced the demand for labour. Professor Alan Budd, in a special LBS paper, tests the Chancellor's contribution to the "real wage" debate, and gives it some support; but his conclusions are not wholly comforting to Mr Lawson's position.

Some straws of hope

The LBS forecast offers some straws of hope. Real wages have risen exceptionally fast, Professor Budd points out, as an inevitable consequence of the Government's counter-inflationary policies, since wages (in Britain though not in America) adjust more slowly than prices. Now inflation is flattening out, real wages may grow more slowly.

But what on earth is going to bring about the decline in real wages that both Professor Budd and the Chancellor believe would now need to increase employment? A bad way would obviously be to allow inflation to rise (and the exchange rate to fall) thus bringing about the kind of temporary cut in the real cost of labour that is quickly reversed. If, however, we are to plod on down the virtuous path towards stable prices, some new labour market policies are urgently needed. Professor Budd proposes one, at least: tax incentives designed to cut the marginal cost of employing extra people, which operates on the real cost of employment as a proxy for the real wage. If Mr Lawson does not approve, he should provide evidence that he has better ideas.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

Whitehall infighting threatens to upset privatization plans

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

The Government's plans for a radical programme of privatization appear to be close to suffering a serious setback. A combination of Whitehall inertia, inter-departmental wrangling and stock market weakness is likely to cause delays in several sell-offs.

Plans to bring about potentially far-reaching changes in the structure and ownership of the gas and electricity industries, for example, are said to be rapidly running out of steam. Several months after it was first asked for, the Department of Energy has still not presented the Cabinet with its promised paper on detailed privatization options for the two industries.

Treasury ministers, led by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, have been leading the campaign inside Government for a break up of the monopoly gas and electricity supply industries, with a view of handing parts of them such as gas marketing and power generation over to the private sector. However, Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, has made no secret of the fact that he is lukewarm about both the wisdom and feasibility of such schemes.

Mr Walker's continuing pre-occupation with the miners' dispute has pushed privatization of either gas or electricity even further down his list of priorities.



Peter Walker: lukewarm about gas and electricity schemes

Woolston, Hampshire, have all out in bids for the work. Winning the orders will be crucial in determining how attractive the yards are to private sector buyers. The Ministry of Defence and the Department of Trade and Industry have so far failed to agree on where the orders should be placed, though a decision is expected shortly.

The sudden downturn in the stock market since the beginning of May is also beginning to cause some concern in Whitehall.

In the next nine months alone, the Government is committed to selling shares in Jaguar, British Telecom and British Airways. It had been hoping to raise up to £10,000m from its asset sales programme over the next four years. These proceeds will have to be downgraded - possibly quite sharply - unless stock markets show signs of recovering.

Pits strike hits growth forecast

By Our Economics Editor

The miners' strike has reduced independent forecasts of growth in the British economy, and the latest survey carried out by the Confederation of British Industry suggests some slackening in the pace of recovery in manufacturing industry.

The London Business School has lowered its forecast of economic growth in output this year from 2.9 per cent after the Budget to 2.4 per cent. And the stockbrokers firm Hoare Govett, argues that the strike may reduce Britain's surplus on the current account of the balance of payments by as much as £1 billion this year.

The LBS is forecasting a rise in national output of 2.6 per cent this year, 0.3 per cent points lower than it would have been without the miners' strike. It is also forecasting a rise in

The LBS forecast

	1984	1985	1986	1987
% change in				
Gdp (output)	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.2
Inflation	5.5	5.0	4.7	4.5
Registered unemployment (UK, millions)	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9
Current balance of payments (£bn)	1.7	2.9	2.9	0.8

consumer prices of 5.5 per cent for the year as a whole, falling to 5.0 per cent in 1985.

The latest monthly trends inquiry, conducted by the CBI among 1,762 manufacturers and published today shows that 60 per cent expect the volume of output to remain unchanged in the next four months with 29 per cent expecting a rise.

The resulting positive balance of 19 per cent (the difference between those expecting a rise and those expecting a fall) compares with 30 per cent in February and 32 per cent in March.

'Third man' builds up Fleet stake

By Our City Staff

A key 14 per cent of Fleet Holdings, the newspaper group, is now reported to be in two hands. Unconfirmed weekend reports say the Egyptian businessman Dr Ashraf Marwan has emerged owning 4 per cent of the group in which Mr Robert Maxwell bought 10 per cent last Friday.

Dr Marwan, a multi-millionaire and influential businessman, also owns 4 million shares in the House of Fraser Stores Group.

Mr Marwan is said to be a close associate of Lord's chief executive, Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, owner of Britain's oldest Sunday newspaper *The Observer*.

Mr Rowland and Mr Maxwell had a much-publicized breakfast recently to discuss the possible sale of *The Observer* to Mr Maxwell. But speculation was revived last week that the newspaper was again up for sale.

Dr Marwan's involvement in Fleet Holdings is still unclear. His stake is now worth £6.6m. Over last week Fleet's shares rose 12p to a record 197p, giving the company a stock market price tag of almost £170m.

Customs 'holding up' high-tech exports

British Customs officers are taking computers and related equipment from EEC-bound lorries at Dover and holding them for up to three months, it was claimed at the weekend.

Mr Brian Arnold, a buyer with a West German importer and wholesaler, said there had been a considerable tightening-up in the past nine months on goods which Customs regarded as potentially "sensitive exports" even though their foreign sale has been sanctioned by the Department of Trade and Industry.

"I believe seizures are being stepped up because they feel the goods are being sent to East Europe," he said.

A Customs and Excise spokesman denied that computers are being deliberately held up. "We know of no general delays of high-technology goods through Dover," he said. But Mr Arnold said he had been informed by the DTI that a special number was assigned to "every seizure of goods for this reason". In late January, one consignment was number 50 for the year, "and it has been increasing since then".

45% join BA's pension plan

By Our City Staff

About 14,000 employees of British Airways have so far opted to give up their rights to an index-linked pension under the controversial pre-privatization scheme announced three months ago.

This is equivalent to 45 per cent of the airlines' eligible employees. The remaining 55 per cent have until this Saturday to decide whether or not to trade in their index-linked pension rights for a scheme that has lower benefits but also lower contribution rates.

The new pension arrangement, which also gives employees who decide to switch the option of a lump sum or additional years of pensionable service - is regarded as an essential step towards making British Airways a saleable commodity.

BET set to improve Initial bid

By Our City Staff

British Electric Traction is prepared to improve the terms of its takeover bid for the 60 per cent stake which it does not already own in Initial, the laundry and cleaning group.

Last week the non-BET directors of Initial rejected the terms of the present £165m offer. However, BET is keen for the takeover bid to have the recommendation of the Initial board and it will make a slight improvement in the terms in an effort to secure approval.

Financial advisers to the companies have been locked in negotiations since the offer was made last month as part of a deal under which BET will sell its TV rental interests in Rediffusion to Granada.

An agreement had been expected by last Friday, but Initial's directors now expect a meeting later today where they will consider a revised offer. The main objections to the present offer are that it does not place a fair value on Initial and that the consideration is weighted too heavily in favour of cash rather than equity.

Time is running out for BET Under Stock Exchange regulations it must send a formal offer document to Initial's shareholders by Thursday. It is preparing two, one with a recommendation, the other without.

Permission could be obtained to extend the deadline and BET will make an application if it is close to obtaining a recommendation for the bid.

The recommendation is important to BET for two reasons. First, it would ensure that it obtained 100 per cent control of Initial rather than being left with an untidy majority holding. Secondly, it would help the case against a referral of the takeover to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. BET already has a significant interest in the cabinet towel market.

30% tax rise for firms

Corporation tax bills are set to increase by up to 30 per cent under the new corporate tax introduced in the Budget, according to a survey from the Institute for Fiscal Studies.

Tax charges will reach a peak in 1986 but even by the end of the decade could still be 20 per cent higher than under the present system.

The survey examined 4,000 companies, mainly large and in the manufacturing and distribution sectors, half of which currently pay no mainstream corporation tax.

By 1990, however, around 80 per cent will be obliged to pay mainstream tax.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Change On Week

FT-SE 100 Index	1033.1
FT Index	811.7 down 4.1
FT All Share	78.49 down 0.43
Bargains	17,016
Debtstream USM Leaders	Index: 102.98 up 0.19
New York: Dow Jones Industrial	Average: 1131.07 up 44.17
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index	10,153.58 up 56.53
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index	937.38 up 5.01
Amsterdam: 153.1 down 15.3	
Sydney: AO Index	659.4 up 6.4
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index	960.5 up 11.0
Brussels: General Index	142.78
Paris: CAC Index	168.3 up 1.3
Zurich: SKA General	296.70 up 1.2

CURRENCIES

LONDON Change On Week

Sterling	\$1.3635 down 145pts
Index 79.4 down 0.1	
DM 3.80 up 0.0225	
FF 11.9450 up 0.045	
£S 321.75 up 1.0	
Dollar	Index 133.2 up 1.5
DM 2.7815 up 0.0415	
Sterling \$1.3617	
Dollar DM 3.8022	
ECU 16.58919	
SDR 10.757368	

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interims: Lincoft Kilgour, Television South, and Trusthouse Forte. Finals: Brown and Tawse, Electro-components, Morgan Communications, Stormgard and Whitcroft.

TOMORROW - Interims: Anchor International Fund, Ashdown Investment Trust, Grant Nicholson, Inn Leisure, Minet Holdings (quarterly report) and Muirhead. Finals: Alva Investment Trust, Argyl Group, Brethwaite and Co, First National Finance Corp., First National Securities, Glenrothes Group, Petrow Holdings, Rascal Electronics and RFD Group.

WEDNESDAY - Interims: Body Shop International, Burns Anderson, Clyde Blowers, Eldridge Pope, First National Finance Corp., First National Securities, Glenrothes Group, Petrow Holdings, Rascal Electronics and RFD Group.

Finals: Anderson-Strathclyde, BPD Industries, Brighthouse Dudley, Charter Consolidated, Ferranti, James Latham, G. Ruddle and Co and John Waddington.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Goodison poised for re-election

The new Stock Exchange Council meets today for the first time since last week's elections which put three rebel stockbrokers onto the policy-making group.

High on the agenda will be the election of the chairman. Re-election of Sir Nicholas Goodison by the 52-member body would give him a decade in the job.

voting from the membership failed to put him in the top slot last week. That place went to a rebel stockbroker, Mr Jeremy Lewis. However, Sir Nicholas has indicated his willingness to stand again for chairman and it is almost certain he will be re-elected unopposed.

● Peggler-Hattersley's chairman, Sir Peter Matthews, says in his annual statement that demand so far this year has been hesitant and trading conditions in Britain are still uneven. "But there are some indications that confidence is beginning to increase and we hope to see this strengthened."

● Two Kilmarnock companies in the oil and gas industries have won orders worth £750,000. They are Barr Thomson and Steel Frittings, subsidiaries of the Glasgow-based M. and M. Industries group. They will supply a range of products for use in oil and gas exploration in the North Sea and Highlands.

Prices tables
Prices tables of unlisted securities, investment trusts, Eurobonds and fixed-interest stocks appear today on page 18.

Plan to restructure electricity rates

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The electricity supply industry has formed a working party to examine how it can introduce a multi-rate tariff structure to aid British industry.

A multi-rate structure would be designed to encourage industry to use more electricity in processes now using gas or oil.

Organizations such as the Confederation of British Industry have complained that Britain's industrial expansion is being hampered because energy costs are higher than in competing countries, particularly France where the extensive use of nuclear power has allowed industry to benefit from electricity often 30 per cent cheaper than British supplies.

The industry is now more actively promoting electricity for heating processes. Research has shown that electricity no longer has a price disadvantage over gas and oil, and that any cost increase is more than cancelled by improvement in quality and a reduction in waste.

The Electroheat Congress in Stockholm has been told that 20

per cent of companies who switched to electricity found it more expensive. 20 per cent said it was cheaper and 30 per cent thought it gave a vast improvement in product quality.

Mr Jim Smith, chairman of the Eastern Electricity Board, and co-author of one of the papers presented in Stockholm - said more Government support should be given to encourage to switch from oil and gas to electricity, produced cheaply from coal or nuclear power.

AMERICAN NOTEBOOK

Testing times ahead for Volcker

Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, now faces one of his trickiest tests in months, a period that will make or break his reputation as an adroit central banker. Major political, financial and economic problems face this lifetime bureaucrat who managed to secure reappointment as chairman of the Fed even though he is a Democrat.

It is less than five months to election day. President Reagan does not want any upsets in the world of financial and economic policy. The second-quarter "flash" gap provided a dream result for the President - a high rate of real economic growth of 6.7 per cent following a huge 9.7 per cent first-quarter growth rate and accompanied by the amazing 2.8 per cent annual rate of increase in the gap deflator.

If nothing else happens between now and election day, the President would presumably be pleased indeed. If the state of the US economy now is



Volcker: Next few months will be vital

very worrying annual rate of increase of more than 25 per cent.

In attempting to bring a measure of restraint to money growth, the Volcker has authorized a slowdown in the rate of growth of banks' reserves, accompanied by a "free float" for the federal funds rate, which at the end of last week

came close to 12 per cent (it was 9 1/2 per cent in February).

The rise in the federal funds rate has revived talk of a rise in prime rate to 13 per cent.

A prime rate of 13 per cent is certainly logical development but it is not one the President would thank Mr Volcker for.

Hovering over all this is the "Argentine problem". While public discussion centres on the immediate issue of about \$300m in obligations due at the end of June to Brazil, Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela the immediate debt problems of Argentina are far more serious than that.

According to *Rand's Intelligence Weekly*, Argentina does not have the funds to meet all its obligations and pay for essential imports.

Somehow, Mr Volcker has to try to keep the whole rickety structure of US interest rates, banking and international debts out of the headlines until after the election.

MAXWELL NEWTON



Lake View Investment Trust p.l.c.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1984

- * 31.7% increase in net asset value per share to 321.3p.
- * Twelfth consecutive increase in annual dividend - to 4.40p per share.
- * Investment in the Far East increased to 78%.
- * Japanese content now 57%.

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Alan McIntosh, Chairman

John Govett & Co. Limited
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USM REVIEW

Bush Radio in tune for a market welcome

Three strategies appear to be possible solutions to this. The first is the old Duke of York trick. Short-term rates are encouraged to rise in excess of levels which prove to be sustainable in order to supply new gilt stock at prices which are instantly attractive. There are obvious dangers in this approach but gilt yields have already discounted a 10 per cent base rate. In the absence of an even greater fall in sterling, which would generate expectations of higher rates, thereby making this funding strategy

Another funding strategy and the last of the three possibilities mooted here, would be to reintroduce variable-coupon bonds. The theoretical attractions of these in a period of

If this policy continues to be implemented, this time money supply will not be allowed to collapse. What impact will this have? Firstly, it suggests that there need not be a debt deflation. There is now a set of guiding principles which can help to avoid this, but at the cost of a deterioration in the liquidity position of banks, especially American banks. Every time a loan is re-scheduled, prospective bank liquidity levels are reduced.

The author is a partner and chief economist of stockbrokers Le Zotte & Bryan.

Mr Futter and Mr Schlagman will be placing 25 per cent of their own shares, with the remainder being sold to raise £750,000 for extra working capital. The shares should come to market on a PE of nearly 20.

Mr Futter complains that Bush Radio is always being compared with Amstrad, which is misleading. Bush is selective

Since 1979, pretax profits have grown from \$234,000 to \$540,000 on sales up from \$2.26m to \$6.34m. For the year to August 31, the group is reporting a pretax profit of \$820,000. Mr. Futter said: "We have a nice track record and it has always been our intention of

A final dividend of not less than 0.65p net is predicted, making a total of 1p net for the year. Prelax profits are struck after charging research and development, which will rise significantly this year from the £356,000 incurred last year.

an

9,993	1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100								
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501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	5																																																																												

domestic rates:
bank base rates 8, 9½
finance houses base rate 9½
discount market loans week fixed
14-7
month interbank 9½- 9½½

Euro-currency rates:
month dollar 12½- 12½
month DM 5¼- 5¼½
month FrF 12½- 12½

US rates:
bank prime rate 12.50
fed funds 11½
treasury long bond 9½- 9¾

**CCGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export
Finance Scheme IV Average
reference rate for interest period
May 2 to June 5, 1984 inclusive:
5.16 per cent.**

Dallars	7%	93/98	74%	9,38	12.82	
100% 30/35				11.62	11.83	
Guard Ray	7	89/91	79	9,21	12.17	
Imp Chem	7%	89/91	78	9,34	12.33	
100% 30/35				11.81	12.32	
Imp Group	14	92/95	89%	11,91	12.47	
Mid East	14	90/92	90%	12,80	12.72	
100% 30/35				11,81	12.32	
Reed Inter	7%	89/91	70	10,08	11.81	
Chd Chart	12%	90/97	104	12,76	12.73	
100% 30/35				11,81	12.32	
Whetford	7%	90/98				

BULLDOGS						
World Bank	11%	05	87%	12,82	12.97	
Denmark	13	05	1011%	12,78	12.74	
Trans. Finc.	12%	08	100%	12,74	12.82	
Trans. Finc.	18%	12	100%	13,25	13.25	
Shed of B	13%	08	104	12,43	12.44	
New Host	10%	11	12,22	12,81	12.80	
America	11	12,22	12,81	12,80	12.80	

CONVERTIBLE LOANS						Prm
BAC Group	9	01/01	174*			6.104 - 3.42
Bell (A)	8	01/01	110*			5.006 - 3.59
100% 30/35						5.000 - 3.42
100% 30/35						5.000 - 3.42
Habibut	5	98/01	200*			4.873 - 3.20
Hansen Tat	8	01/05	328			3.879 - 3.50
100% 30/35						3.879 - 3.50
100% 30/35						3.879 - 3.50
Rho Thms	5	98/01	120*			3.733 - 3.82
Titan Gas	7	82/88	38*			3.733 - 3.82
100% 30/35						3.698 - 3.45
* Ex-UK dividend						
Source: Elliott & Co						

■ ARTHUR LEE AND SONS
March 31, 1984. Turnover
£33,045,000 (£28,370,000). Profit
£1,347,000 (£799,000). Prepa-
rential dividend 0.3p (same).
Board expects further increase
second half.

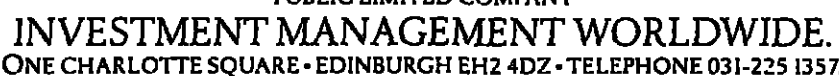
STRAIGHT DEBT	PRICE	YIELD	AUGUST 31/98	PRICE	YIELD
AAA 10/1/98	100.00	10.25	89.25	13.17	
AAA 10/1/99	100.00	10.25	89.50	13.42	
AAA 10/1/00	100.00	10.25	89.75	13.67	
AAA 10/1/01	100.00	10.25	89.50	13.92	
AAA 10/1/02	100.00	10.25	89.25	14.17	
AAA 10/1/03	100.00	10.25	89.00	14.42	
AAA 10/1/04	100.00	10.25	88.75	14.67	
AAA 10/1/05	100.00	10.25	88.50	14.92	
AAA 10/1/06	100.00	10.25	88.25	15.17	
AAA 10/1/07	100.00	10.25	88.00	15.42	
AAA 10/1/08	100.00	10.25	87.75	15.67	
AAA 10/1/09	100.00	10.25	87.50	15.92	
AAA 10/1/10	100.00	10.25	87.25	16.17	
AAA 10/1/11	100.00	10.25	87.00	16.42	
AAA 10/1/12	100.00	10.25	86.75	16.67	
AAA 10/1/13	100.00	10.25	86.50	16.92	
AAA 10/1/14	100.00	10.25	86.25	17.17	
AAA 10/1/15	100.00	10.25	86.00	17.42	
AAA 10/1/16	100.00	10.25	85.75	17.67	
AAA 10/1/17	100.00	10.25	85.50	17.92	
AAA 10/1/18	100.00	10.25	85.25	18.17	
AAA 10/1/19	100.00	10.25	85.00	18.42	
AAA 10/1/20	100.00	10.25	84.75	18.67	
AAA 10/1/21	100.00	10.25	84.50	18.92	
AAA 10/1/22	100.00	10.25	84.25	19.17	
AAA 10/1/23	100.00	10.25	84.00	19.42	
AAA 10/1/24	100.00	10.25	83.75	19.67	
AAA 10/1/25	100.00	10.25	83.50	19.92	
AAA 10/1/26	100.00	10.25	83.25	20.17	
AAA 10/1/27	100.00	10.25	83.00	20.42	
AAA 10/1/28	100.00	10.25	82.75	20.67	
AAA 10/1/29	100.00	10.25	82.50	20.92	
AAA 10/1/30	100.00	10.25	82.25	21.17	
AAA 10/1/31	100.00	10.25	82.00	21.42	
AAA 10/1/32	100.00	10.25	81.75	21.67	
AAA 10/1/33	100.00	10.25	81.50	21.92	
AAA 10/1/34	100.00	10.25	81.25	22.17	
AAA 10/1/35	100.00	10.25	81.00	22.42	
AAA 10/1/36	100.00	10.25	80.75	22.67	
AAA 10/1/37	100.00	10.25	80.50	22.92	
AAA 10/1/38	100.00	10.25	80.25	23.17	
AAA 10/1/39	100.00	10.25	80.00	23.42	
AAA 10/1/40	100.00	10.25	79.75	23.67	
AAA 10/1/41	100.00	10.25	79.50	23.92	
AAA 10/1/42	100.00	10.25	79.25	24.17	
AAA 10/1/43	100.00	10.25	79.00	24.42	
AAA 10/1/44	100.00	10.25	78.75	24.67	
AAA 10/1/45	100.00	10.25	78.50	24.92	
AAA 10/1/46	100.00	10.25	78.25	25.17	
AAA 10/1/47	100.00	10.25	78.00	25.42	
AAA 10/1/48	100.00	10.25	77.75	25.67	
AAA 10/1/49	100.00	10.25	77.50	25.92	
AAA 10/1/50	100.00	10.25	77.25	26.17	
AAA 10/1/51	100.00	10.25	77.00	26.42	
AAA 10/1/52	100.00	10.25	76.75	26.67	
AAA 10/1/53	100.00	10.25	76.50	26.92	
AAA 10/1/54	100.00	10.25	76.25	27.17	
AAA 10/1/55	100.00	10.25	76.00	27.42	
AAA 10/1/56	100.00	10.25	75.75	27.67	
AAA 10/1/57	100.00	10.25	75.50	27.92	
AAA 10/1/58	100.00	10.25	75.25	28.17	
AAA 10/1/59	100.00	10.25	75.00	28.42	</

[illegible]

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9½%
BCCI	9½%
Citibank Savings	9½%
Consolidated Crds	9½%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9½%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9½%
Citibank NA	9½%

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Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the grant of permission to deal in the Unlisted Securities Market in the issued Ordinary shares mentioned above. It is emphasised that no application has been made for these shares to be admitted to listing. Dealings are expected to commence on 28th June, 1984.

Particulars relating to Telecomputing plc are available in the Extel Unlisted Securities Market Service and copies of such particulars may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) until 8th July, 1984 from:

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TENNIS: WIMBLEDON CHAMPIONSHIPS UNDER A CLOUD

Fear fuels a gathering storm

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

The Wimbledon championships, which begin today, offer something to remember, something to look forward to, and something to worry about.

We remember that the first women's singles championship was played 100 years ago and that Fred Perry first won the men's singles 50 years ago. We look forward to exceptional tennis from unusually strong favourites in four of the five main events - all except the mixed doubles. And we worry about a threat of anarchy that can no longer be ignored.

Dealing with the bad news first, there has been evidence that the court conduct of a few prominent players, notably John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors, is successfully challenging the authority of umpires, referees and supervisors and bringing the game into disrepute. An obvious example occurred in the final at Queen's Club, where the umpire, referee and supervisor tamely acquiesced when publicly humiliated by McEnroe.

The issues were discussed here on June 5 and 19. The response to those articles and to the Queen's Club scandal suggests that the breakdown of control may be even more serious than one had feared. Experienced and trustworthy officials have agreed that some of their number are "terrified" of upsetting tournament organizers.

The man or woman who disqualifies a celebrity may never again be invited to influence the course of a big match.

Umpires are formally graded. In the cause of advancement, it is a help or a hindrance to have a reputation for toughness? Some officials regard it as no accident that umpires known to be strict in implementing the code of conduct are seldom appointed to potentially controversial matches and, even if they are, have no confidence that they will be supported by other tournament officials.

Consequently it is alleged that, with exceptions, umpires given the top jobs tend to be less strict than others; that such players as McEnroe and Connors have only a restricted group of umpires to deal

with and know how far they can go with them; and that lesser players are more likely to be treated severely when contravening the code of conduct.

It is all very well for the organizations concerned to deny such charges, but the proof of the pudding is in the eating. The evidence suggests that, for years, too many tournament officials at all levels have pursued a policy of appeasement that, predictably, has brought men's tennis to the threshold of chaos.

Even Wimbledon, a bastion of disciplined gentility, has taken a softer line in recent years - since the departure of Captain Michael Gibson and the arrival of a new breed, the grand prix supervisors. Coincidence? Perhaps. But the championships committee cannot escape a measure of responsibility.

Gibson refereed Wimbledon from 1963 to 1975. The connection had already reached breaking point when he disqualifies Ilie Nastase at Bournemouth in 1975. "That was probably the beginning of the end as far as I was concerned", Gibson says. He has since done much of his refereeing overseas because invitations to work in Britain have been scanty. Is it unreasonable to suspect that the Nastase incident was a contributory factor?

When three men are in charge, nobody is in charge. In Gibson's days, the umpire controlled a match and the referee served as an appeal judge on points of law. Since 1978, grand prix supervisors have complicated the issue, although they have been admirable in their original role: training umpires and referees, improving the standard of officiating, and bringing uniformity to interpretations of the rules.

The decision to expand that role by giving supervisors final authority over all grand prix tournaments except the grand slam championships was, as it has turned out, a mistake. They should assume that authority only by invitation, when no qualified referee is available. Supervisors have eroded the power of referees and umpires, and have too often been diffident in enforcing the code of conduct.

The fashionable soft line may be - but need not be - a consequence of the first steps towards satisfying the players' desire for full-time professional officials at all levels of tournament administration. Job-hunters have been known to compromise on matters of principle. But the basic answer to all this is simple. The players helped to devise the code of conduct. That code should be implemented unless and until it is changed or discarded.

All that is a cloud looming heavily over Wimbledon at which 17 of the 20 surviving women's singles champions will, next Monday, be introduced to the public on the centre court. A Wimbledon that will also honour Perry, the last British player to win the men's title (there is splendour in the memory but sadness in the intervening years).

The gambling instinct would be out of control in anyone backing heavily against McEnroe, Martina Navratilova and, in doubles, McEnroe and Peter Fleming. The mixed doubles looks more open and, in some ways, more fun. Of the £1,280,434 in prize money allocated to the five championships, the mixed takes 5.06 per cent only half what it should be but, nevertheless, is more reasonable than the 1.26 per cent in Paris and the 2.29 per cent at Flushing Meadows.

We have seldom been more obviously in the presence of greatness. Recently I asked Chris Lloyd, who has played against both women in big finals, to compare the last two grand slam winners, Miss Navratilova and Margaret Court. "Physically they have a lot in common", Mrs Lloyd said. "Martina may have the better touch and as a left-hander she has a little bit of an edge because there are not many of them around. And Margaret showed more nerves. In the last few years Martina has reacted really well to pressure."

Interesting. But people do go on about Mrs Court's nerves. She won more grand slam titles, singles and doubles, than any other player of either sex. What most players would give for nerves like that.

CRICKET: NEW BOYS GIVEN BAPTISM AS GOOCH HAMMERS WEST INDIANS

England gamble with young batsmen, but Randall and Cook are dropped

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

Among the 12 England players chosen to report to Lord's next Wednesday, on the eve of the second Test match against West Indies are two new opening batsmen, Martin Moxon and Chris Broad both of whom may be expected to play. On the side badly beaten at Edgbaston in the first Test, Randall and Cook are dropped and Lloyd is missing because of injury.

Randall has been written off so often in the past that it would seem odd to say this is the end for him. He is, to some extent, unlucky, having been obliged to bat at No 3 at Edgbaston when he would have been better suited by a lower place in the order.

Broad is 26 and Moxon 24. The West Indians will see them both as young men to be groomed for. I am less worried about Broad than

England 12

D I Gower (Leicestershire, captain, aged 27, Tests 6)
I T Blore (Somerset, 26, 0)
S C Broad (Worcestershire, 26, 0)
R G Gurney (Somerset, 25, 2)
P D Hughes (Leicestershire, 21, 0)
H A Potter (Essex, 23, 5)
V Forster (Leicestershire, 21, 1)
A J Lamb (Northamptonshire, 30, 30)
G G Llewellyn (Worcestershire, 21, 2)
D R Pringle (Essex, 23, 4)
R G D Williams (Northamptonshire, 25, 0)

Moxon. He is more experienced for one thing. Broad is entitled to view his selection as a vindication of his decision, towards the end of last season, to seek a more "fashionable" county than Gloucestershire. As a member of the current Nottinghamshire side, he replaces another in Randall.

Broad, I imagine, will go in first with Fowler with Moxon at No 3. Lamb is retained despite having scored only 188 runs in his last 11 Test innings. He will know that if he fails the chances will be all his, anyway for a while. At least, though, in his 75th Test of the three-day international, he showed that he is not overrated.

Randall may be less disappointed by his demotion than his many supporters. When, last year, they got worked up at his being left out of the team for the third Test match at Lord's, Randall said himself that he thought the selectors made quite the right decision. Brought back for the fourth Test, he scored a brilliant 83.

It is natural to compare Moxon's first appearance with those of his fellow Yorkshiremen, Sutcliffe, Hirst, and Boycott. The whole country is keeping its fingers crossed that Moxon is in the same class. Too much, I believe, is being



Broad: more experienced.

Moxon: praised by Hirst.

asked of him so soon, but the selectors do not think so.

Sutcliffe's inclusion, when he was already 29, was a wise, friendly one. In 1974, against a South African side bowled out for 30, Hirst, when he was 21, was against a New Zealand side in 1937 who had no one approaching the second half a dozen of the present West Indians. He made 1 and 1. Bayly was 23 in 1964 when he first played for England, against one of Australia's weaker sides. Moxon has never played at Lord's has been described by Hirst as the better batsman of the two.

Broad is having a good season. He was narrowly preferred to Slack, who goes in first for the West Indies and Middlesex. Both are tall and left-handed. If Broad and Fowler opened together they will be England's seventh different opening pair in eight Test matches and their 15th in the 20th. This time next year, Gower will be back in circulation. Edmonds has been played for a

place by Miller, who, at 31, is still chosen for what he may do rather than what he has done. Farnham and Ellison are being made to visit Cowes returns, probably to be preferred on the morning of the match to Foster. In the ordinary way, for publicity purposes, the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB), have something like 18 names put forward for possible candidates for a Test side. This time they had over 30, though in the event only Broad's selection might conceivably have caught them out.

Andy Lloyd, the England opening batsman, has been ordered not to rush his recovery from a blow on the head in the first Test match last week. The Warwickshire batsman was discharged from hospital on Saturday and was able to watch his county play Somerset at Edgbaston yesterday. David Brown, the Warwickshire manager, said: "He has been told to take things quietly, and avoid exercises involving kicking, mowing or bending forward with his head."

Some satisfaction for Gooch

CHELMSFORD: The West Indians, with all second innings wickets in hand, lost 127 runs off Essex. From the first ball Graham Gooch scored yesterday he clearly had his mind set on making the first hundred scored against the 1984 West Indians and just over four hours later he achieved it. The first ball was a short leg catch that the fieldsmen managed to retain.

Gooch showed all his familiar authority but by his standards it was a restrained innings with only glimpses of his controlled power. For 70 overs, though, Gooch batted with the certainty and concentration which England need. It was his fourth century this summer and at 30 he became the second player to reach 1,000 runs for the season.

A slow pitch gave bowlers little encouragement and Garner, the only main West Indian fast bowler playing, did not exert himself too much. Harper took the opportunity to continue his development with impressive and testing variations of

flight and pace. Before Fletcher declared with an hour left, Harper's figures, however, were spoiled by Foster who hit four massive sixes and a four in one over by the off-spinner.

Otherwise, McEwen and Fletcher were the only Essex batsmen to stay long with Gooch. McEwen pulled and drove seven fours in a brilliant little cameo before he moved out and hit at point blank range into Richardson's stumps at short leg a catch that the fieldsmen managed to retain.

Fletcher busily gathered runs in his own manner before losing a catch to deep mid-on. Gooch, mostly driving with sedate firmness, had only eight fours as he moved remorselessly to his goal. He then gave deep mid-off a catch.

Those in an almost full house who hope to see the younger Essex players might make his mark were disappointed. Gladwin edged an outwinger that Harper at first slip juggled with before Richardson, standing next to him, finally managed to seize Richardson was caught behind and Pringle edged a catch to second slip against one of the few balls which lifted all day.

WEST INDIAN: First innings
C G Gooch c Gooch b Foster 77
R B Richardson c and b Foster 5
L L Jacobs b E Llewellyn 10
P J Dujon b Foster 107
T R O'Payne not out 19
R G D Williams b Foster 4
H A Gomes not out 4
Extras (b 1, w 2, n 15) 18
Total (5 wickets down) 322

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-3, 2-135, 3-224, 4-322, 5-384, 6-408, 7-408, 8-408, 9-408, 10-408, 11-408, 12-408, 13-408, 14-408, 15-408, 16-408, 17-408, 18-408, 19-408, 20-408, 21-408, 22-408, 23-408, 24-408, 25-408, 26-408, 27-408, 28-408, 29-408, 30-408, 31-408, 32-408, 33-408, 34-408, 35-408, 36-408, 37-408, 38-408, 39-408, 40-408, 41-408, 42-408, 43-408, 44-408, 45-408, 46-408, 47-408, 48-408, 49-408, 50-408, 51-408, 52-408, 53-408, 54-408, 55-408, 56-408, 57-408, 58-408, 59-408, 60-408, 61-408, 62-408, 63-408, 64-408, 65-408, 66-408, 67-408, 68-408, 69-408, 70-408, 71-408, 72-408, 73-408, 74-408, 75-408, 76-408, 77-408, 78-408, 79-408, 80-408, 81-408, 82-408, 83-408, 84-408, 85-408, 86-408, 87-408, 88-408, 89-408, 90-408, 91-408, 92-408, 93-408, 94-408, 95-408, 96-408, 97-408, 98-408, 99-408, 100-408, 101-408, 102-408, 103-408, 104-408, 105-408, 106-408, 107-408, 108-408, 109-408, 110-408, 111-408, 112-408, 113-408, 114-408, 115-408, 116-408, 117-408, 118-408, 119-408, 120-408, 121-408, 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Coe concedes in final trial

By Pat Butcher

The strength and frailty of athletic performance was never better demonstrated than in two incidents, an hour apart at the AAA Championships at Crystal Palace yesterday. The strength was British middle distance runner, whose continuing depth was exposed by Peter Elliott's victory over Sebastian Coe, which is probably going to prevent the Olympic champion defending his title in Los Angeles.

The frailty was the human frame, and unfortunately, in this case it belongs to Steve Cram, who was brought to heel by an Achilles tendon injury in the 800m which he won the less than a year ago.

With Cram and Overt already selected for the Olympic 1500m race was effectively the final Olympic trial. The selectors met immediately afterwards to make the last additions to the Olympic team.

The race, with probably a couple too many participants, was a rough house, which exposed both Elliott's tactical naivety and his only his fourth major race at the distance and the tenacity he has always shown.

Elliott was bumped and boxed for most of the race and had to run right around the pack with 300 metres to go to get to the front with Coe, who stumbled badly in mid-race. When Elliott passed Coe with 300 metres to go, it was already evident that the Olympic champion's recent injury had impaired his ability to react swiftly.

Coe passed Elliott coming into the final straight and it looked as if his better tactical sense had paid off. Elliott, seeing that Coe had taken the inside lane for his final drive to the tape, was able to side step and still get in a sprint that brought the crowd to its feet. He eased past Coe five metres from the finish line, to win in 3min 39.66sec.

Coe's immediate congratulations to Elliott seemed to signify acceptance that he would not be defending his Olympic title, but Elliott's reaction afterwards was to wait and see what the morning's team announcement would bring.

It is too early to consider seriously whether the aggravation of Cram's Achilles tendon problem, which he has had all week, is going to jeopardize his Olympic place and the opportunity to crown two marvellous years, in which he won the European, Commonwealth and world 1,500 metres titles, with the Olympic gold medal.

He pulled up desperately in the last few metres, but his time of 3min 46.84sec was not sufficient to win the 800 metres in 1min 46.84sec. He limped off the track, then lay on the infield for half an hour surrounded by photographers and reporters, while he had his right ankle iced and studied X-rays. He said afterwards that unless it was simply a cramp and a muscle pull above the tendon, which would probably clear up by today, then he would consider leaving the team, racing the 1,000 metres in Oslo that he had planned for next Thursday.

Rob Harrison won the rush to catch the sailing Cram, but his time of 1min 46.90sec will almost certainly not be enough to persuade the selectors to leave him in the remaining place - with Coe and Elliott - at 800 metres in Los Angeles, that Steve Overt, the current Olympic champion, wants. There is still, theoretically, until July 17 for final names to be given to the Olympic organizers.



By a neck: Elliott pips Coe on the line. Photograph: Ian Stewart.

FINALS AT CRYSTAL PALACE

The 3,000 metres steeplechase was another duel for the last Olympic place which proved as exciting on the track as it had looked on paper. Domingo Ramon of Spain, was an Olympic finalist in the event, but he was out of the race on the last lap, as he sprang his ankle on the last lap, as he sprang his ankle on the last lap, as he sprang his ankle on the last lap.

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EQUESTRIANISM

Sponsors must be jumping for joy

From Jenny MacArthur, Aachen

Paul Schockemuehle, of West Germany, the favourite to win an Olympic gold medal, gave his new sponsors, the Next Fashion Group, an unbelievable start in their day-day sponsorship when riding Deister he won yesterday's Aachen Grand Prix after one of the most exciting jumps in the history of the competition. It was Schockemuehle's third victory in the competition, the last occasion being in 1979.

France's Olympic team member, Frederic Goetz, with Flambeau, finished second, and Britain's Michael Whitaker, also one of the Next team, completed his 14th clear round in succession on the outstanding, over-keen, over-able, to take third place. Whitaker, who has filled one of the top three places in no less than seven classes here, finished on a very good horse, Deister, who was a first-time winner.

Eighteen horses went into the second round, in which Whitaker was the first to achieve a second clear. He was followed by Fritz Ligges on Ramon, a German rider, who was looking ordinary, and if there was a match winner on the pitch, at half-time you would have said it was probably Chalmers, his cat-like grace and pace and exceptional leap of his front legs as he changed defence into attack in the last of his eyes.

Then, for a quarter of an hour in the second half, things improved. Fernandez's drive struck Berto, who also saved from Gresse. Twice more Gresse had openings, and Berto

no rider is safe when the European champion on the great Deister is in the saddle. Schockemuehle's lead was only 36 holes by the time he was overtaken by Whitaker. No rider is safe when the European champion on the great Deister is in the saddle. Schockemuehle's lead was only 36 holes by the time he was overtaken by Whitaker.

Reiner Klimke, the world champion, who, in the absence of Anne Grethe, was the favourite to win the dressage gold medal in Los Angeles, underlined their strength when they filled the first three places in yesterday's Grand Prix Special having easily won the team competition the previous day.

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FOOTBALL: EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP

France's attacking spirit brightens up the game

From David Miller, Marseilles

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Portugal were lucky, yet that would be to deny the fundamental appeal of what France are giving to the game. Because France are committed, because they do not know how to be negative, they give other teams a chance to play too, and that is why we have had such outstanding matches. It is because France will attack that they have been saved, and it was the irrepressible spirit of Bossis, Domergue, Fernandez and especially Tigana which lifted the when the superstars faltered. Bossis, amazingly, was covering the entire field with a willpower which Portugal could not resist.

There were just under six minutes left on the winning clock when Domergue, deputy for the suspended Amoroso, lashed in the equaliser. Would France now defend, banking on luck in another wretched penalty lottery? Never. With 56 seconds remaining, Tigana sidestepped his way into the penalty area and Platini, with that extravagant twinkle of a left foot, prised the goal which kept the car horns blaring and tyres squealing round the Vieux Port all night.

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Protest behind Miss Benning

By John Nicholls

Christine Benning expects to be named for the Olympic Games 1,500 metres today, and this time she will be happy to accept the invitation. Four years ago, she staged her own private boycott of the Moscow Olympics when three Eastern bloc middle distance runners were reinstated by the International Amateur Athletic Federation in time for the Olympics after being banned for life for taking drugs.

The athletes were Natalia Matveeva of the Soviet Union, Romania, and Tatyana Petrova of Bulgaria. "I felt very strongly about this decision as the three athletes were relieved of their punishment," the former Commonwealth Games silver medal winner said.

"So the rest of the athletes suffered the punishment in having to compete with 'clean' athletes. I have given up my job and made a lot of other sacrifices to be trained to the point of over-training. Then they were allowed back. It was very disheartening," she said.

Miss Benning would have preferred to compete against Eastern bloc athletes in Los Angeles, as she feels their non-attendance will detract from the competition. "Drug taking is not just the prerogative of the Soviet Union," she said, seemingly resigned to the fact that she must compete against athletes who take drugs.

Miss Benning made sure of Olympic selection when she won the 3,000 metres and 1,500 metres at the Commonwealth Games in Scotland, Wales and Yugoslavia at Birmingham on Saturday.

A first for Miss Decker

By John Nicholls

Wendy Sly, who appeared in two World Championship finals, after the setbacks of recent weeks, she dropped out of Saturday's 3,000 metres with two and three-quarter miles to go when she suffered a recurrence of an Achilles tendon injury. "I should not have run or Saturday. I was risking my much too soon, but after missing the Olympic trials and the women's AAA championship with influenza, I was, panicked," she said.

Miss Sly feels that she can be fit in time for the Games, as selectors show faith in her. Zola Budd, already picked for the Olympic 3,000 metres, continued her successful run, winning the 1,500 metres by some 40 metres in 4 min 14.22 sec.

RESULTS: 1000 metres: S. Jacobs (N) 11.35sec; 2000m: C. Cook (N) 23.34; 3000m: M. Bennett (S) 10.08.2; 4000m: S. Jacobs (N) 11.35; 5000m: S. Jacobs (N) 11.35; 6000m: S. Jacobs (N) 11.35; 7000m: S. Jacobs (N) 11.35; 8000m: S. Jacobs (N) 11.35; 9000m: S. Jacobs (N) 11.35; 10000m: S. Jacobs (N) 11.35.

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RACING: HERN ALREADY RATES ASCOT WINNER AS GENUINE CONTENDER FOR NEXT YEAR'S OAKS

TENNIS

At Talaq heads successful English invasion of Longchamp

From Desmond Stoneham, French Racing Correspondent, Paris

English horses met with considerable success at Longchamp yesterday when the Grand Prix de Paris, the main event, went to At Talaq in the hands of Tony Murray. The English pair defeated the un-likely Woolskin by a short neck with the Ian-Balding trained, Spicy Story a short head away, third. Media Luna, the English filly, finished sixth after being supported from 23-1 to 9-1.

Later in the afternoon, Steve Cauthen rode the heavily

ridden with greater perfection. At Talaq following his pace-maker, As Sakah, until a furlong and a half out and then Murray rode his colt out.

Woolskin had absolutely nowhere to go and it was only at the furlong out that Gerard Dubouché found a gap on the outside between Lashkari and Mont Basile. Woolskin finished very fast and would have undoubtedly been the winner if the winning post had come a little later.

Piggott rides Darshaan in gallop

Lester Piggott works the Aga Khan's Darshaan at Chantilly this morning and Alain de Royer-Dupré will decide on the colt's future after the gallop (Desmond Stoneham writes). But the French trainer gave a warning to those intending to back Darshaan for the Joe McGrath Irish Sweepstakes at the Curragh on Saturday. He said at Longchamp yesterday: "Darshaan may wait for the Grand Prix de Saint-Cloud or

the King George or alternatively have a rest until a preparatory race for the Arc de Triomphe." Darshaan is unbeaten in three races this season and defeated Godolphin's Wells, the Irish 2-year-old, in the Prix de Guisnes, winner, in the Prix de Jockey Club (French Derby) three weeks ago. A certain runner for the Irish Derby is Darshaan, who ran the Irish Derby in the Jockey Club as the Grand Prix de Saint-Cloud or

Silver Dollar bright hope for the Queen

By Michael Seely

Dick Hern showed us an exciting prospect for the 1984 Oaks when Willie Carson produced Silver Dollar with a devastating burst of finishing speed to catch Graciosa in a close home in the Halifax Maiden Fillies Stakes at Ascot on Saturday. The Queen's two-year-old was immediately installed favourite at 20-1 for next year's classic by Ladbrokes.

"Very exciting, and without a shadow of a doubt Silver Dollar is an Oaks prospect for next year," Hern said. "She is by Shirley Heights out of Cricet, who also ran over a mile and a half, so she looks sure to stay."

June of the previous year is early enough to be talking about the following season's Oaks, it is true. But when a filly bred on these lines shows such a marked ability, it is a sign of enormous potential. There can be no doubt that if Silver Dollar continues to thrive, she is sure to have a good chance of following in the hoofprints of the English-trained filly who carried the royal colours to victory at Epsom in 1977.

Hern's horses are in fine form at present and like his jockey, Carson, the champion trainer won the Royal Ascot honours for the second successive year. The stable runner this week includes Straight Man, the winner of Chester's Grosvenor Stakes, who goes for the Bury Cup at Salisbury on Wednesday.

Brassey set for Brighton double

By Mandarin

Kim Brassey, the Lambourn trainer, who is set for a double, has an outstanding chance of repeating the feat at Brighton tomorrow with the 2-year-old filly in the Brighton Mile Challenge Trophy and Amigo Loco (nap) in the Sheppey Handicap.

Callo was not suited by the soft ground he encountered on his latest outing at Sandown Park four weeks ago and in the circumstances did well to do third place behind the mid-loving Governor. In his previous race at Lingfield Park, the five-year-old showed his breeding for a faster surface when beating My Tony in a good handicap over 10 furlongs.

Last year, Callo's two wins were gained over today's course and distance, both of them on fast ground. His proven ability to act on this tricky course should stand him in good stead and the opposition all have question marks against them.

Tetson Bay has failed to recapture last season's sparkling form in his three runs this season, and he has not run for seven weeks, it is likely to need the making. The three-year-old filly in the Brighton Mile Challenge Trophy, Amigo Loco, has been a long way from his best since he won the last week's Royal Hunt Cup and has also won over course and distance.

Amigo Loco ran his best race to date at Bath nine days ago when he won the 10 furlong handicap in a competitive all-aged handicap. He had several useful senior sprinters behind him including Sharpish and Young Inca, who have since won races.

Seely Skerry will have a better chance to regain the winning thread in the opening July Board

Miss Navratilova is in capital form

When Martina Navratilova won the women's tournament, sponsored by Carlsberg, at Eastbourne on Saturday, her prize of \$27,000 took her earnings for the first half of 1984 to \$152,000. She had won the payment of \$1m awarded by the International Tennis Federation when she completed the grand slam of the four senior women's singles titles after winning the French Open in Paris earlier this month.

The highest paid women athlete of all time, Miss Navratilova, has now grossed over \$3m in prize money and bonuses alone. She could pick up a further sum of \$200,000 in the singles and doubles events at Wimbledon. Her match record in 1984 is 35 wins and one defeat. She has now won her last 31 matches in a row.

Miss Navratilova's absolute mastery on her service games left her opponent Kathy Jordan, with an

impossible struggle in the final at Eastbourne. She faltered slightly when the wind suddenly intensified at the end of the first set, but after going 15-40 down in the tenth game she quickly rose to win the set without further loss.

In the second set she broke her opponent's service in the first, third and fifth games, conceding only one point in the two intervening games. This was the double champion at her most devastating.

Miss Navratilova goes into Wimbledon full of confidence. Miss Jordan, who has been so easily, had accounted for the Wimbledon No 2 seed, Chris Lloyd, even over comfortably in the semi-final round the previous day. Miss Navratilova's odds of 4 to 1 on do not look out of place.

FINAL: Martina Navratilova (USA) vs Kathy Jordan (USA) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

SEMI-FINAL: Martina Navratilova (USA) vs Chris Lloyd (USA) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

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Leaders on the Flat

TRAINER'S

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th
H Cap	24	27	18	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
M Stoute	31	27	18	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
O Gorman	26	17	12	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
G Harwood	25	16	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
R Hinchey	24	15	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Durlof	23	14	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
J Barry	21	12	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
P Cole	20	11	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
H Henson	19	10	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
J Jones	17	9	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
P Wavyn	16	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

JOCKEYS

JOCKEYS									
	1st	2nd	3rd	Leading	Local starts				
T Haves	44	39	27	11	-54.82				
L Piggott	44	40	34	1	-38.25				
S Cauthen	43	35	43	9	-54.48				
W Carson	41	49	44	0	-97.17				
Pat Eddow	38	26	25	0	-6.56				
W Swinburn	36	24	17	0	-52.58				
G Duffield	30	28	20	5	-80.55				
B Rouse	29	17	31	11	-71.13				
P Robinson	28	25	21	3	-30.15				
J Field	24	23	18	6	-82.98				
K Darley	23	15	26	8	-6.83				
J Lowe	22	21	19	2	-41.34				
T Quinn	22	11	10	15	-98.48				

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries: Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

- 6.00 **Celebrity AM**. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.
- 6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Selma Scott and Mike Smith. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 8.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 8.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television choice at 8.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.10 and 8.15; horoscopes at 8.55; phone-in financial advice between 8.30 and 9.00.
- 9.00 **Gardeners' World** from Barnetdale. Geoff Hamilton deals with winter vegetables. Anne Mayo with berries and perennials; and Bonham Bazzley with a decorative fruit garden (shown last Friday).
- 9.25 **Home on Sunday**. Cliff Michelmore talks to his favourite believers and his favourite religious songs (shown yesterday) (CeeFax titles page 170).
- 10.00 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Cowdell. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon. 1.27 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.30 **Holkey Cakes**. A See-Saw programme for the very young (V).
- 1.45 **Wimbledon 84** introduced by Harry Carpenter. Live coverage of the opening day of the tournament begins with John McEnroe, the defending champion, playing Paul McNamee. Coverage on BBC 2 begins at 2.20. 4.15 **Regional News** (London and SE only).
- 4.20 **Play School**, presented by Brian Cant. 4.45 **Leslie** helps a failure to become a success. 5.05 **John Craven's** *Newsworld*. 5.10 **Blue Peter** Files the World. From Sri Lanka, Peter finds a capsule at the bottom of a striking pit. Simon takes a perilous rope walk; and Janet makes a large and unusual bathing companion.
- 5.40 **Stacy** begins with a follow-up by Stacy. 5.54 **Regional News** (London and SE only).
- 6.00 **World of Wildlife**: The Vanishing Jungle. A documentary about the world's last remaining rain forest. The jungle is razed to the ground (V) (CeeFax titles page 170).
- 7.10 **Marital**. Criminologist Jonathan Chase investigates the murder attempt on a girl who was raised by wolves in India. 7.15 **MacDonald's** (CeeFax titles page 170).
- 7.55 **Points of View**. Barry Took fields the criticism and the praise sent by BBC Television viewers.
- 8.05 **Panorama Special: The Battle Against Heroin**. Peter Taylor reports on the dramatic increase in this country of heroin addiction. (See Choice).
- 9.00 **News** with John Humphrys.
- 9.25 **Come Dancing**. David Jacobs presents the final of the competition, from Chesham Town Hall, between Wales and Midlands and West. The commentator is Bruce Hammett.
- 10.15 **Wimbledon 84** Highlights of the first day's play.
- 11.15 **Inside YTS**. The last of five films on the Youth Training Scheme in action (V).
- 11.20 **News headlines**.
- 11.40 **Marwick: Pleading a New Race** who has spent his life-time studying applications of the plough.
- 12.10 **Weather**.

TV-am

- 6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Diamond and Mike Morris. News with Joyce Living at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.35; Jerr Barnett's postbag at 6.40; financial advice at 6.45 and 8.45; exercises at 6.50 and 8.15; the day's anniversaries at 6.55 and 8.15; The Associates pop video at 7.55; astrology at 8.20; television highlights at 8.30; discussion on dieticians at 8.03.
- 9.25 **Thames news headlines**. 9.30 **Thames news**. The life of a heron. 9.47 **Learning to read** with Basil Brush. 9.59 **A visit to a Safari park**. 10.11 **Basic maths**: pendulums. 10.21 **How poetry can fight injustice**. 11.00 **Documentary: Science in Sport**. 11.22 **A family living on the outskirts of Vienna**. 11.41 **The treasures of the Tower of London**.
- 12.00 **Garrison and Spinach**. Valerie Price with a picture story - The Waking Coat. 12.10 **Let's Pretend to be the story of What Father Christmas Does in the Summer**. 12.30 **Home Sweet Home**. Comedy series. This week, Enzo and his neighbour plan a love-match between their two families.
- 1.00 **News with Leonard Parlin**. 1.30 **Vintage Quips**. Light-hearted panel game between two teams, one led by Pete Murray, the other by Faith Brown.
- 2.00 **Football**. The second and final part of the film which began yesterday afternoon, about a superb athlete with a secret. Starring Susan Anton in the role, James Cagney, Robert Culp and Curt Jurgens. 3.55 **Cartoon Time** (V).
- 4.00 **Garrison and Spinach**. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 **Dangermouse** (V). 4.20 **The Incredible Hulk**. 4.45 **Dramatic Snippets** by James Doran. A quiz reporter finds that a cooking brown rice to perfection. Also in the programme are recipes for corned beef and a Middle Eastern salad, tabbouleh. There is also a behind-the-scenes look at the kitchens of a leading vegetarian restaurant. 6.00 **What's My Line?** Emile Wiser, Jilly Cooper, Jeffrey Archer, Barbara Kelly and George Galloway have to deduce a person's occupation from a brief piece of news. Emile Wiser is the winner.
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- 7.30 **Coronation Street**. An old friend from Jersey finds Billy Walker in the Rovers' (Oracle titles page 170).
- 8.00 **Bress**. The superior comedy continues with the answers to last week's episode. Has the world's best is a more and more jungle is razed to the ground (V) (CeeFax titles page 170).
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BBC 2

- 6.05 **Open University: Music**. Hermetic Analysis. 1. 6.30 **Photochemical Pathways**. 6.55 **Maths Networks** and **Maths**. 7.20 **Desert Ecology**. 7.45 **Steel Castings**. Ends at 8.15.
- 9.00 **CeeFax**. 10.00 **Daytime on Two: You and me**. For the very young. 10.15 **Children's copy** of some South American animals. 10.35 **Modern History**: Israel and the Arab states. 11.00 **Primary school children**. Explore the countryside and visit a farm museum. 11.25 **Cartoon Games**. 11.38 **CeeFax**. 2.01 **Words and pictures**, presented by Vicki Ireland.
- 2.20 **Whodunnit '84** introduced by Harry Carpenter from the All England Club. Coverage of the action on the main courts plus news of the games on the outer courts. The commentators are Dan Maskell, John Barrett, Gerald Williams, Barry Davies, Mark Lawrence, Ann Jones and Virginia Wade.
- 7.30 **News summary** with subtitles. 7.35 **Vegetarian Kitchen**. Sarah Brown presents the fourth programme of her series and begins with the secrets of cooking brown rice to perfection. Also in the programme are recipes for corned beef and a Middle Eastern salad, tabbouleh. There is also a behind-the-scenes look at the kitchens of a leading vegetarian restaurant. 6.00 **What's My Line?** Emile Wiser, Jilly Cooper, Jeffrey Archer, Barbara Kelly and George Galloway have to deduce a person's occupation from a brief piece of news. Emile Wiser is the winner.
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CHANNEL 4

- 5.00 **Countdown**. The fourth quarter-final of the fast-moving anagrams and mental arithmetic competition pits the fourth seed, Mike Mills, an underground guard from London, against Brian Hudson, a tactile executive from Stockport, the number five seed. Richard Whitely is the questionmaster, assisted by Gyles Brandstetter.
- 5.30 **Jeopardy**. Derek Hobson with another edition of the fast-moving quiz. Contestants are given the answer by Mr Hobson and they have to provide the question.
- 6.00 **The Kellogg's BIKI Championship**. The third round and the eight teams are in Birmingham.
- 6.30 **Number at Work**. Fred Blunt with another programme in his series designed to assist those whose mind goes blank at the end of a working day. In tonight's programme he discusses the importance of metres, kilograms and kilograms.
- 7.00 **Channel Four News** includes a report from Laura Morison on test-tube baby technology, with some of the most revealing film on the subject.
- 7.50 **Comment**. With her view on a matter of topical importance is Patricia Morison, a fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.
- 8.00 **Scully**. The final episode of Alan Bleasdale's sign about 'Fanny Scully', a Liverpool woman, and his world begins to crumble about it. It starts with Scully getting his long-lost son back from Liverpool but then he is charged with robbery and is advised by his mates to flee to the Shetland Islands. Starring Andrew Schofield in the title role.
- 9.00 **Act**. The last programme of Basil Davidson's series examines the place and role of the African states in the world. The programme includes interviews with Mugabe in Zimbabwe, Shagari in Nigeria and Senegal.
- 10.00 **US Olympic Track and Field Trials**. Highlights of the weekend's events at the Coliseum in Los Angeles. Among those taking part are Eric Moses, Carl Lewis and Mary Decker. The commentators are Adrian Metcalfe and Alan Pascoe.
- 11.00 **The Eleventh Hour**. Africa on the move. A feature-length historical survey of African film production that launches British television's first season of African films. Director and Tunisian film historian Farid Benoudia looks at the work of filmmakers and discusses with them their problems and aspirations.
- 12.45 **Closedown**.

CHOICE

- **THE BATTLE AGAINST HEROIN** (BBC1, 8.05 pm). A Panorama "special" is frightening, both in intention and effect. Despairing, too, in the way that most reports on Northern Ireland and Lebanon tend to be. Possibly the most worrying single fact to emerge from Peter Taylor's investigation is that the heroin menace has crept outwards from our big cities. East Dorset has been affected. So have Great Yarmouth and Dundee; even the small towns and villages of East Cumbria. Inevitably, the programme examines the devastating effects that heroin has on both addicts and family. There is, for instance, the father who kept his two young children in the back of his mind, preventing them from getting any more of the stuff; and the father who buys the drug for his son so as to deter him from turning to crime.
- **ROUND AND ROUND** (BBC 2, 9.25 pm). John Fortune's new romantic comedy series, will probably improve. Either that, or, as the weekend goes by, Mr Fortune's general intention will become clearer to us. Tonight's opening episode, in which a girl's first romance is built on sand, indicates that the pattern is going to be concerned with love betrayed. If that is so, then it will have to be less predictable than what we are offered tonight if it hopes to claim our attention.
- The one hopeful sign is that the girl who appears to make a journey through a vale of disillusionment is played by Bernadette Short, who is new to the, it is pleasant to make the acquaintance of such an attractive and talented young actress.

Radio 3

- 5.55 **Weather**. 7.00 **News**. 7.05 **Morning Concert**. Johann Strauss's overture. The Fledermaus. Prokofiev's Winter Song. Variations on La Cenerentola. Roman Rhapsody No 1 in A; and Bizet's J'ai eu d'enfants. 7.40 **News**. 8.05 **Morning Concert**. Part two. An overture. Overture on the Volga. Tchaikovsky's Suite No 4. Overture. Prokofiev's Concerto in D minor for two pianos (Poulenc/Fewell/Paris Conservatoire Orchestra). 9.00 **News**. 9.05 **This Week's Composers**: Beethoven. Concerto on Death of Emperor Joseph (Lod/Deasy/BBC Sings). Variations on La Cenerentola. Roman Rhapsody No 1 in A; and Bizet's J'ai eu d'enfants. 9.40 **News**. 10.00 **Martino Tinter**. The pianist plays the Piano Concerto No 1 in G minor. 10.15 **News**. 10.20 **Concert**. Part two. An overture. Overture on the Volga. Tchaikovsky's Suite No 4. Overture. Prokofiev's Concerto in D minor for two pianos (Poulenc/Fewell/Paris Conservatoire Orchestra). 10.40 **News**. 10.45 **Concert**. Part two. 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'There was a hell of a jolt, everything went black'

British Rail said that the line could be closed for several days.

Police and rescue teams at the scene of the derailment of the Aberdeen to London night sleeper. "There was a helluva jolt," a survivor said. "Then everything went black"

Mr and Mrs Gerald Flood (left) who escaped the crash, and workmen checking the damage to one of the coaches lying on its side.

Continued from page 7

Meanwhile, pickets will be out in force from early today to prevent pitmen from heeding the chairman's appeal to resume normal working. A taste of the front-line militancy was given at the weekend at Tilmanstone colliery in Kent, where a group of strikers occupied the control room in protest at the board's "strike-breaking activities".

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8